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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, June 8, 1867.

NO IMPEACHMENT.

We learn from Washington that the House Committee on the Judiciary adjourned on Monday to the 26th instant. This committee has been in session ever since the adjournment of Congress, taking testimony in the hope of finding something upon which to base articles of impeachment. The meeting on the 26th, it is said, is to enable them to meet the improbable contingency of a July session of Congress—with a report of its proceedings. The final vote on impeaching the President stood four for and five against impeachment—Messrs. Boutwell, Thomas of Maryland, Williams and Lawrence voting aye, and Messrs. Wilson, Woodbridge, Eldridge, Marshall and Churchill nay, on the question. A resolution of censure, declaring that the President had been guilty of acts which merited the condemnation of the people, was passed by a vote of seven to two—*seven* members of the committee being uncompromising radicals. This vote, however, really signifies nothing, as it would be an easy thing for any man who has been in public life to be voted by the opposite party to have been "guilty of acts which merited the condemnation of the people."

It is said that Mr. Ashley, the mover of impeachment in the House, and who has been "hanging on" about Washington since Congress adjourned and busying himself in hunting up *evidence*, is "inconsolable" on account of the action of the committee, and proclaims his determination to force the committee, when it meets again, to reconsider their action, and failing of success in this, he will compel the House to vote on the question. But the decision of the committee is not likely to be affected by such a course. It is according to public expectation and desire, and is said to be generally approved by the moderate republicans themselves.—Judge Wilson, the chairman of the committee, and who after examining all the evidence voted against impeachment, is known to be a man of too much stamina to be swerved from his convictions by any considerations of a partisan character.—Old Frank Thomas, on the contrary, had no doubt made up his mind to vote for impeachment from the time of his appointment on the committee, and therefore the evidence in the case did not affect him one way or the other. There may be some further blustering on the subject, but we think the country may congratulate itself that this farce, which has been a disgrace to the nation from its commencement, is at last practically ended.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

This body got through with the separate articles of the Bill of Rights on Tuesday, and ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading. An order, recommitting the report of the committee on the legislative department, with instructions to report an additional section "that no person shall be incompetent as a witness on account of race or color, except hereafter so declared by act of the General Assembly," was previously adopted without amendment. That portion of the 36th article of the Declaration of Rights which was identical with the above instruction was then struck out, and the article adopted in a form so as to relate entirely to religious liberty, and secure the right to be witness or juror to those otherwise competent, provided they believe in the existence of God, moral accountability to Him, and a condition of rewards and punishment, in this or the world to come.—That portion of the 37th article of the Declaration of Rights relative to qualifications for office, requiring a "declaration of belief in the Christian religion," was struck out, and a substitute was adopted which declares that there shall be no religious test other than beli f in the existence of God, and that the Legislature shall prescribe no other oath of office than that prescribed by the constitution.

The report of the committee on the legislative department has been partially considered, and the second section amended so as to require the first election for Governor under the new constitution to take place in November, 1867, instead of November, 1868—the term of the present Governor remaining unaffected thereby. A proposed new section for dividing the State into three gubernatorial districts was, after debate, rejected.

It is believed that the action of the House judiciary committee, in refusing to recommend the impeachment of the President, will go far towards staving of a July session of Congress. Many of the impeachment members, who would have gone to Washington for the purpose of carrying this measure, it is now thought will stay away, and the probability is there will be no quorum. It is hoped that such may be the case. It is a great misfortune to the country for such Congresses as we now have to assemble at any time, but a session at this particular juncture would be a national calamity indeed.

A Camp Meeting of the M. E. Church will be held at Wye camp ground, commencing on the 26th of July next.

Condition of Capt. Clayton.—We are pleased to learn that the condition of Capt. W. W. Clayton, under skilful surgical treatment, has somewhat improved, and the indications are now favorable for his recovery. There seems to be no doubt that the negro cook committed the assault, as he has not been heard of since the occurrence. It was doubtless supposed that the Captain had received the money for his cargo of grain, but he was admonished by his commission merchants of the danger of carrying so large a sum upon his person, and it was retained in their hands to be delivered to him next morning.—But for this precaution the entire proceeds of the cargo would probably have fallen into the hands of the assassin.

Excursion.—The friends of the M. E. Sabbath School of Chestertown have chartered the fine steamer Geo. Law for an afternoon and moonlight excursion to Annapolis on Wednesday next, the 12th inst. The steamer will not touch at Corsica from Baltimore on that day, which will enable the excursion to leave Chestertown not later than half-past one o'clock. A cabinet organ and a choir of good singers will be on board, also the Kent Cornet Band, all contributing to the enjoyment of the occasion; in addition to which other arrangements are being made to render the excursion one of the most pleasant and agreeable that ever left Chestertown.

