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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

EXCITING EVENTS.

Events of the most stirring and important character have transpired at Washington during the past eight days. We give below, in as concise a manner as possible, a summary of what has taken place.

On Friday of last week the President issued an order removing E. M. Stanton from office as Secretary of the Department of War, and appointing Brevet Major General Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and directing the former to transfer to the latter all records, books, papers and other public property pertaining to the office. Afterwards the President notified the Senate, as a matter of courtesy, of what he had done. The Senate then went into executive session, and after a protracted debate adopted the following resolution, and sent a copy to the President:

Resolved, That under the constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*.

Mr. Stanton refused to turn over the office to General Thomas, and remained at the War Department all Friday night, where he was visited by a number of radical congressmen. On Saturday morning an order for the arrest of General Thomas was issued by Judge Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for an alleged unlawful attempt to exercise the duties of Secretary of War contrary to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2d, 1867. The arrest was accordingly made, and bail was given for his appearance to answer the charge. Subsequently, on Saturday morning, General Thomas made a formal demand upon Mr. Stanton for the surrender of the office, but he refused to give it up. The following is reported as what occurred at this interview:

General Thomas presented himself at the door and told Mr. Stanton he would like to see him. Mr. Stanton requested him to proceed with anything he had to say.

General Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States.

Mr. Stanton replied that he could do no such thing, and ordered him to his room to perform his duties as Adjutant General.

General Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, and he intended to do it.

Mr. Stanton again replied that he would not, and again ordered him to his room, and denied the power of the President to make any such order.

General Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President, and not obey the orders of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton remarked, as Secretary of War I order you to repair to your own place as Adjutant General.

Gen. Thomas—I shall not do so.

Mr. Stanton—Then you may stay here as long as you please, if the President orders you, but you cannot act as Secretary of War.

General Thomas—I shall act as Secretary of War.

General Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite.

Mr. Stanton immediately, followed by others, went after General Thomas, and, after some conversation, Mr. Stanton said: "Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders?"

General Thomas—I do so, sir. I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all the business of the War Department.

Mr. Stanton, soon after the President's order removing him was received, communicated it to the House of Representatives. It was referred to the committee on reconstruction. Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, then offered a resolution that President Johnson be "impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." This resolution was also referred to the reconstruction committee. On Saturday morning Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee, made a report, reciting the fact that the President had issued a commission to Lorenzo Thomas, authorizing him to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and concluding with a resolution "that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." This resolution was debated the remainder of the day, and on Monday till late in the afternoon, when a vote was taken, and it was adopted by yeas 126, nays 47. Mr. Stevens then offered a resolution for the appointment of two members to go before the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and to inform the Senate that the House will present articles of impeachment, and will prove the same. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, appointed as the committee. Another resolution was adopted appointing a committee of seven to prepare articles of impeachment, and Messrs. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Bingham of Ohio, Wilson of Iowa, Logan of Illinois, Julian of Indiana and Ward of New York were appointed the committee.

On Tuesday Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, the committee of two, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and announced that the House of Representatives had adopted a resolution proposing the impeachment of the President, and would, in due time, exhibit particulars of said impeachment, &c. The Senate thereupon adopted a resolution to appoint a select committee of seven to consider the subject, and to report thereon. Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Morton, Pomeroy and Johnson were appointed the committee. The articles of impeachment, it is supposed, were reported in the House yesterday (Friday,) and will be sent to the Senate on Monday, when the trial will be formally commenced. This is the state of the case at present.

The country will not be taken by surprise at this hasty action of a body who have so long coveted some pretext upon which to base the attempted impeachment of President Johnson. It was generally believed on Saturday last that impeachment had already been decided upon, and the unanimity with which the Radicals in Congress have since acted confirms that impression. It is perhaps just as well that this conclusion has been finally reached, and the threat with which the President has so long been menaced should be carried into execution. In the absence of any just grounds upon which to found such a proceeding, its enormity will be all the more glaring, and though partisan hate may push to the bitter end the proceedings now inaugurated, it will more fully and clearly develope the revolutionary aspect of the means by which the Radical party are seeking to crush every impediment which stands in the way of a complete usurpation of the power of the nation. In such a crisis it is gratifying to see that the President preserves a calm and dignified deportment, assigning his reasons for the removal of an obnoxious officer in clear and temperate language, and which, to unprejudiced judges, would be convincing. He has broken no law, he has violated no right, and he can well afford to await the action of the tribunal before which he is to be dragged, satisfied that whatever the result, the people, who love justice, will rise in their majesty, when the occasion demands their action, and redress whatever grievances he may suffer at the hands of his embittered foes.

