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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868.

The President and Gen. Grant.

President Johnson has written another letter in reply to Gen'l Grant, and transmitted it to Congress, accompanied by letters from Secretaries Seward, Welles, McCullough, Randall and Browning, all of whom agree in sustaining the President in statements made by him in a former letter, that Grant promised not to surrender the War office to Stanton in the event of his reinstatement by the Senate, but that he would either turn the office over to the President or hold on to it until the matter could be decided by the courts. These facts having been established by such indisputable testimony, place General Grant in a very awkward position before the country, while the President is fully vindicated and will be held in higher estimation than ever by the great masses of the people. We predict that this controversy will seal the fate of General Grant as far as his future political aspirations are concerned, and, though fully committed to the radical policy, that party will be unwilling to accept him as their standard bearer in the coming Presidential campaign. We give in another column the main part of the President's letter.

The Baltimore *Sun*, in some comments on the subject, remarks:

The rejoinder which the President has felt constrained to make to General Grant's letter of the 3d is a most thorough and masterly analysis of the positions of Grant, while the President's version of the interview between himself and General Grant is generally sustained by the General's late associates in the cabinet. * * *

General Grant, though having perhaps a very clear and accurate conception of military matters, seems, like most military men, to be out of his element, and flounders about in a very unintelligible way, when he gets into the political arena. The same want of familiarity with abstruse questions and interpretations of law which he exhibits on the present occasion were quite manifest in the Sheridan correspondence with the President; and after that display of incapacity for the comprehension of civil affairs, his acceptance of the folio of the War Department was perhaps the original error in this unfortunate controversy.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—On Tuesday Mr. Welch presented a petition from citizens of the third (Worton) district of Kent county, for a change in the place of voting in said district. Mr. Boyer has reported a bill for the appointment of an additional justice of the peace for the third district of Kent county. A number of petitions have been presented in both houses for the continuation of the present school system until the 15th of July. A large number of bills, principally of a local character, have been passed since our last report, but none of special importance to this section, except that authorizing the Delaware Railroad Company to extend a branch railroad across the State line into Kent county, Md.

THE STATE APPOINTMENTS.—The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes:

As the termination approaches of the fifty days within which the Governor is required to send his nominations of officers to the Senate, the expectants are becoming more anxious and impatient to know their fate. It has leaked out from the applicants themselves who are among the persons to receive the appointments; but I forbear to mention names, inasmuch as the number of offices to be bestowed by the Governor bears no proportion to the number of persons who are named as recipients. Tuesday, the 18th instant, is the latest time to which the nominations can be deferred.

THURLOW WEED is disgusted with the New York Radical State Convention, and in the New York *Commercial* gives utterance in language like this:

"We cherish, with devoted affection, the principles of the republican party; and with equal earnestness deprecate and dread copperhead democracy. But we see, in the radicalism of the republican party an element of self destruction. The cause of our defeat last fall in Ohio, New York, &c, are upon the surface, and in full, fair view. * * While we would do all that is just and proper in atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon the freedmen, we will not be a party to any scheme, whether prompted by radicals in politics or fanatics in religion, which confounds colors and mixes races—which goes even further, and in one quarter of all the States of the Union, makes the white subordinate to the black race."

It is evident that Thurlow will have to cut loose from the republican party.

THE Radicals are still clamoring for the removal of the capital. It is too far South for them. In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Paine offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the seat of Government of the United States ought to be removed to the valley of the Mississippi."

The vote on the resolution, which was strictly a sectional one, stood ayes 77, nays 97. That *Paine* is eased now, we hope.

THE Fredericksburg *News* says that section of Virginia is full of northern and northwestern men looking for land to buy.

"Windy Saturdays" are what a Philadelphia paper calls congressional debating days.