Drowned.—We learn that six colored persons, in attempting to cross Chester river in a canoe from the Queen Anne's side to Westcott's wharf on Sunday last, were capsized, and a man named Chamberlaine, together with his wife and child, drowned. The other three clung to the canoe and were rescued.

The Tournament.—It has been decided to postpone the tournament, to take place near this town, until Wednesday, July 17th. Much interest is manifested in the affair by many of the young men of the county, and quite a number have signified their intention of contending for the honors to be awarded on the occasion.

Town Matters.—The new board of town commissioners held their first meeting on Wednesday evening. A. A. Biscoe was elected president, C. T. Lusby clerk, and A. P. Carroll and John Davis bailiffs.

James Pippin and James McGinnis, under arrest for the murder of J. Edwin Roberts, at Church Hill, last Fall, have removed their trials to Talbot county, and have been taken from the Centreville jail to Easton. The trial was to have commenced on Wednesday last.

The Homicide at Snow Hill, Md.—The jury in the case of the State vs. James R. Purnell, for shooting and killing Littleton J. Richardson, at Snow Hill, Md., on the day of election in November last, after a two days' trial and an absence in the jury-room of two hours, rendered, on Wednesday of last week a verdict of "not guilty."

Thad. Stevens is out with another urgent letter for confiscation, and, in order to raise a party to support his policy, appeals directly to cupidity. He asks for statistics of Northern losses by the war, especially in Pennsylvania, to be paid for by Southern confiscation. It is not impossible that we may next hear the cry of repudiation coupled with this confiscation policy, with the view of intimidating the Northern holders of national securities, and reconciling themselves to the one in order to save themselves from the other. The regular party drivers like Mr. Stevens will scruple at no means to an end.

Border State Convention.—A call for a border State convention has been issued by the radical State central committee of Maryland in obedience to the resolutions of the late State convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 12th of September next. The States of Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri are invited to send to the proposed convention as many delegates, without regard to race or color, as each State may deem expedient or find convenient. The object of the convention is to organize an appeal to Congress on the part of the border States for the passage of the Sumner-Wilson bill, or other legislation which may lead to the establishment of colored suffrage.—*Balt. Sun.*

A New Town on the Eastern Shore.—It is stated in the Denton (Md.) Journal that it is proposed to build a large town on the line of the Maryland and Delaware railroad. The persons who are foremost in this enterprise are Judge John P. Reznor and Thomas C. Hambley, of Philadelphia. They have purchased of Thos. Bell, Esq., and of G. W. Ridgely, Esq., a large tract of land, about midway between Greensborough and Hillsborough, Caroline county, on the line of the Maryland and Delaware railroad. On the tract of land purchased of Mr. Bell it is proposed to build a town to be called Ridgely. A good sized depot for the Maryland and Delaware railroad is now well on the way to completion. A hotel will at once be erected near the depot, and several other houses will speedily be built.

New Episcopal See.—The clergy and laity of the Eastern Shore of Maryland have received the permission of the P. E. Convention, recently in session in Baltimore, to erect a new bishopric. This movement, it is claimed, has been rendered absolutely necessary because of the rapid growth of the present diocese, and the almost entire impossibility of the diocesan to pay the necessary episcopal visitation and keep up proper official supervision. The division cannot actually take place until the meeting of the general convention, which meets in New York in October, 1868. The present bishop can elect to take either the eastern or western division of the State.

The trial of John H. Surratt, it is stated, will certainly take place on the 10th of June.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS DONE.

The slave population of the South in 1860 was 3,935,760. The slave property was valued at three thousand millions of dollars. This was nearly or quite half the whole wealth of the Southern States. The bulk of its capital was invested in this kind of property. In the planting States slaves were greatly more valuable than all other property, real and personal. The value of real property in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas was, in 1860, $19,898,514; that of personal property in the same year, $1,746,258,025. This was larger by some hundreds of thousands than the value of personal property in the same year of Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The immense excess of personal over real property in the planting States consisted of slaves. In this single item of property Southern men have lost by abolition an amount fully equal to the whole national debt of the United States. In this amount are not included the diminished production caused by the abrupt disorganization of the old system of labor, nor the diminished value of land arising from the same cause and from the want of confidence occasioned by apprehended confiscation and political and social convulsions—apprehensions which have also excluded capital from the South, and thereby increased the paralysis of creative industry and enterprise.