REJECTION OF SENATOR THOMAS.—The U. S. Senate on the 19th inst. perpetrated another gross outrage on the Constitution, by refusing the Hon. Philip F. Thomas, the Senator elect from Maryland, his seat in that body. The resolution of Mr. Johnson, admitting Mr. Thomas to his seat, was rejected by ayes 21; nays 28, and the following, offered by Mr. Drake, adopted by a vote of 27 to 20:

Resolved, That Philip F. Thomas, having voluntarily given aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility against the United States, he is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Senator of the United States for the State of Maryland, or to hold a seat in this body as such Senator.

The only plea raised by the Senate for this action was that Mr. Thomas, finding his son was determined to go South and join the Confederate forces, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of the father to the contrary, gave him the paltry sum of one hundred dollars on leaving home. Messrs. Trumbull, Fessenden, and other Republican Senators thought the charges wholly insufficient to exclude Mr. Thomas from his seat, and voted for his admission; but the majority thought they could detect the smell of "treason" upon his garments and resolved that he should have no place among them.

This action has given occasion for some controversy in this State as to what shall be the course of the General Assembly. A very strong feeling has been exhibited favoring the immediate re-election of Mr. Thomas, in a spirit of defiance, and to vindicate the right of the State to put its own construction upon Federal laws.—We agree with a cotemporary that such action would be amply justifiable on both these grounds—and certainly, if it were a mere question of passion, the position would be unassailable. Other opinions, however, incline to the view that the having an efficient Senator in Congress is a matter that concerns the whole people of the State; and that, since this outrage is entirely remediless, we should at once elect some good and capable person in place of Mr. Thomas—thus giving all the aid possible to President Johnson in the severe ordeal through which he is passing in defence of the National Constitution and the rights of the people, against the encroachments of a reckless radical Congress. The feelings of almost all our people would incline them towards the more revengeful process—but the other, as a question of policy, should be left to the calm consideration of the Legislature.

A NEW CABINET.—One of the stories afloat is that, if President Johnson is impeached and Wade becomes President, the Cabinet will be as follows:

Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Freeman Clarke, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy; Frederick Douglass, (colored,) of New York, Secretary of the Interior; J. M. Langston, of Ohio, Postmaster General; M. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Attorney General; Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, (of course.)

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—A communication was received in the Maryland Legislature on the 21st inst. from Hon. B. F. Wade, announcing the rejection of Hon. Philip F. Thomas by the Senate of the United States. In the Senate a message was received from the House proposing a joint committee to take the communication into consideration, but the Senate nonconcurred, having already referred the subject to the Committee on Federal Relations. A similar disposition was then made of the communication by the House. The committees had had the subject under consideration and agreed under a report, but it had not been presented up to our latest advices from Annapolis. It was thought at first that the Legislature would refuse to elect any one in Mr. Thomas' place, and still demand the admission of that gentleman to his seat in the Senate. It is now understood, however, that that course has been abandoned, and a new election will shortly take place. The names of quite a number of candidates for the vacant position are being discussed by the members generally.

CONCERT OF THE CHOIR OF ST. JAMES' M. P. CHURCH.—According to the announcement in our last issue, this concert took place at the Court House on Monday evening last. The snow storm was so violent that many thought the concert would not be given, and others who intended to be present were afraid to brave the storm; consequently the audience was small. Had the evening been at all favorable, we are confident that a crowded house would have greeted our friends from Worton. The Choir are deserving of praise for coming through such weather to fill their engagement. In the musical performance they acquitted themselves with much credit; though there was but little in the audience to inspire them, they sang with great spirit and taste. The audience gave decided indications of admiration and enjoyment of the singing; calling for the repetition of several of the pieces.—Where all did so well, it would not be just to speak particularly of the performance of any one of the singers; we may, however, say that Mrs. Geo. R. Stephens, the organist, did her part with great skill and effect. At the close of the concert, the Choir went to the M. P. Parsonage and partook of some refreshments, which were provided by some of our excellent town ladies. The arrangements were so economically managed that the expenses of the Concert were but a trifle; so that the poor will have the benefit of whatever profits were realized.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION AND EXPOSURE.—A white man named James Wareham, aged about thirty years, and an inmate of our county almshouse, was found dead in the upper part of this town on Sunday morning last. A jury of inquest was held over the body by S. S. Usilton, coroner, and the evidence elicited showed that the deceased was seen in a state of intoxication at a late hour the previous night. The jury rendered a verdict of death from intoxication and exposure.—The deceased was a native of Cecil county.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Simon Wickes, residing near this town, was thrown from his carriage on Saturday last, in consequence of his horse taking fright, and had his right arm broken above the wrist. The limb was promptly set, and he is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