CHURCH MATTERS.—At the meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the M. P. Church, Kent Circuit, held in Chestertown on Saturday last, a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending another division of the Circuit—Waters' Chapel, at Kennedyville, to be made a separate charge, leaving Chestertown appointment and St. James' to constitute Kent Circuit. This action was taken at the solicitation of members from Waters' Chapel and St. James', so that the former might receive more ministerial attention, while the latter appointment could be filled every Sabbath morning and night.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent the Circuit in the Annual Conference to be held at East Baltimore Station on the second Wednesday in March next: Delegates: General George Vickers and John Gale, Esq.—Alternates: Messrs. John W. Collins and Samuel Vannort.

ANOTHER DONATION PARTY.—Rev. J. B. Quigg, preacher in charge of Kent circuit, M. E. Church, was visited at the parsonage, in Chestertown, on Wednesday evening, by a committee of ladies, and presented with a variety of edibles, consisting of turkeys, chickens, hams, canned fruit, preserves, &c., together with dry goods and groceries, and a purse of money. The whole affair was conducted very quietly, and the ladies having it in charge deserve much credit for the admirable manner in which they discharged the duties assigned them. The worthy pastor expressed much gratification at this renewed manifestation of the confidence and esteem of his membership and friends.

THE CONCERT AT ST. JAMES'.—A Concert was given at the St. James' Methodist Protestant Church, by the choir of that church, on Wednesday evening last. The programme included hymns, anthems and selections from the popular airs of the parlor and home circle. The pieces were sung as solos, duets, quartettes and by the choir in full. A large audience was present, who gave flattering evidence of appreciation of the performance. This was the first effort of the kind by the choir, and was certainly highly creditable to them and their music teacher, Mr. D. J. Quimby. We have heard the desire expressed that they would give a concert in Chestertown for the benefit of the poor.

VENDUE.—Mr. Alexander Wilson, having discontinued farming, will sell at his residence, Wilson's Point, near Sassafras, on Tuesday next, his stock, farming implements, &c.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT CENTREVILLE.—On Monday night of last week a shooting affair took place in this town in which Thos. See shot August Rheam. It seems that the gentlemen in question, both workmen in Mr. Reamy's carriage factory, had a misunderstanding, when Rheam assaulted See, who being a very delicate man, retreated, but was pursued by Reahm. See finding Reahm gaining upon him, drew his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in Reahm's right breast, striking a rib it glanced and lodged under the shoulder blade. The wound is painful, though not dangerous. Justice Arlett held Reahm to bail, and took the recognizance of See as a witness.—*Observer.*

THE following items are taken from the *Easton Star:*

Raffle.—The handsome shawl presented to the Southern Relief Mite Society by Mrs. James Ll. Martin, to be disposed of by raffle, was won by Mrs. L. W. Bates.

What's in a Name?—"Lady Macbeth" and her husband, after figuring so long in Shakspeare's dramas, are now teaching school in Chestertown.

SENATOR HOWARD, says the New York *Times*, recently expressed the opinion in debate, that the passage of a bill in Congress by a two-thirds vote made it constitutional, and put it beyond the reach of the Supreme Court! The Senator has had a good deal of reputation as being a good lawyer, and it seems very remarkable that he should give utterance to such an opinion as this. A bill which passes by a two-thirds vote has no different position, and no more immunity from judicial action, than one passed by a bare majority. The President's veto cannot annul it, but an adverse decision of the Supreme Court can. We are at a loss to conjecture where the Michigan Senator supposes that he finds any ground for his opinion on this point.

EX-GOVERNOR AIKEN.—The Charleston *News*, referring to a paragraph going the rounds of the papers stating that this once wealthy citizen of South Carolina is now very poor, remarks:

Mr. Aiken, before the war, was worth about a million and a half of dollars. He owned about one thousand slaves, and his rice crop was sold for from $100,000 to $120,000 Last year Mr. Aiken planted but a small portion of his tract, but he has lost none of his landed property, and his real estate in this city alone would realize a fortune. If Mr. Aiken is poor, A. T. Stewart is not rich.