What has been the conduct of the South under the enormous destruction of property produced by the abolition of slavery? If it may be said with truth that no race of suddenly emancipated bondmen ever exhibited more moderation in the enjoyment of liberty than the Southern slaves, it may be said with equal truth that no race of slaveholders, or of property holders of any kind, ever exhibited more resignation and equanimity under gigantic losses than the former slave owners of the South. Despoiled of three thousand millions of dollars at one fell blow, ever single Southern State ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.—Nor did the South stop at this. It proceeded to conform its legislation to the altered condition of things brought about by emancipation, to the enactment of laws securing the freedmen in all their rights of person and property, to their admission as witnesses, leaving it to the courts to decide, as with all witnesses, the credibility of their testimony. They were endowed with the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and they were subject to the same punishment and penalties for crime with white citizens, and none others. The judges of the Southern courts co-operated with the Southern legislatures, and charged their grand juries in the most emphatic terms to look to it that the laws for the protection of freedmen were faithfully enforced. The churches of the South adopted the most prompt and efficient measures for the religious instruction of the freedmen, and in various parts of that section members of the most honored families engaged in teaching large Sunday schools of colored people to read, and educating them in Christian principles. The history of the world may be searched in vain for an example of divorce of capital and labor on such a colossal scale, in which so noble and magnanimous an inclination has been shown to such a harmonious and equitable adjustment of new relations.—To all this it may be added that the South has performed with fidelity all its obligations to the general government. Where is the Southern community that has refused to pay the federal taxes, or to obey all federal laws?

If the South has sinned, has it not suffered? If it has not given proof, in its thorough conformity to changed relations, that it has renewed its allegiance to the Union in good faith, what proof will be sufficient? Stripped of three thousand millions of property, it has confirmed the act by which it was bankrupted, and gone to work with cheerful industry to assist in paying the debt which was incurred in its own overthrow. If such a people are not fit to be trusted now, they will never be fit to be trusted. Must suspicion, exclusion, confiscation be the perpetual penalties upon a section whose liberties are inseparable from our own, and upon whose industry the future prosperity of the whole country is largely dependent?—*Balt. Sun.*

Monument to the President's Father.

President Johnson reached Raleigh, N. C., on the 4th, to attend the dedication of a monument to his father. In reply to an address extending to him the hospitalities of the city, the President simply replied: "I have come to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating a monument to a man whom you respected, though of poor and humble condition. He was my father, and of him I am proud. He was an honest man and a faithful friend, a character I prize higher than all the worldly fortune that could have been left me." The monument is a single shaft of red limestone, ten feet high, with an ornamental cap. The inscription is:

"In memory of Jacob Johnson, an honest man; beloved and respected by all who knew him. Born —; died January 1812, from disease caused by over-effort in saving the life of his friend."

The following obituary notice, written by Col. Henderson, editor of the Raleigh *Star*, is copied from that paper of January 12, 1812:

"Died in this city on Saturday last, Jacob Johnson, who had for many years occupied an humble but useful station.—He was City Constable, sexton and porter to the State Bank. In his last illness he was visited by the principal inhabitants of the city, by all of whom he was esteemed for his honesty, sobriety, industry and humane, friendly disposition among all by whom he was known and esteemed.—None lament him more, except, perhaps, his own relations, than the publisher of this paper, for he owes his life on a particular occasion to the boldness and humanity of Johnson."

Later from Mexico.—A despatch from New Orleans gives later advices from Mexico. Maximilian was not shot, as reported, and it is said has already been allowed to cross the Rio Grande into the United States on his return to Austria.—The whole of the Imperial army surrendered, Maximilian and his chiefs giving up their swords to Escobedo.

For the Kent News.

The Railroad.

Messrs. Editors:

The importance of a Railroad through Kent county cannot be over estimated; the facilities for travel and transportation, the enhanced value of real estate, the impetus it gives to trade and business, and the increase of population it brings to towns and villages, which are great consumers and also feeders to the road, are but faint outlines of the advantages to accrue to the entire community. It is said, that in Somerset county, the towns are improving very materially, buildings are going up, and they are soon filled with persons removing to them; not only is employment furnished to Mechanics and laborers, but the sale of building and other materials is active. Where scarcely a bed of potatoes was planted, now six hundred bushels are placed in the ground in single patches. The Eastern Shore of Maryland will become the supplies of the cities North, and of Baltimore, to a great extent, of marketing, poultry, butter, fruit, vegetables, &c.

These works act like magic upon Towns, and they are generally sought on the passage through the country. The population, business, and enterprise of populous towns, augment to a large extent the business and profits of railroads. A large portion of the passengers as well as freight, are secured by the proximity of Railroads to towns and villages. The Smyrna inhabitants have regretted very much their first opposition to having the Delaware railroad extended directly to them; because of some differences of opinion as to the route or site, they declined the introduction of that road into their town, and now when a rival town at Clayton is springing up, they have had a lateral road introduced into Smyrna, but which can never subserve their interest and convenience as the original line would do if it had gone immediately to them.