DELEGATES.—Arthur B. Wheatley has been elected delegate, and Howard Meeks alternate, to represent Chesapeake Circuit in the approaching Maryland Annual Conference of the M. P. Church.

BRIDGE ACROSS SASSAFRAS RIVER.—The Cecil Democrat says: A bill is now before the Legislature to authorize the Commissioners of Cecil and Kent counties to construct a bridge across Sassafras River at Fredericktown. There is reason to believe that a substantial bridge can be constructed there for a sum not far exceeding ten thousand dollars, or five thousand dollars for each county. This is not one-fourth the amount that is uselessly squandered each year under the fruitless pretense of repairing roads. A little retrenchment would avail to build the bridge without the tax-payer feeling it. When done, the distance hence to Chestertown would be shortened not less than eight miles, and that over roads always better than the present thoroughfare. The stage route would thus be changed, and made to run through the centre of the districts traversed, instead of, as now, clinging to the Delaware line in all its passage thro' the county. Cecil and Kent counties would be brought into closer association, and business receive an impetus in that direction truly surprising. Therefore, we say, build the bridge, and develop the resources of the county.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY ITEMS.—We copy the following from the Observer:

Sale of Property.—The Clements farm near Ruthsburg, containing 157 acres, 3 roods and 2 perches, was sold by Thomas J. Keating, Esq., Trustee, on Tuesday last, for $22.75 per acre. C. M. Jump purchaser.

The Kent and Queen Anne's Railroad.—The Railroad directors have determined to locate stations at Millington, Sudlersville, Cox's, Carville's and Centreville. The sites have not yet been determined upon. The directors also elected Thos. J. Keating, Esq., counsel for the board.

DR. WM. H. FARROW, for some time surgeon at the Provost Marshall office in Easton, and with whom many of our citizens had a somewhat unpleasant acquaintance, died at his residence in Snow Hill on the 20th instant.

The Latest from Washington.

The Case of General Thomas--The Writ of Habeas Corpus Avoided.

The following special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun of Thursday, gives the latest news from Washington up to that day:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The unexpected termination of the criminal prosecution against General Thomas, by dismissal of the case and his discharge from custody, is the subject of comment to-night.—Judge Cartter's apparent readiness to discharge the accused, so as to destroy the foundation for habeas corpus, is severely criticised by those who desire a decision of the legal points in the United States Supreme Court, prior to a final vote in the Senate, whilst the action is approved and chuckled over as a shrewd manouvre by those who favor the instant conviction of the President by vote of the Senate, without reference to the action of the Supreme Court.

By preventing the War Department imbroglio from reaching the Supreme Court in any form, the Senate will dispose of impeachment upon party considerations, after the manner of the House.

As the matter now stands, the Supreme Court cannot get jurisdiction of the subject, except by a proceeding of some kind upon the civil side of the law. There are three modes suggested for bringing the controversy ultimately before the Supreme Court. One of them was commenced today, by direction of the President, in the form of petition for quo warranto. Whether the writ has been served upon Mr. Stanton is not made public.

There has been but little excitement to-day, and the interest in what is transpiring has abated considerably. There is great excitement and anxiety all over the country relative to the impeachment movement.

General Thomas has commenced a suit against Mr. Stanton for false imprisonment and mischievous prosecution; damages laid at one hundred thousand dollars.

THREATS OF WAR.—On Sunday last the Governor of Pennsylvania hastened to send the following warlike dispatch to Washington:

"*Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senate:*—The news to-day created a profound sensation in Pennsylvania. The spirit of 1861 seems again to pervade the Keystone State. Troops are rapidly tendering their services to sustain the laws. Let Congress stand firm. J. W. GEARY.