WHEN the radicals obtained a majority in the Ohio Legislature, they re-districted the State so as to deprive the democrats almost entirely of representation in Congress. The process of Gerrymandering was speedily accomplished. The tables are now turned, and the democrats are about to re-district the State so as to regain their former representation. By the plan proposed the radicals will have but *two* representatives. At this little game of "tit for tat" who can complain? Turn about is fair play, the world over.

The National Democratic Executive Committee, Hon. Aug. Belmont chairman, will meet in Washington on the 22d instant, to select the time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention.

Letter from Washington.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Such a long period has elapsed since I assumed the task of a "correspondent," that I find it exceedingly difficult to resume what I formerly regarded as a pleasant pastime. I am determined, however, to make another trial, though your omnipotent decree should consign this production to companionship with the "things that were." An eminent American once denominated Washington as a "city of magnificent distances and boarding houses." In our opinion, it has other peculiarities quite as remarkable as the above quotation, whilst periodically, as now, it is the centre of national attraction, from which emanates those causes which sometimes permanently affect our foreign, financial and political relations. Permit us briefly to particularize some of these allusions.

Washington is without a rival in the irregularity of its streets. A Philadelphian would likely conclude, if left to conjecture, that it was laid out at sundry times and by different persons. Here, one block is a width and a half greater than the one adjacent, while some streets are mere continuations of others, with the only noticeable difference in the change of names. We question whether there is a perfect rectangular block in the whole city. Washington is also preeminent for its dark, muddy and unpaved streets, as well as for the inferiority of its gas, the equal of which can only be found in the Halls of Congress. It is perhaps also the most charitable city in the United States. In proof, there are several thousand persons daily fed by public and private benefactions. The "Provident Aid Society" alone daily supplies two thousand, to say nothing of the Freedmen's Bureau. Although the ratio of our white to the black population is three to one, yet according to the reports of the charitable societies, there are nine times as many negroes as whites who are the recipients of alms.—Thus it will be seen that there are twenty-seven times as many negro as white paupers in our midst. These facts are a sad commentary upon the habits of this race for industry and economy. They are a verification of the prediction of many of the best and wisest men of the land, that freedom from slavery would be chiefly enjoyed by them as a supposed freedom from the necessities of labor. Negroes, like sheep, are gregarious. They generally prefer to eke out a miserable existence in a city or town than to be regularly and profitably employed in agriculture, to which they are best suited. For instance, during the last season there was a great scarcity of farm labor in the surrounding neighborhood, while there were at least a thousand able-bodied negro men in this city who were seldom employed. The suburbs of Washington are almost exclusively built up with miserable shanties, which are chiefly occupied by our sable brethren, and for which the most exorbitant rents are paid.

This is one of the few cities in the "loyal States" where the negro is the equal of the white man in the right of suffrage. Congress in a few days will doubtless remove the remaining political disabilities which now exclude him from holding office, serving upon juries, &c., as that body has already stricken out the word "white" in the laws which govern the District of Columbia. Whether the law has been passed is yet a question, which will soon be determined by the report of the Judiciary Committee as to what constitutes an adjournment. Surratt, should he be tried again, will doubtless have the benefit of a mixed jury. During his former trial the negroes seemed to manifest great interest concerning it, judging from the fact that the body of the court house was almost exclusively filled by them from day to day. We need hardly add, that the proposed legislation of Congress is universally condemned by the almost entire white population. Our citizens regard this legislation as obnoxious, tyrannical and cowardly, since many of its advocates dare not maintain the same opinions at home in reference to their own constituents. But we have already reached the limits assigned to this letter at its commencement, though we have omitted to mention some matters intended.

"KENT."

CURE FOR FROSTED LIMBS.—We are informed on good authority, says the Country Gentleman, that nothing is better for withdrawing the frost without injury to frozen ears, cheeks and fingers, than the immediate application of kerosene—rubbing it on gently a few times. In one instance both cheeks were frozen, and this remedy produced immediate relief without the usual inflammation. The same person repeated the application at another time with equal success. In another case the remedy was applied to a badly frozen ear, which, as in the other instances, it cured without inflammation. It is indispensable that the application be made before thawing. This remedy is the more valuable because it is always at hand in every house.