Money is a powerful agent in the construction of railroads, and the difficulty in building and equipping them grows out of a deficiency of that essential article. They are necessarily expensive, but as they contribute greatly to the promotion of the general interests, every one should aid, by subscriptions or by land, towards the work. To railroad companies land is money, and a powerful auxiliary in the construction of roads. It is said there have been some generous examples exhibited on the part of landowners to the Kent Railroad Company: among them, was a gentleman whose fields by the last survey were very badly cut. When asked by an officer of the company, what damages he asked, he replied that he had never thought of asking damages, that he knew he should be benefitted let the road run where it might, that the nearer to him the greater the advantage, and he hoped if they did not run through one field, they would through another. This gentleman acted wisely and magnanimously, and seemed to take a fair and just view of the subject.

We hope, sincerely, that the road will be made; it is the only opportunity that will be afforded, perhaps, in a century, to accomplish so great a work, one which comes home to the interests and prosperity of every farmer and mechanic in our county. We desire to see success crown the efforts of the Directors and the hopes and wishes of the people.

A Well Wisher.

For the Kent News.

Messrs. Editors:

Base Ball being a game in which, during its performance, the highest efforts of our *physical* nature are brought into action; by parity of reasoning, it is but just and proper that we should exert, in any discussion of the game, the highest efforts of our *moral* nature; and not allow local prejudice, or party obligations, to induce us to deviate from the strict path of generosity and of right.

Viewing it from this standpoint, it is with reluctance that I feel myself compelled to the vindication of the Wissahicon Club, whose character I consider aspersed by the remarks of the writer in your columns; who, under the "non de plume" of "Turtle," pretends to give an account of the game played near Galena on the 25th ult.

With all due deference to the writer alluded to, I would remark that he might be materially benefitted by applying to himself the advice given by an eminent jurist to a youthful member of the profession: the learned judge in question, after listening to an oration verbose in expression and windy in style, advised the speaker "to pluck some of the feathers from the wings of his imagination and insert them in the tail of his judgment;" and "Turtle's" sublime speculations as to the "warrior's steel," &c., remind us too forcibly that the *mud* is the Turtle's home and "place of rest," and exemplifies how sad must be the fall when once he essays to soar.

Base Ball is a game in which *skill* should be allowed, at least, a fair display; yet "Turtle" says, or rather infers, there was no comparison between the Clubs in this particular,—that the Kent trusted to overcome by their "superior endurance and stamina."

The discontent and regret which pervaded all when the game was "called," he pictures as heartrending; his must be a nature particularly susceptible of such impressions, for others, of considerable ordinary observation, failed to perceive it.

"Turtle" ascribes the "calling" of the game to the fears of a "Waterloo defeat." Allowing him all due credit for the beautiful metaphor, he *must know* that the members of the Wissahicon, being younger and less inured to active exertion than the members of the other club, became exhausted; he must know the pitcher and catcher of the Wissahicon were both injured; and he *must know*, that no considerations of defeat would tempt the gentlemen of the Wissahicon to withdraw in an unfair manner.

Moreover, "Turtle," in a preceding paragraph, says: "At the end of the sixth inning there were evident indications of fatigue discovered in the Wissahicon Club;" a little further on, he ascribes the calling of the game to "the fears of a Waterloo defeat." Now *the fatigue of his men was the avowed reason of the Captain of the Wissahicon for calling the game.* "Turtle," himself, admits they were fatigued, *at least an inning before the calling*, but infers they recovered from that during the succeeding inning, and stopped because afraid of a Waterloo defeat! Surely it is clear, if they were fatigued in the *sixth* inning, they must from the course of nature be more fatigued in the *seventh* inning.

What then does all this sentimentalizing on the part of "Turtle" amount to? He admits the Wissahicon showed skill; he acknowledges they were worried out by "superior endurance." Then what does he object to? Why to the calling of the game! He can find *naught* but the calling of the game to object to, and what are his objections to this? Does he say it was not right? By no means; he expressly admits that it *was* right. Does he declare it was contrary to the rules which govern base ball clubs? On the contrary, he says, "all are agreed that the rules of the game entitle a party to demand a decision after the fifth inning." He admits that the calling *was right, and according to rule*, and the calling is the *sole* part he thinks objectionable! O consistency, thou art a jewel!