"Harrisburg, Feb. 23."

On the previous day Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, had sent to Congress a dispatch, proclaiming resistance to "Johnson's usurpations," and declaring that "millions of loyal hearts were panting to stand by the stars and strips," &c. Nearly all of the executive officers of the Northern States are radicals, and sympathize entirely with Congress in its struggle to displace the President. On the other hand, public meetings are being held in different parts of the country, and resolutions adopted assuring the President of the hearty support and sympathies of the masses of the people. The following telegrams, among others, have been received by the President:

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—Your friends in Indiana send you greeting assurances of support in your fight for the constitution.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 24.—Your friends here are moving. Remain firm. Be thou ruler even in the midst among thine enemies. [Signed by the officers the National Union Committee of Allegheny county.]

NEW LONDON, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of the democrats of New London, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, in view of the present revolutionary attitude of Congress, acting, as its leaders confess, outside of the Constitution, and in view of the position of the President in resisting such action,

Resolved, that we, the democrats of the city of New London, pledge him our most hearty support in money, votes or men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Every decent man in New York city is with you. We will take care of all of Governor Geary's men. God bless you. We are ready for the issue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Feb. 24.—You will be sustained in executing the laws under the constitution, in New England. Stand firm.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Feb. 24th.—Uphold vigorously the executive and judicial departments of the government against any cabal that attempts to destroy them, and the people will sustain you.

CURIOSITIES OF A CONSTITUTION.—It seems a paradox to say that those persons who shout loudest for liberty are commonly the most illiberal; but the world abounds in proof of the assertion. We have fresh evidence from the State of Arkansas. The convention which has been incubating at Little Rock for a long time past has at last hatched out a constitution, which combines the extremes of freedom and tyranny to an extent hardly paralleled in history. After giving the ballot to women and negroes, it proceeds to declare how voting shall be done on the new constitution. Voters are required to swear that they have never given aid to secession in any State. This offers a premium to perjury, or shuts the door of repentance and reformation against those who have erred, and is of itself a monstrous instance of injustice. Not satisfied with this, the framers of the constitution clap a muzzle upon every man's mouth, by requiring him to swear that he accepts for all times the social and political equality of the white and black races; not merely the "political," observe, but the "social!!" But the essential despotism of this new constitution reaches the climax when, after insisting on all these qualifications for voting, it disfranchises all persons who shall vote against the new Constitution. We match this against anything that can be found in the previous history of the world.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Newtown (Md.) *Gazette* is urging the nomination of Hon. E. K. Wilson, of Worcester county, as the Democratic-Conservative candidate for Congress in the first district, embracing the Eastern Shore counties.

President Johnson sent to the Senate last week the nomination of General Geo. B. McClellan as Minister to England, to take the place of Mr. Adams, resigned.

Mode of Procedure in Trials of Impeachment.

The proceedings in trials of impeachment have now become of great interest, in view of the arraignment of the President for trial, and we give the following as the *modus operandi* from the New York *Times'* Washington correspondence:

It will be the duty of the House, as soon as the resolution of impeachment is found, to appoint a board of managers, whose duty it will be to proceed to the Senate, and, in the name of the House of Representatives, impeach the President at the bar of that body, and ask them to appoint a time for the hearing of the case, and inform the Senate that they will in due time present articles of impeachment. It will then be the duty of the Senate to organize as a high court of impeachment, and, upon the reception of the articles from the House, issue its warrant, taking jurisdiction of the case and requiring the President to appear and answer.

It is not necessary that he should respond in person, and he will probably answer by his attorneys. It is yet too early to say who they will be. Chief Justice Chase will preside, and the Senate will sit as a jury. They will establish rules regarding argument and evidence, and must establish all points of law without debate. The rules for proceedings in impeachment trials are well established. In 1831, in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, the Senate made an elaborate investigation into all the precedents, and established a full course of rules for the government of such cases. These rules have since been applied in one or more cases, and it will not be necessary to spend any time in preliminary matters, farther than to organize promptly as a court.