THE ORNAMENTAL VS. THE USEFUL.—A Kentucky stock-raiser, it is stated, passed through Nashville a few days ago, literally loaded down with gold watches and every description of jewelry, which he had obtained in Georgia and Alabama in exchange for one hundred and sixty head of mules which he took South. In the absence of money, many people of that section found it necessary, in order to procure farm animals, to part with what few valuables the war had left them.

THE LATEST "YANKEE TRICK."—Commissioner Rollins offered, some time ago, a reward of three hundred dollars for such information as would lead to the detection of any illicit still and the conviction of the proprietors. Sharp Yankees have been putting up $30 stills, and then informing the authorities and obtaining the revenue. This is the latest fraud on the revenue.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Radicals are making a great noise because they allege that Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, in private conversation, freely expressed his opinion of the reconstruction acts passed by the Congressional traitors. Yet these same consistent patriots saw Chief Justice Chase take the stump and publicly ventilate his political notions, and thought that what he did was all right.

For the Kent News.

Old School Chronicles.—No. 5.

BY ONE OF THE PUPILS.

The master at I. U. had been overcome by the exciting battle of the morning; his fatigue and chagrin, while it did not improve his temper, at least restrained him from precipitating another combat that day. The school was dismissed earlier than usual, and the teacher did not go to his boarding house. He went with his nephews. All understood that this portended no good to our belligerent comrade. We were not mistaken. The sequel of the sad story was derived from the brothers of our too impetuous schoolmate. His father, and his uncle, the despotic pedagogue, both loved whiskey—not the social glass, but long and deep potations. When under its influence the father became demoniac. The evening was spent in drinking; and early on the following morning, after imbibing a sufficiency to steady the nerves and deaden the sensibilities, the refractory son was aroused from his bed, led to an outbuilding, stripped, his hands tied, and by them drawn up toward a beam overhead, until clear of the floor—his feet then tied together, and the end of a heavy fence rail placed between them; in this position the rawhide was applied to the quivering flesh until it became an undistinguishable mass of lacerated skin and blood. When the fiendish thirst for revenge was satiated, or sheer exhaustion induced a cessation of torture, the poor boy had fainted. Father and uncle went to breakfast, leaving him suspended by the wrists. His mother stealthily hurried to the spot, released her child, and conveyed him to his room. For many weeks she nursed him—but never was he seen again except by her. When his wounds had healed, her tender love supplied him with raiment and funds, and in the night he left the home of his infancy and boyhood, and was heard of no more. Alas! my friend, the companion of my school-boy sports; how cruelly did a mistaken notion of rigorous school discipline and a perverted idea of parental authority wound a spirit far more noble and manly than that which prompted such an outrage against humanity and civilization.

Does it seem incredible that such barbarity could ever have existed in Kent county? Yet such was the fact, and such an antetype had Squeers of Dotheboy's Hall in the teacher at I. U. before Dickens knew the use of a pen.

As an offset to this horrid picture, let me state another case, in which the master met his master.

E. G. became a pupil. He was a great stout, burly fellow, a farmer's apprentice, rough, uncouth, and for a lad of eighteen well grown, powerfully vigorous and as active as a panther. He had but little beauty, and that little by no means intensified by a bristly shock of stubborn red hair. Yet withal he possessed a wonderful good nature, and a candid, frank, outspoken manner which was almost irresistible. Every glance and gesture meant, plainer than could be expressed in words, "I am not afraid of anybody or anything; I will please you if I can, if I cannot I do not care." He had been very little at school, and had somehow got into his head the new fangled idea that he was sent there to be taught. He was laboring hard to master words of four letters, but had an inveterate habit of repeating each one three or four times before he could grasp in his mind the whole.

He was called to recite, and staggered on until he had reached "frog." "F-f-fr-fr fro-fro f-r-o-g;" then came a dead pause and an indescribably puzzled expression of countenance. "What is it?" demanded the master in no gentle tones "Bless your soul, sir," returned E., "if I know'd I'd tell you in a minit."