Further, he acknowledges the decision to have been *right*, but says "a definite principle of right will enable a man to do very many silly things." Here, then, he takes the paradoxical position that though the decision was *right* it was *silly*, i. e that the umpire gave a *silly* decision tho' he gave a *right* decision: thus he leaves the *peculiar* inference to be drawn from his remarks that if a *wrong* decision had have been given, he ("Turtle") would have considered it entirely shorn of its folly.

I would not have it judged that any opprobrium is levelled at the honorable gentlemen of the Kent Club; this is but a vindication of the reputation of the Wissahicon Club. I will never, willingly, see that reputation assailed on the points I consider invulnerable, and which stand out in bold relief—their generosity and their worth. *Though "Turtles" may threaten to claw*, they sometimes are thrown on their backs, and then they can "claw" no more. Clad in the impenetrable armor of justice and of right, I have little fear of being seriously scratched. I am on the side of justice, and

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."

Chestertown, June 1st, 1867. Citizen.

T. J. Durant has declined the appointment of Governor of Louisiana, offered by General Sheridan, on the ground of unwillingness to accept office unless elected thereto by the people. Governor Wells, who was removed by General Sheridan, publishes a letter addressed to the President protesting against his removal, and another very caustic one to Gen. Sheridan, in which he says there is not a word of truth in the charge that he was impeding the execution of the laws of Congress.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

Washington, June 5th, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:

We propose to confine this communication to a few impressions chiefly of a local character, derived from a limited residence in this city.

The situation of Washington, though far from being central since our vast extension of territory, is still very accessible to every section of the country, and rendered daily more so by the constantly multiplying sources of travel which reduce distances in point of time to periods which half a century ago would have been deemed impossible for human accomplishment. Efforts have been made, and doubtless will hereafter be attempted, to remove the national capital to a more westward location. If its selection by him whose immortal name it bears, together with pecuniary considerations and the rivalry of a thousand places which will necessarily attend the agitation of this question, shall unitedly be unable to prevent it, still there is an existant law which *will*, so long as it shall remain a congressional enactment. We refer to the act which now regulates and determines "*mileage*." So long as the present allowance is granted, frontier representatives will willingly endure the hardships of travel and the inconveniences of domestic separations. Although we are not posted in this particular, yet we conjecture that the pay of some members arising from this source equals if it does not exceed their present fixed and liberal compensations. This consideration should induce all members who are opposed to a removal from hereafter voting for a repeal of this law which, so long as it remains, will prevent its accomplishment.

The situation of Washington we regard as pleasant, healthy and commanding. The city borders its entire length upon the broad Potomac, whilst those parts assigned to business and to private residences are elevated from twenty to forty feet above the level of this noble river, thus insuring an exemption from those malarious diseases incident to places situated near the flats of sluggish streams. A Philadelphian or New Yorker would not likely be favorably impressed with this city, if his first visit should be during the winter season. The fact is, whilst Washington is improving more rapidly than at any former period of its history, still much remains to be done before she attains that character and eminence which it is possible and desirable that she should. It is alleged that for many years its municipal affairs have been badly managed. A heavy corporate debt has been consequently incurred which promises to be a legacy to the next generation. The streets, with few exceptions, are horribly lit. Public lamps are not more than half as numerous as they should be, whilst the quality of the gas is very inferior. The beds of many of the streets are not paved at all, whilst portions of those which are, are very rough in consequence of the unfit material which was originally used. The judicious expenditure of a million of dollars, we believe, would secure to the public every convenience and comfort which are to be found in the principal cities. Since Congress claims and exercises unlimited jurisdiction over the District, its power will not likely be questioned if it should attempt by legislation to introduce, at the national expense, such improvements as are designed *pro bono publico*. This body should adopt, therefore, at an early period, some systematic plan upon this subject.

Several first-class Hotels, we think, are also public *desiderata*. The National, Metropolitan, and Willard's (the best,) each lacks architectural beauty, and those improvements and comforts which modern taste and necessities require. Besides, during the session of Congress, they are insufficient to accommodate the immense travel which then flocks hither. Persons at a distance are consequently often obliged to telegraph some time before their departure from home, in order to secure suitable accommodations. An eminent American writer, now deceased, once characterized this city as one of Hotels and magnificent distances. Were he now living, he might with equal propriety add "boarding houses," since they are relatively more numerous than in any other city in the United States. No wonder that they should be, when it is remembered that at least five thousand government employees are their patrons. Corporations are said to have no souls; whether this apothegm is intended to bear both a moral and legal signification we will not now inquire. The applicability of the former signification, we are pursuaded, is almost equally true of that numerous class of persons in this city who have "furnished rooms to let." A common apartment in a Washington boarding-house, situated in the third story and meanly furnished, rents for more per annum than a comfortable dwelling in Chestertown suitable for a family of ten or a dozen members. Capital, we are sure, might be profitably invested in building, which would both improve the city and at the same time reduce the now exhorbitant rents. The cost of living here is very high, so much so that few government employees with families can decently maintain them upon their salaries, and are consequently obliged to submit to all the discomforts arising from continued domestic separation.