While the Senate is sitting as a court of impeachment, the House of Representatives is constructively present, and can do no legislative business. The House acts as prosecutor in the case. As to the length of the trial, it is the belief that it will be very brief. It is thought that it should not last over two weeks at the outside. The President, however, will seek for much greater delay. He will demand time for preparation, and his friends assert that he can delay the trial until the end of his term. Chief Justice Chase is pretty thoroughly occupied in the Supreme Court, and in addition he is expected to preside at the trial of Jefferson Davis on the 22nd proximo. These engagements may possibly delay the commencement of the trial, but it is almost certain that it will be so urgently pushed that it will take precedence of all other business.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, having stated the preliminaries substantially as above, gives the following as the mode of proceeding in the trial:

On an appointed day the Senate will convene as a High Court of Impeachment, over which Chief Justice Chase will preside. Each Senator will take an oath as a juror in the case. The secretary of the Senate will forthwith inform the House of the readiness of the court. The managers appointed by the House will appear and seat themselves within the bar. The chairman will read the articles of impeachment. The Chief Justice will advise the managers that the Senate will take proper action. The managers will withdraw.—A summons will be served upon the President, and eventually the trial will go on. At the conclusion of the evidence the Chief Justice will direct the Secretary to read the charge, and each Senator will be asked in turn, by the Chief Justice, whether he believes the President to be guilty, and will answer. The next question asked of every Senator will be whether the President shall be disqualified to hold any office of emolument or trust under the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS for the removal of Mr. Stanton, as given in his message to the Senate, is a clear and satisfactory exposition of the law and practice of the government as it applies to the question of his power to remove the Secretary of War. The point is prominently presented in this message that the civil tenure of office act does not deprive the President of the power to displace any of the heads of departments unless that officer has been appointed by himself, which Mr. Stanton was not. The same was declared by Mr. Sherman and others in the Senate when the law was discussed there. The terms of the act, quoted by the President in support of this position, certainly admit of such a construction being honestly and in good faith put upon the act as that which is expressed by the President without imputing to him the purpose of transgressing or even evading the law. Whatever may be thought, however, of this point, enough remains without it to exonerate the President from the responsibility of violating a law of Congress for the purpose of usurping power, and to show that, holding the civil tenure act to deprive him of his constitutional prerogative of appointment and removal, he simply proposed, in the removal of Mr. Stanton, to bring the matters at issue between Congress and the Executive into the courts for the settlement of what was purely a question of interpretation and construction.

Amid the turmoil and excitement which followed the removal of Mr. Stanton we could not fail to perceive that this was the true issue, and have expressed our conviction that the intelligent instincts of the masses would not be slow to discern that this matter, upon which partisans have been endeavoring to lash the country into a tempest of excitement, was merely a testing of the civil tenure office statute in the appointed tribunals of the land.—The result has fully verified this prediction, in the comments of the press of all parties and in the fact that the significant barometer of gold indicates that the people will not permit themselves to be thrown from their balance by the angry puffs and blasts which the cavern of the winds in Washington gives vent to. The people have got common sense enough to know when their common sense is insulted, as is manifest in the various organs of public sentiment both republican and democratic, from which we have quoted.—*Balt. Sun.*

A. F. Fawcett, the recent owner of "Dexter," has bought the celebrated trotting horse "Bashaw, jun.," paying for him $14.50 per pound. "Bashaw" weighed 1,040 pounds, and sold therefore, for $15,080.

Baltimore Price Current

[Corrected from the Sun of Thursday.]

WHEAT—White	$2.64a2.65
" Choice Red	2.58a2.60
" Medium and good red	2.38a2.50
CORN—Good to prime White	1.16a1.18
" " " Yellow	1.17a1.18
Oats	78a82

MARRIED:

At the M. P. Parsonage in Chestertown, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. J. T. Murray, J. A. FARMER to Miss MARY J JONES.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Bryan, at the residence of the bride's father, at Locust Grove, JAMES L. WILMER to Miss SALLIE W. ANDERSON, both of this county.

WANTED, by a Widow Woman, (with one child two years old,) a SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER. Apply in person to Mrs. ROSA THOMPSON at Jas. B. Allen's, near I. U. Church, or the same by mail directed to Still Pond P. O. feb29-3t*

FOR SALE,

TWO GOOD HORSES, one of them a fine traveller. Also, a WAGON AND HARNESS. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. LEWIN CREW, feb29-3t. near Smithville.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I am receiving and ready to receive returns of INCOME for the year ending December 31st, 1867, and articles liable to tax for 1868.

The law requires all persons to make their return on or before the first Monday in March, and to pay the tax on or before April 30th.