"Spell it again," said the master, fast losing his patience. "F-f-fr-fr-fro-fro-frog," repeated the docile pupil. "Now what is it?" demanded the master. "You knows better than me," said his puzzled disciple, "if I know'd it I'd tell you."—"Try it again," said the teacher, terribly puzzled at the nonchalance of his pupil, who deliberately went over his part.—"Now can't you tell what f r o g spells, sir?" "If I know'd as much as you I could," replied E., with imperturbable gravity. The embarrassed master resorted to induction, the only time I ever knew him to attempt such a thing. "What is f-r-o g? Don't you know what jumps?" "Bless your soul," said E., "why didn't you ax me that afore? Sartain I know; now: F-f-f-fr-fr-fro-frog—Grasshopper." The old gentleman was conquered, "Horribly grinning a ghastly smile," he said, "No sir, not grasshopper, but *frog*." It was the general opinion that J. W. had a high idea of the physical prowess of this lad, as when vexed at some trivial irregularity which could not be directly traced to any one, he would often reach the offender by "taking the rounds" as he termed it, that is by flogging all; but E. G. always escaped.

It is safe perhaps to say that of all the tyrannical teachers that ever disgraced the high and I may say holy profession of the teacher, old J. W. was the most tyrannical. His learning I am inclined to think was small, his love of whiskey large and earnest. It caused his death.

The boys made an abortive attempt to turn him out for a Christmas holiday.—They were betrayed; he took "the rounds of them" and gave them to understand that he should reconsider his generous intention to give them a holiday and would continue to keep till Christmas day. The boys consulted a friendly neighbor who had himself once "kept school." H. advised them to leave the matter to him and they did. The next morning H. appeared at the school house with a bottle of whiskey. He invited the old man to drink, and he could not politely decline. He chatted awhile, and again urged him, as it was about Christmas, to drink; how could he refuse? Soon H. proposed, as the whiskey was particularly excellent, that they should try it again. W. felt bound to comply. "Now," said H., "just step over home with me, and I'll show you something better than this." W. objected that his school required his attention. "Oh! bother, the school," said H., "it is most Christmas anyhow; send them home and go with me, and this evening we will go to town!"

The school was dismissed sine die, the old man went to town, got helplessly drunk, laid out all night, and in ten or twelve days died of pneumonia.

His successor was an Irishman named Dailey. He taught a quarter and left for parts unknown. His stay was too brief to make much impression. After him came a young countryman of his called Farnan. He was a graceful and a handsome man, of fine manners and classical culture. He had previously been a private tutor in the family of Rev. Mr. Handy in Worton. He remained but a short time at I. U., but by his affability gained the esteem of his pupils. He was invited by his patrons to visit the weekly gatherings for scrub-racing and whiskey guzzling at Worton Heights. On the second or third visit, he drank too much, fell into the brook, and contracted a spell of sickness. This he assigned as a reason for leaving. Of his subsequent career in the South, nothing was heard creditable to him.

President Johnson and Gen. Grant.

The President's Reply—Endorsement of Cabinet Officers.

The following letter of President Johnson was laid before the House of Representatives on Tuesday, together with letters from all the members of the Cabinet:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb 10, 1868.

General:—The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d inst. would seem to preclude any reply on my part; but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions involved, induce me to take this mode of giving the statement of the five members of the cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ult. Copies of the letters which they addressed to me are accordingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 31st ult. as a reiteration of the many gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ultimo, adding, (and here I give your own words,) "anything in yours in reply to the contrary, notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matter of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially where, upon either side, it loses the character of a respectful discussion, which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from the statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or against either party.

I should not shrink from this test in the controversy, but fortunately it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the detail of which, in my letter of the 28th ultimo, you allow yourself to say contains "many gross misrepresentations." These gentlemen heard that conversation and have read my statement. They speak for themselves; and I have the proof without a word of comment. I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promise alleged to have been made by you to the President "would have involved a resistance to law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton."

