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Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence and Literature; Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Interests; Politics and Advertising.

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The Kent News:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
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Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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JOHN A. MORTON, Prop'r & Manager.
ROOM AND BOARD $2.00 Per Day.
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On the American and European Plans,
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Breakfast, Dinner and Supper 50c. each. Rooms 75c. to $1. Permanent Boarders according to room. First class Restaurant attached.
y. W. S. PEPPER, Prop'r.

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C. R. HOGAN.....PROPRIETOR
Reduction of Fare.
$2.50 PER DAY.
Being determined that nothing shall be left undone in the future to make the "MALTBY" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city—a liberal share of public patronage is solicited. j22-y.

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BALTIMORE, MD.
I. ALBERTSON.....PROPRIETOR.
☞ ROOMS FIRST CLASS ☜
With GOOD SUBSTANTIAL BOARD
At $1.50 PER DAY.
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GEO. Z. GREENWOOD. A. W. WOODALL
GREENWOOD & WOODALL,
Commission Merchants
And General Produce Dealers,
72 SOUTH ST., Corn Exchange Building,
y BALTIMORE.

JAS. A. MERRITT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 23 SOUTH ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refers by permission to W. B. McAtee, Prest. Corn and Flour Ex.; Gill & Fisher, Grain Shippers, Balto.; J. Q. A. Holloway, Merchant. tf.

B. F. PARLETT & CO.,
Manufacturers of all styles
CHEWING TOBACCO,
AND DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO, SEGARS, PIPES and SNUFF.
No. 92 Lombard, and 5 Water Streets, BALTIMORE.
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JESSE WILSON. G. W. WILSON.
J. WILSON & SON,
Commission Merchants
For the sale of all kinds of
Country Produce, Grain, Peaches, Apples, Canned Goods, Vegetables, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, &c.,
Corner of Light and Camden Streets
y BALTIMORE.

ALONZO P. CREW. JAS. W. JEROME.
CREW & JEROME,
Commission Merchants
For the sale of GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
118 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE.
Consignments respectfully solicited.
Correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered. y

LAW CARDS.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
Attorney & Counselor at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims in the counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Anne's and Caroline. y.

HINES & SMITH,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
New Office Court St., opposite Court House
Having associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, we will give prompt and careful attention to all Law and Chancery business placed in our hands.
Mr. HINES, though connected with other duties, will give special attention to the business of the firm.
JESSE K. HINES,
y MARION deK. SMITH.

SURVEYING.
THE undersigned offers his services as LAND SURVEYOR to the citizens of Kent. Orders left with C. H. Baker, Esq., Chestertown, will be promptly attended to.
Or address COMEGYS BROWN,
sep22-6m. Chestertown.

FISHERMEN, LOOK SHARP!
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE THE ☜
LUCK BRAND
Gilling Thread!
2 and 3 cord, all numbers from 20 to 60, for sale at Philadelphia price, by
Jan. 19. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,
Sugar-cured Canvassed Hams,
" " Shoulder Bacon,
" " Breakfast Bacon,
" " Broiling Beef,
in quantities to suit buyers, at LOWEST PRICES. Call and get some, at
Feb. 23. J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

FINE Sugar-cured HAMS and Broiling Beef, at THOMPSON'S, Up Town.
fe16.

MUSLINS at 6c., Calico 5c., Canton Flannel 6½c., best Cotton 6c., lowest prices on all kinds of goods.
26. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

The Sterling Reputation
THAT MARKED SUCH A SUCCESSFUL CAREER FOR THIS HOUSE
From the DAY IT OPENED BUSINESS FOR
Fine and Perfect Fitting CLOTHING.
THE SAME KIND CAN NOW BE HAD
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
That MEN and BOYS may rely on.
☞ A cordial invitation to all. ☜
New York Leading One Price Cash Clothing House,
No. 184 West Baltimore Street,
(Opposite Light,) **BALTIMORE.**
BRANCH OF 503 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ SAMPLES sent on application. mh30-3m

☞ **For CORN use** ☜
RASIN'S
Dissolved Bone Phosphate!
Containing all the Fertilizing elements necessary to the growth of that Crop.
Manufactured by R. W. L. RASIN & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by THOMAS DeC. RUTH, JR.,
(Office near Steamboat Wharf,) **CHESTERTOWN, MD.**
mh30-5t.