During the spring and summer seasons Washington presents a very favorable contrast with many other cities of a more enviable reputation. It abounds in numerous public grounds and parks, ornamented with a great variety of indigenuous and exotic shade trees and shrubbery, and provided with gravelled walks and comfortable seats for visitors. Here all classes resort during the warm evenings of this season of the year. Here, doubtless, many a fair maiden is unwarily entrapped by Cupid's power, whilst refreshing herself amid these Sylvan groves; it is here that she is first shocked with the terrible announcement that her companion entertains for her a passion which knows no bounds, and which is as lasting as life itself. How often such occurrences happen is a matter of conjecture. Such unwelcome tidings seldom elicit police interference, if we are permitted to judge from the fact that our newspapers never chronicle them. The public buildings are also great resorts, and are very interesting to strangers, since some of them contain curiosities which are not to be found elsewhere. Among the chief we may mention the Capitol, Patent Office, White House, Post Office, Treasury, Smithsonian Institute, National Observatory and the New Medical Museum.

Messrs. Editors, we will now close this discursive letter, as we have already exceeded the limits we assigned to it at its commencement, although we have failed to mention some matters which we designed. "KENT."

The Toronto *Globe* says: "We understand that a small and unpretending tenement in the vicinity of the Falls on the Canadian side of the river, has been rented for the occupation of Jefferson Davis and his family during the ensuing summer. The house is about half way between Clifton and Queenstown."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the popular idea of Mr. Peabody's wealth is very much exaggerated, and that there are men in this country who are much richer than he. He says that his gifts have not been merely from his income, but from his principal, which has become very much reduced; and that, being present one day when a paper containing one of these extravagant accounts of his wealth was handed to Mr. Peabody, he read it, laughed, and said:—"Well, gentlemen, all I have to say is, that I have given away more than I have kept."

Judge Kelley says that in his recent Southern tour he found North Carolina and Virginia the most thriving States he passed through, and in the former State the gold mines worked by Northern men, are more productive than ever before. He considers Virginia and North Carolina, in an agricultural and mineral point of view, and in their water-power capacities, the most wonderful section of country he ever saw, either at home or abroad.

Baltimore Price Current

[Corrected from the Sun of Thursday.]

Wheat—Choice White		no sales.
" Choice Red		$3.00
" Medium and good red		2.60a2.75
Corn—Good to prime White		1.10a1.12
" " " Yellow		1.12a1.14
Oats		78a80

MARRIED:

On the 8th ult., in Baltimore, by the Rev. Julias E. Grammer, JOSHUA B. FENIMORE, Jr., to Miss ANNA H. VENABLE, both of Kent county, Md.

DIED:

In Chestertown on Monday last, Mrs. SARAH CARROLL, relict of the late Thomas Carroll, in the 54th year of her age.

In Chestertown, on Saturday night, June 1st, WILLIAM REGISTER, aged about 67 years.

In Baltimore on the 4th inst., LAURA R., second daughter of the late Lewis and Eliza Jane Audoun, aged 19 years.

Departed this life on Sunday morning, 5th ult., SALLIE A. PEARCE, eldest daughter of the late James Pearce, in the 17th year of her age. The deceased was the victim of a long and distressing illness, which she bore, for one so young, with uncommon patience. Not one murmur or complaint escaped her lips, and as the destroyer, Consumption, undermined and weakened her vitals, we saw too plainly that our beloved young friend would soon pass away. How sad is the task to chronicle the death of one so lovely and interesting—the eldest child, the petted daughter of her fond parent. It is hard to realize the truth that we shall see her no more on earth. Yet it is so; in the language of the afflicted mother, "My darling Sallie is gone—gone!" Five years ago at Salem Church she was converted to God; she had a sweet voice, and often have we listened to her songs with delight. For several months previous to her death she seemed fully aware of her approaching end, and as the time drew near she was calm and happy. She called her mother and told her she was dying—that she was going to Heaven, and there would see her father, who had only a few months ago gone to Heaven, requested her mother to meet her there, and then bade her farewell. She then requested her favorite hymn to be sung for her, "Jesus, lover of my soul," and calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

Dear, afflicted mother, grieve not as those without hope; your child is not dead, she lives, yes, away in the cloudless land she lives a pure redeemed and glorified spirit. Better with Jesus than with you; the tie severed on earth is a tie binding to Heaven. She was too pure for earth—a fit associate of the shining hosts of that better land. And now, dear mother, she invites you to prepare to join her in that Heavenly throng, and joining the Saviour in this invitation, the bright winged angels who have preceded you await your coming, and will hail with gladness and delight the happy reunion in the Celestial City, where the parting tear is never shed. A Friend.