You then state that you had fears the President would, on the removal of Mr. Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the reconstruction acts, and add: "It was to prevent such an appointment, that I accepted the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to law, or, not doing so myself, surrendering it to one who would, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate was sought."

First of all, you here admit that from the very beginning of what you term "the whole history" of your connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent that you accepted the appointment. This was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was not, then, in obedience to the order of your superior, as has been heretofore supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose.

You accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself; if, when accepting this office, you had have done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would have been a tacit deception. In the ethics of some persons such a course is allowable. But you cannot stand upon that questionable ground. The "history" of your connection with the transaction, as written by yourself, places you in a different predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself, after an attempted restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his right by judicial decision. * * *

You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any one who would not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the courts. You perfectly understood that in this interview. "Some time" after you accepted the office, the President, not contented with your silence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that Mr. Stanton "would have to appeal to the courts."—If the President had reposed confidence *before* he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been said he made a mistake; but a violation of confidence reposed *after* that conversation was no mistake of his, nor of yours. It is the fact only that needs be stated, that at the date of this conversation you did not intend to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into court, but did hold it then and had accepted it to prevent that course from being carried out. In other words, you said to the President, "that is the proper course," and you said to yourself, "I have accepted the office, and now hold it to defeat that course."

The excuse you make—a subsequent paragraph of that letter of the 28th ultimo—that afterwards you changed your views as to what would be a proper course, has nothing to do with the point now under consideration. The point is that *before* you changed your views, you had secretly determined to do the very thing which at last you did—surrender the office to Mr. Stanton. You may have changed your views as to the law, but you certainly did not change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning. * * * *

The President issues an order to you to obey no order from the War Department, purporting to be made "by the direction of the President," until you have referred it to him for his approval. You reply that you have received the President's order and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction *if it comes from the War Department*. You will not obey the direct order of the President, but will obey his indirect order. If, as you say, there has been a practice in the War Department to issue orders in the name of the President, without his direction, does not the precise order you have requested and have received change the practice as to the general of the army? Could not the President countermand any such commands issued to you from the War Department? If you should receive an order from the War Department, issued in the name of the President to do a special act, and an order from the President directly, not to do the act, is there a doubt which you ought to obey?

You answer the question when you say to the President, in your letter of the 3d instant, the Secretary of War is "my superior and your subordinate," and yet you refuse obedience to the superior out of deference to the subordinate. Without further comment upon the subordinate attitude you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can release yourself from obedience to the orders of the President, who is made by the constitution commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and is, therefore, the official superior as well of the General of the Army as of the Secretary of War. ANDREW JOHNSON.

MARRIED:

On the 28th ult., at Baltimore, by the Rev. Augustus Stryker, PEDRO D'ALCANTRA DE FIGANIERE to Miss HARRIET MIFFLIN WHITAKER, both of Cecil county, Maryland.

In Hillsborough, Jan. 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Hamell, THOMAS ROLLISON, of Kent county, Md., to JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Townsend, of Baltimore city.

DIED:

On the 12th inst., at his residence near Fairlee Creek, in this county, after a very short illness, JOSHUA B. FENNIMORE, Jr., aged about 30 years.

In Queen Anne's county, on the 28th January, after an illness of two weeks, which he bore with Christian fortitude, WM. H. WILMER, in the 58th year of his age.

On the 3d instant, in Cecilton, Cecil county, suddenly, JAMES FORD, Esq., aged about 68 years.

OBITUARY.—Died at his residence, in Sassafras, Kent county, Md., Jan 19th, JAMES H. PRATT, aged 28 years and 12 days.