☞ The firm of BURNS & SLOAN dissolved Feb. 18, 1878, by mutual consent. The Books of the late firm will be found at the office of GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO., who are fully authorized to settle the same.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.,
132 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE,
(BURNS & SLOAN'S OLD STAND,)
LUMBER, Sash, Doors, Brick,
&c., &c.
LOW PRICES!
If you need any of the above please write for Prices.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
CHANGE OF LOCATION.
THE FIRM OF **BURNS & SLOAN** having been dissolved February 18, 1878, by mutual consent, the undersigned will conduct the
Lumber Business,
in all its branches, and offer a full and well selected stock of BUILDING AND HARDWOOD LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCING, &c., in lots to suit at LOWEST PRICES.
SAMUEL BURNS & CO.,
m2-3m. **104 Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE.**

Drug Store at Sassafras, Md.
J. E. HARTLEY,
DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY.
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.
First Class Stock!
Complete Assortment!
No Fancy Prices!
fe9-2m. **J. E. HARTLEY, SASSAFRAS, MD.**

TRADE MARK
J. E. TYGERT & CO.
Manufacturers of
Star Bone Phosphate
AND
Pure Ground Bone.
Also dealers in Fertilizing material of all kind.
OFFICES: 42 South Delaware Av., Philadelphia. Smyrna, Del. mar9-7m.

TOBACCO, the best 75c. Tobacco in Town. Try it,
j26. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

PERCH and Shad Net CORKS, Cotton Rope, all sizes, Seine Twine, &c.
feb16. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

BLACKBERRY Plants *Wilson's Early*, and other Small Fruits, at bottom prices. Price list free. R. S. Johnston, Stockley, Del.

OSAGE ORANGE Hedge Plants in large or small lots. Prices on application.
m2-8t. R. S. JOHNSTON, Stockley, Del.

WHITEWASH BRUSHES, all sizes and prices, for sale cheap.
mar2. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

JUST RECEIVED, THIS WEEK
A FINE LOT OF
Dress Goods
And CALICOES,
suitable for Spring wear. We have at all times a full stock. Call and examine goods and prices. A liberal discount is allowed on all cash sales.
J. F. M. WOODALL,
Mar. 2—tf. GEORGETOWN.

Ladies' Trimmings!
NEW STOCK!
MISS MARY R. BENJAMIN
Has just opened a new assortment of
NOTIONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Children's Colored HOSE,
Hamburg Edgings, Handkerchiefs, &c.
A complete stock of BUTTONS, Neck Ties, Kid Gloves, Italian Lace, &c.
PLAITING, knife, box and space, at 6 cts. per yard.
She also has quite a variety of new styles for making and trimming Dresses, and will guarantee entire satisfaction, both in fit and price.
She has also combined MILLINERY with Dress-making, and has a varied and carefully selected stock of HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., and is confident that from her experience in that trade cannot fail to please, and will be thankful for your orders.
Store next door to T. W. Eliason, Jr.
Respectfully, M. R. BENJAMIN.
March 16—tf.

New Grocery Store
UP TOWN!
WHEATLEY BROS. Have opened a New Grocery Store up town, and are prepared to supply all persons wanting goods in their line at prices that will compete with the cheapest in market.
☞ We solicit all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods at the highest market price.
Store adjoining Dr. Johnson's office.
☞ Give us a call.
Mar. 9. WHEATLEY BROS.

Lumber! Lumber!
T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Shingles, Pickets, Laths, Scantling, Siding, Weatherboarding, Dressed Boards, Dressed Plank, Cypress Fencing, Va. Pine Boards, Va. Pine Joist, Bill Stuff, Railing, White Pine Cull Boards, " Barn " Va. Pine Flooring, Doors and Sash.
I invite the attention of buyers to my large stock of Lumber, and am confident of my ability to meet the lowest Baltimore quotations. Give me a call before buying. T. W. ELIASON, JR.
March 16, 1878.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
COME AND SEE!
MY large and well selected stock of COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and the best WHIPS in town.
☞ Full stock of everything in this line. Hard times has made low prices. Harness of all kinds made to order.
I invite those who need anything in my line to call and examine my stock.
Thankful for past favors.
Mar. 9. J. F. HOWARD.

Turner Brothers,
Still Pond P. O., Kent County, Maryland,
LUMBER AND PEACH CRATE MANUFACTURERS,
and dealers in all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES, COAL, SALT, FLOUR and GRAIN.

The UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Is still continued, and I hope by *personal* ATTENTION and supervision, added to practical experience, to give *entire* satisfaction to those who favor me with any business in this line.
Also, Broken or Defaced Furniture will be repaired, cleaned or varnished at short notice.
My charges for all work will be as low as possible, and I solicit a liberal share of patronage. My best reference will be with those who have employed me in the past. Respectfully,
jan13-3m* JOHN N. DODD.

☞ **NOTICE.**
THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has made arrangements with Dr. T. H. Whaland to run his MILL for the present year. She has been in very bad order, but has just undergone thorough and complete repair, and he feels satisfied that soon he will be able to give universal satisfaction. He will think if he fails to do so it must be the fault of the miller.
He wishes every one who feels that he has not had a good turn out, or work done satisfactorily, to inform him immediately, and he will adjust it.
Those in want of FLOUR, MEAL, or Horse Feed, can be supplied at any time. Persons sending Grain should see that it is sent in good order, properly measured, and sent by trusty persons.
Graham Flour constantly for sale.
m2-tf. GEORGE GRIFFIN.