LECTURES.

TWO LECTURES will be delivered at Bond Chapel, in Quaker Neck, the first by the Rev. E. STUBBS, on Tuesday Evening, June 11th, and the other by Rev. J. B. QUIGG, on Tuesday evening, June 18th, both commencing at 8 o'clock. The proceeds are to be applied to the painting and improvement of the Chapel, and it is hoped that the Lectures will be extensively patronised, and a handsome sum realized.
June 8, 1867—1t.

FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES of Millington Circuit, will hold a STRAWBERRY and ICE CREAM FESTIEAL, at Galena, commencing on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 12th, at 3 o'cl'k, and continuing each afternoon and evening during the week. The proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the Meth. E. Parsonage. The public cordially invited to attend. je1-1t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GENTLEMAN who borrowed my Tape Measure will confer a favor by returning it, as I have forgotten to whom it was loaned, and need it very much.
je8-3t. W. F. MASSEY.

Masonic Lecture.

A FREE AND INTERESTING Public Masonic Lecture, under the auspices of Chester Lodge No. 115, will be given on the 24th of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Methodist Protestant Church, in this town, by the Rev. S. B. SOUTHERLAND. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
J. O. SLAY,
WM. A. VICKERS,
J. K. ALDRIDGE,
June 8, 1867—3t. Committee.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by note or otherwise. All accounts will be considered closed by the first of July, and interest charged on all from that date.
je8-3t. WM. J. VANNORT.

NOTICE.

THE BOOKS OF L. S. VANSANT, Collector of Taxes in the Third District for the years 1857 and 1858, have been placed in my hands for settlement. All bills not paid by the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, will be collected according to law.
je8-8t. WM. M. GILPIN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners for Kent county, having made a contract with Mr. Geo. W. Hurst to rebuild the Bridge over Morgan's Creek, the public are hereby informed that he will commence the work on Monday the 10th inst., and that the Bridge will not be in condition for travelling on or crossing over till on or about the twentieth day of July next.
JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to County Commissioners.
June 8, 1867—3t

NOTICE.

THE outstanding bills for work done at the Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops of Parsons, Nicholson & Co., near Smithville, have been placed in the hands of T. C. PARSONS, who alone is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.
jn8-3t* PARSONS, NICHOLSON & CO.

MILL NOTICE.

THE MILL near Smithville is now in good condition for grinding all kinds of Grain. Thankful for past patronage, we respectfully solicit a liberal share of the same.
je8-3t* PARSONS, NICHOLSON & CO.

WANTED,

A WHEELWRIGHT, to whom immediate and constant employment will be given. Terms liberal. Apply to T. C. PARSONS, near Smithville, or R. NICHOLSON. je1-3t*

SODA!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are invited to call at the store of LEVI FIDDIS, Jr., and try his SODA WATER. It is superior to anything ever offered in this Town, and you will find it delightfully refreshing this warm weather. He has a very superior Fountain, and every facility for furnishing the best article. Give him a call. June 8.

WANTED,

LAND WARRANTS, War of 1812. Highest cash price paid. Apply at the "Kent News" Office. je1-3t.

DR. J. A. PERKINS,

HAVING returned to Chestertown for the purpose of practicing Medicine, proffers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. je1-6m.

A Pointed Dialogue.

"I SAY, Jim, where did you get such a fine looking Hat?"

"Why you know, John, I always go to SIMPSON'S to buy my Hats. I can always get the latest styles and cheapest Hats in town from him, for he makes his own Hats. And, John, you would be surprised if you would see that old slouch hat I had on last week; Simpson has made it look like a new one. Also, this old suit of Clothes, you see Simpson has cleaned and dyed them, and they are good as new. He always gets them done at the time promised." je1-tf.

JUST PURCHASED
Another New Assortment of
FINE JEWELRY,
Beautiful Cross Setts, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, fine Bogwood Sets, &c. Also another supply of heavy 18k. Rings. Call and see! at E. T. WILLIS',
May 18, 1867. adjoining Eliason & Son's.

DELIGHTFUL SABBATH SCHOOL AND Family Excursion!

THE friends of the M. E. Sabbath School of Chestertown have chartered the newly fitted & commodious Steamer GEO. LAW for an AFTERNOON AND MOONLIGHT

EXCURSION TO ANNAPOLIS

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June.