The subject of this notice gave o'er his wanderings and his heart to God, last October, at a meeting held in the M. P. Church of our village. He was a young man of an upright, moral life, before his conversion, and beliked by all who know him, but when he came out decidedly on the Lord's side, and cast his lot in with the people of God, how much more beloved was he in the hearts of those of the household of faith. The writer of this article saw him when first he kneeled at the altar for the prayers and instruction of the Church, and was one of those who helped to point him to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. I saw him when first he rose from his knees and gave God the praise, (so that all the people could hear him,) because he felt that the load of guilt and sin, which had been pressing him down, was all taken away, and He that was angry with him was now reconciled with him through our Lord Jesus Christ. In a short time after his conversion he began to complain, and to all observing eyes, began to waste away. About the 20th Dec. he was taken down to his bed.—Up to this time he had been attending upon all the means of Grace in the Church, and gave evidence of a spiritual growth. In a few days after his being taken bedfast, we with Bro. C. visited him. We found him quiet and composed, perfectly reconciled to his condition, and rejoicing in the God of his salvation. We visited him from that time until his death, and never through all his sufferings, which at times was intense, heard one single murmur or complaint, but on the other hand was always ready to rejoice in the hope of his death. He said to us on more than one occasion, while weeping friends gathered around: "I am not frightened, I am not afraid to go through the valley; I know in whom I trust;" at the same time praising God with all his wasted strength. On one occasion when some Christians gathered around his dying bed, and engaged in singing the songs of Zion, and in supplicating a Throne of Grace, he raised his feeble voice, and emaciated hand, and exclaimed to Bro. J. T.: "Hold me up, brother; hold me up while I shout!" Oh! the joy of that hour! for those present felt the truth of the word of Stowell, when he exclaims:

"There is a place where Jesus sheds,
The oil of gladness on our heads,
A place than all besides more sweet,
It is the blood-bought mercy seat."

Even though it be by the death bed of the nearest and dearest of friends, Oh! the joy of our blessed religion! "for we know in whom we believe." And thus he continued in that frame of mind almost until the very hour of his death, when reason fled, and with it the spirit to the God who gave it. Thus ended the natural, as well as the short spiritual life of Bro. James H. Pratt. With him "to die was gain." The hope of reunion is ours. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my end be like his." Bro. Pratt leaves a wife to mourn his decease, and also a child not old enough to understand the loss of a father. May he so live and so rear the child that they may make one family in Heaven. A FRIEND.

FOR SALE,
TWO FRESH COWS.
They are both good, one an extra Durham Cow. Not desiring the milk or trouble of butter making at this season, is the reason for selling.—One calved the 1st February, the other the 11th. Price $60 and $75. JOS. J. HOWARD,
feb15-3t* Kennedyville.

FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE.
THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN ESTABLISHED STORE
In Chestertown, with an excellent run of trade. Stock at present light, and to an energetic man a fine chance to make money is now offered.—Enquire at the KENT NEWS OFFICE.
Feb. 15, 1867—3t.

CHEAP BOOTS.
WE have a lot of good WINTER BOOTS that we can recommend, which we will sell at reduced prices for Country Produce or Greenbacks. Those in want of a good article are invited to call. J. M. VANDYKE.
Chestertown, Feb. 15—tf.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
KENT COUNTY, TO WIT:

I hereby certify that William T. Ruth of Kent county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 13th day of February, 1868, as a stray trespassing upon his enclosures, TWO MALE HOGS, with black and white spots; no ear marks given. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of February, 1868.

TEST: WM. BACCHUS, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner or owners of the above described property are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. WM. T. RUTH,
feb15-3t. [2.00] near Hanesville.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of John N. Usilton, use of Cornelia C. Ricaud, exec'r of James B. Ricaud, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John H. Gemmill, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John H. Gemmill of, in and to the following property:

1 large Peach Wagon, 1 Cow, 2 Horses,
1 Sleigh, 1 double Carriage and Harness,
1 Ox-Cart and lot of Clover Hay.

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1868,

at the Market House in Chestertown, at eleven o'clock, A. M., I will sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest & costs due and to become due thereon.