All persons doing business liable to License or Special Tax are notified to renew the same by registering their names with the Assistant Assessor.

For the convenience of tax-payers I will be at the following places to receive their returns, viz: Chestertown, till March 12th; Millington, March 18th and 19th; Galena, March 20th and 21st; Kennedyville, March 22d and 23rd; Edesville, March 28th and 29th; after which time the assessment must be closed and the delinquents are liable to penalty.

WM. H. LAMBERT, feb29-4t. Assist. Assessor.

A NEW COAL & WOOD YARD, IN CHESTERTOWN.

BELIEVING there is an opening for another COAL and WOOD YARD in Chestertown, I would respectfully inform the public that I will open a

Coal and Wood Yard

on Bridge Street, where the public may be supplied at short notice, with

ALL KINDS OF WOOD

OF ANY LENGTH, as I shall saw and split by Machinery. All orders left at my store will be promptly filled. R. P. STEWART.

WOOD WANTED.

FARMERS may find a ready sale for WOOD by calling on R. P. STEWART. Chestertown, Feb. 29, 1868.

The Trotting Stallion ROAN CHIEF,

WILL make a Season at Chestertown commencing March 15th, and ending 30th June, 1868.

ROAN CHIEF was sired by Mr. Clay's Old Mambrino Chief; he by Mambrino Paymaster; he by Mambrino and he by Imported Messenger; out of Betty Morgan, by Billy McCracken. His grandam was Nellie Morgan, owned by the late R. A. Alexander of Woodford Co., Kentucky; has repeatedly trotted seventeen miles in an hour on the turnpike. ROAN CHIEF was bred by Richard West, Esq., of Scott county, Kentucky, and is a half brother of Ashland, Erricsson, Kentucky Chief, Mambrino Pilot, Lady Thorn, and other celebrated horses.

For full particulars see handbills.

feb29-3m. EDWARD WILKINS.

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

MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1868,

at the Market House in Chestertown, at twelve o'clock, 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. 29, 1868. } tds.

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 Thomas 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

MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 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, feb29-ts. Constable.

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.

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.

FOUR PAIR OF PEA FOWLS,

FOR SALE.

fe22-3t* Inquire of A. M. RUSSELL.

WAS STOLEN from my Stable on Monday night, a SETT OF HARNESS, nearly new. Any information of them will be thankfully received. feb15-3t. WASHINGTON HUDGINS.

FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS, Carriage Canvass Window Curtains, are being sold very low by Jan. 18. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

RODONDA ISLAND GUANO.

The CHEAPEST and BEST FERTILIZER in the Country.

THE RODONDA GUANO is not a mineral phosphate, requiring the action of Sulphuric Acid to render it soluble; its great power as a fertilizer is in its entire *solubility*, without the aid of acid. It is not a "Manipulation" or Compound of Fish or Flesh with Mineral Phosphates, the regularity of which is always uncertain and dependent upon, and controlled by the honesty of the manufacturer. The Rodonda is a *Pure Natural Guano*, (that term being understood to mean the excrement of fish-eating birds,) as the large per centage of organic matter sufficiently attests, and as found upon the ISLAND OF RODONDA, in the very state as imported and sold to consumers.

The regularity and uniformity of the fineness and condition of the various cargoes already imported by us into the United States, tested by the analysis of the most eminent Chemists of this country and Europe, is sufficient proof of its origin, and a guarantee of our ability to furnish this Guano of the quality and purity represented.

The PRICE of the Rodonda Guano is not the least unimportant in these days of agricultural competition and pecuniary embarrassment.

The very low price at which it can be sold places it within the reach of every farmer, and avoids the risk of large loss frequently incurred by failures of the crops in the purchase of high priced fertilizers.

This Guano has met with Unprecedented Success.

The results of its use during the past year are most gratifying, as attested by the certificates of the most intelligent farmers of our State from which we select the following:

CEDAR HILL, Harford co., Sept. 27, 1867.

"I used three tons of Rodonda Guano on Corn last spring, side and side with pure bone dust, (costing forty five dollars per ton.)

The difference is so great no one would believe it unless they saw it. I have had farmers to come six and seven miles to see my crop on which I used the Rodonda Guano.

It surpassed all the corn in the neighborhood no matter what kind of fertilizers were used.

If it will make Wheat as it did Corn, you can sell a hundred tons here in the spring."