The Boat will leave Chestertown at 1½ o'cl'k, touching at Rolph's, Wilkins', Booker's and Westcott's Wharves. The committee desire to make this a pleasant as well as profitable trip, and that it may be so, will have on board a CABINET ORGAN and CHOIR OF SINGERS.

Prof. Redue's Kent Cornet Band,

will also accompany the excursion and enliven the trip with many pieces of choice music.

The excursionists will have an opportunity of viewing the State House, in which is now sitting the Constitutional Convention, and an opportunity will be afforded many friends to see their representatives.

The Boat will not stop at Corsica on her trip from Baltimore on the above day, which will enable her to leave Chestertown at 1½ o'clock.

Supper and Refreshments provided on board.

TICKNTS $1.00. Children under 12 years 50 Cents. The proceeds are for the replenishing of the Library.

N. B.—If Wednesday should be a rainy and unfit day, the excursion will come off on Friday.

Committee of Arrangements:—H. W. Earnest, J. H. Plummer, J. O. Slay, J. V. Smith, W. D. Burchinal. je8-1t.

THOMAS S. WICKES

RESPECTFULLY calls public attention to a large and assortted STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will open during the early days of the coming week, all selected with great care and offered for sale at most moderate advances.

His line of articles in the way of HEAVY GROCERIES, LOW PRICED LIQUORS, TINWARE, CROCKERY WARE, and other goods to supply the wants of the approaching

HARVEST SEASON,

will be found unusually large, and having been bought for cash all through, he can afford to dispose of them upon terms which must prove satisfactory to the consumer.
Chestertown, June 8, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED

A FULL assortment of Window GLASS, Putty and Paint, and Whitewash Brushes for sale low by VANNORT.

EXTRACTS and ESSENCES, good assortment, for sale low by VANNORT.

As our reputation for keeping the largest and best assortment of Men and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, and Women's, Misses and Children's Shoes is beyond dispute, we take pleasure in inviting all in want to an early examination of our new stock just received from Philadelphia. Many of them made to our own order, and for sale low, by VANNORT.

A large assortment of Carriage, Cart and Wagon Whips, just received from manufacturers, and for sale cheap by VANNORT.

Grass and Briar Scythes and Snathes for sale.
June 8, 1867. VANNORT.

E. W. P.

AT

GALENA,

Offers Greater Inducements to

CASH BUYERS.

New and Fresh Goods received Every Week.

DRESS GOODS & DOMESTICS

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

A Fine Line of 10 and 12½ ct. MUSLIN and CALICOES.

BEST PRINTS at 17 cts.

25 & 30 spring Hoop Skirts at 75c. & $1.

Prime (faultless grain) Rio Coffee, 28 cts.

Yellow C. Sugar at 12½ cts.

Brown do. 10 cts.

Best Coal Oil at 48 cts.

Impossible to enumerate Prices.

No Deception in Advertising.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

☞ Terms Positively Cash on Delivery.

E. W. PURNELL.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN. je8tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on the premises, Johnson's Point, near Locust Grove, Kent County, Md., on THURSDAY NEXT, June 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

1500 First Rate CHESNUT POSTS,
8000 First Rate CHESNUT RAILS,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Conditions made known on day of sale, by
je1-1t. W. O. & T. J. SHALLCROSS.

FOR SALE.

The Dwelling House

OF the late Judge Chambers, the OFFICE, STABLES and GROUNDS, situate on Water Street, Chestertown, are offered at private sale, until the 20th of June. If not sold before that day, they will then be offered at Public Sale, at the Voshell House, immediately after the sale of Farms.

Terms made known on that day.
GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
je1-3t. Exec'r of E. F. Chambers, dec'd.

BOATING.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they are still running the large and fast Schooner "SWIFT," Capt. J. W. Crew, from Langford's Bay to Baltimore, making weekly trips, or nearly so as possible. The vessel will go to any place on the West or Northeast prongs of Langford's Bay, and will also stop at any point on Chester river or Chesapeake Bay for freight. All Freighting done at the lowest rates, and receipts given when desired.
J. W. CREW,
je1-3m. C. COSDEN.

GENTLEMEN would do well to examine the Cotton, Gauze Merino & White Lisle Thread *SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS*, BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

We have just received the same goods for Infants and Ladies.

☞ Go to the "PEOPLE'S STORE" ☜ to purchase nice and good Goods.
June 1, 1867. WM. A. VICKERS.

OIL SHADES, Beautiful Goods, and without an exception *The Price* Has Pleased Every One! For sale by WM. A. VICKERS.
June 1, 1867.

LINSEED, Coal and Machine Oils, for sale by A. W. SPARKS.

PLAIN & CHECK MATTING for sale low by T. W. ELIASON & SON.