JOSEPH E. GILPIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Chestertown, }
Feb. 15, 1868. } tds.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, to me directed at the suit of John N. Usilton, use of Cornelia C. Ricaud, exec'r of James B. Ricaud, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John H. Gemmill, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of said Gemmill, in and to

A WOOD LOT,

Containing 26 ACRES, 2 ROODS and 20 PERCHES.

Also, a HOUSE and LOT OF LAND containing 3 Acres, near the I. U.

And I hereby give notice, that on

MONDAY, the 9th of March, 1868,

at the Market House, Chestertown, at 12 o'cl'k, M., I will sell said property to pay and satisfy said debts, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JOSEPH E. GILPIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Chestertown, Feb. 15, 1868. } ts.

Constable's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of twelve writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued by James Graves, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Thos. F. Copper, Wm. J. Vannort, Wm. Vannort adminis'r of A. Dobbs, John Greenwood of Benj., G. Brown use of A. Parsons & Co., S. W. Keatly use of do., J. K. Aldridge, John O. Pace, Wm. Travers, George P. Roeder, Wm. Vannort and C. V. Wickes, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John H. Gemmill, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Gemmill, of, in and to

2 HORSES, 1 COW,

1 Large Peach Wagon, 1 double Carriage and Harness, 1 Sleigh, 1 Ox-Cart, lot of Clover Hay.

And I hereby give notice that on

TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1868,

at the Market House in Chestertown, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., I will sell the said property so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said writs, debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

SAMUEL S. USILTON,
feb15-ts. Constable.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of 12 writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued by James Graves, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, one at the suit of Thos. F. Copper, Wm. J. Vannort, Wm. Vannort adm'r of A. Dobbs, John Greenwood of Benj., G. Brown use of A. Parsons & Co., S. W. Keatly use of same. J. K. Aldridge, John O. Pace, Wm. Travers, George P. Roeder, Wm. Vannort and C. W. Weeks, against the lands and tenements of John H. Gemmill, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John H. Gemmill, of, in and to

All that Wood Lot,

Containing 26 Acres, 2 Roods and 20 Perches.

Also, a HOUSE and LOT OF LAND Containing 3 Acres, near the I. U.

And I hereby give notice, that on

MONDAY, the 9th of March, 1868,

at the Market House in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock, M., I will sell the said property to pay said debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

feb15-ts. S. S. USILTON, Const.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, Wilson's Point, near Sassafras, on

Tuesday, Feb. 18th, 1868

his entire STOCK and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, consisting in part of

10 HEAD OF HORSES,

ONE PAIR OF MULES,
Six years old, well broke;

2 YOKE OF OXEN,
five years old, suitable for either work or beef; FIVE GOOD MILCH COWS;

44 Head of YOUNG CATTLE,
FIVE CALVES.

20 HEAD FAT SHEEP.
LOT OF SHOATS, Chester Co. Whites.
4 FARM WAGONS, 2 OX-CARTS, 1 NEW PENNINGTON REAPER, 1 DORSEY REAPER in prime order, 1 New MONITOR MOWER.

Farming Implements.

Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, and a general assortment necessary for working a large farm.

Also, 2 Wheat Drills,

LOT OF CLOVER HAY, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of $20 and under, cash; all sums over $20 a credit of eight months will be given by the purchaser giving note with approved endorser.

ALEXANDER WILSON.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. feb1-ts.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains!

WE have this day commenced to run off our Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods AT COST, to make room for our Spring stock. All were bought since the decline in prices.

☞ Those in want of BARGAINS are invited to call.

Terms Cash, or Country Produce.

J. M. VANDYKE.
Chestertown, Feb. 8, 1868.

SEED POTATOES.

The subscriber will have for sale early in March a small consignment of EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES, the EARLIEST and BEST Potato in cultivation. Orders will be filled in rotation as received, at the following prices, delivered in Chestertown:

Per Peck	$1.00
" Bushel	3.00
" Barrel	8.00

As quite a quantity of these are already engaged those who want them should order early.
feb8-tf. W. F. MASSEY, Agent.