THOMAS SMITHSON.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1868.

"I used the RODONDA GUANO upon Corn, which I planted in the spring of 1867, with much success. The Guano was applied in the hill on the *poorest* portion of my farm, and yielded a better crop than the richest part did without Guano. I have used various fertilizers on my farm in Anne Arundel county, and consider the Rodona Guano equal to any costing double the money. HENRY DUVALL, (Of Duvall & Iglehart.)

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., Md., Jan. 1, 1868.

"I received the Rodonda Guano shipped me last May, which I gave a fair trial on my Tobacco Crop, at the rate of about *two hundred and fifty pounds to the acre*, applied in the hill. In noting its effect, I found where the Guano was used the Tobacco made a quicker start, growing much faster, ripening about two weeks earlier, and producing at least twenty per cent. more to the acre than that planted alongside, on the same day where the land had been well manured with barn-yard manure. I am so well pleased with the result that I intend using it again." HENRY OWINGS, of S.

POPLAR GROVE, Queen Anne's Co., Sept. 25, 1867.

"I am much pleased with the six tons of Rodonda Guano purchased from you last season, and will use more this season. My experience by actual measure and weight, with the application of four hundred pounds to the acre upon Wheat, proves to me that this Guano will give a greater per centage on the cost upon my land than any Fertilizer I have ever experimented with." J. R. EMORY.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18, 1868.

"I used your Rodonda Guano on my farm in Harford county last year in the same proportion as Peruvian mixed with Ground Bone on my Potato ground side by side. I found that the Potatoes were equally as good a crop on the portion of ground where I used the Rodonda as where I used the Peruvian.

I take pleasure in recommending it to farmers as a good fertilizer. JAMES WARDEN.

DENTON, Caroline co., Jan. 21, 1868.

"I used the Rodonda Guano mixed with one-third of Peruvian, and the result on Corn, by applying two hundred pounds broadcast to the acre, was beyond my expectations, for I raised eight barrels to the acre on land which had never paid before.

By applying the same quantity on Oats I raised a very fine crop, and the clover looked beautiful. I used at the same time two of the CRACK fertilizers of the Baltimore market, at the rate of five hundred pounds to the acre. The Corn though the land was better, could not be compared with that raised from the Rodonda." P. O. CHERBONNIER, M. D.

Price $30 Per Ton in bags or barrels.

☞ A liberal deduction made to dealers and purchasers of large quantities, or by the cargo in bulk.

WM. CRICHTON & SON, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, f22-3m. General Agents for the United States.

Rail Road Notice.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the office of the undersigned, in Chestertown, for the BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE KENT COUNTY RAILROAD, a distance of thirty-two miles, commencing at Massey's Cross Roads, and running via Kennedyville, Chestertown, and near Bell Air, to Deep Landing on Swan Creek, including a PILE WHARF at the latter place. Plots, Profiles, Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Rail Road Office in Chestertown, and Mr. Wingate, the Engineer, will exhibit them, and furnish all needful information to all who may call to examine them. Proposals will be received till the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT. The Board of Directors will meet in Chestertown on the Fifth of March at 10 o'cl'k A. M.

GEORGE VICKERS, President of the Kent county Rail Road Company.

Chestertown, Feb. 22, 1868—2t.

County Commissioners' NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1868, the County Commissioners for Kent county will commence the appointment of

Road Supervisors,

and will continue them until all public roads are put out. Persons intending to make application will do so at that time, or as soon thereafter as convenient.

Supervisors will be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day for each able-bodied hand; two dollars per day for plow and horses, or cart and horses, and two dollars and fifty cents for two horses with scoop. Twenty-five cents will be allowed for the supervision of each hand. By order,

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.

Feb. 22, 1868.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Commissioners of Kent county to locate a

PUBLIC ROAD

in the first election district of said county, beginning at the point where the road from Millington intersects the road from Massey's Cross Roads to Baldwin's Mill, and running to fall upon the road from Sassafras to Smyrna, at the Townsend road, near the Delaware and Maryland line, hereby give notice that they will meet at Baldwin's Mill on

MONDAY, the Sixth day of April next,

at 9 o'clock A. M., to perform said trust.

ALEXANDER WILSON, JONATHAN HODGSON, SAMUEL A. MERRITT, Examiners.

Feb. 22, 1868—tm.