A CARD.
I am prepared to BREAK YOUNG HORSES TO HARNESS; also, Horses of vicious habits.
Horses taken on livery by the month, day or meal. The best attention given.
mh2-tf. JAS. A. RUSSELL.

COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRACES, &c., by
J. F. M. WOODALL,
Mar. 9-3t. *Georgetown.*

TABLE, FLOOR and STAIR **OIL CLOTHS,**
By J. F. M. WOODALL,
Mar. 9-3t. *Georgetown.*

FOR SALE,
A first rate light spring SULKY, nearly new. Also, a good COW, that will be fresh in a week or ten days, and several thoroughbred Berkshire SOWS with pig.
JOHN N. DODD.
March 9—3t.

BLACKWELL'S Pure Durham TOBACCO,
For sale by JAS. A. SHAW.

A CORRECTION.

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, March 20th, 1878.

To the Editors of the Kent News—Dear Sirs: In your paper of the 23d of February last you reprinted an extract from the last previous issue of the *Maryland Republican*, which you headed "Payment for Slaves," and which you prefaced with the following remarks:

"A letter from Washington to the *Maryland Republican*, published at Annapolis, puts on other shoulders the responsibility of not paying the people of this State for their slaves and exonerates a worthy gentleman, Mr. Blair, who has long borne it."

The extract itself is as follows:

"When it became a recognized fact that slavery would have, as a military necessity, to be abolished, Mr. Blair insisted on and obtained pay for the slaves of the citizens of the District, and at the same time got the late Vice-President, Mr. Wilson, then a Senator, to bring in an appropriation for Maryland, but her own Senators, Messrs. Kennedy and Pearce, opposed and had it struck out, (for proof see *Globe*) and when Mr. Lincoln sent a message on the same subject, requesting that Congress make an appropriation and pay the border States, it was again declined by Mr. Crisfield, the recognized representative of the slaveholders. These things are history, and it does seem strange that many people in your State should still accuse Mr. Blair and others, who were Union men from conviction, with having stolen their *niggers*."

I have no knowledge of the correspondent of the *Maryland Republican*, nor of his motives in seeking to cast upon the gentlemen he names, the failure to obtain compensation from the Federal Government for the slaves of Maryland; but surely justice could have been done to the living without doing injustice to the dead, and it would seem in the writer's zeal to acquit Judge Blair of "having stolen niggers," as he elegantly phrases it, he neglected to consult not only the canons of good taste, but also the volume and page of the *Congressional Globe*—to which he refers with such charming and discreet vagueness—for proof of his statement of facts, which he declares have passed into "history." It is possible that the standard of propriety to which he is accustomed to submit his conduct is not sufficiently elevated to save him from the error into which he has fallen; but it is not possible, if he had examined the *Congressional Globe* with any desire to learn the truth of the matter that he could have relied upon it to support his statements; and *I must be permitted to express my surprise that you should have reproduced this charge in your columns, not only without ascertaining its truth, but prefacing it with remarks which seem to assume it to be true.* I have carefully examined the Congressional Globe with reference to this matter, and I assert that there cannot be found upon its pages a scintilla of evidence to show that my father, the late James Alfred Pearce, ever "had struck out," or "opposed," any appropriation for the payment of Maryland slaves, or in any other manner was responsible for the failure to obtain pay for them, and from my knowledge of the facts I am able to declare, as I here do, that the charge is utterly untrue as to him, and I believe it to be equally groundless as to Mr. Kennedy. My father has been dead for fifteen years, and Mr. Kennedy has been dead long enough to make it comparatively safe and very convenient to lay upon them the failure to obtain this compensation, but Mr. Crisfield, who is included by this writer among the offenders, still lives in the vigor of all his faculties, and has fully corroborated from his personal knowledge the declaration I have made as to my father's responsibility in this matter, and has also established fully the injustice of the charges as to himself.

The facts as disclosed by the record, and as supplemented by the statement of Mr. Crisfield, made at my request, I shall state as briefly as is consistent with their proper presentation; and I do not hesitate to request the space necessary for this purpose, as due not only to me as my father's representative, but to your general readers, whom you have so grossly misled by your former publication.

The first practical movement towards compensated emancipation was made early in March, 1867, when the President, through Judge Blair, invited the Border State Representatives to meet in conference at the Executive Mansion. At this conference, which was attended by a number of members of Congress, the President expressed his anxiety that the Border States should become free States, chiefly because of the effect that the emancipation of these slaves, in his judgment, would have upon the course of the war; and he announced his intention to recommend Congress to provide suitable compensation for such of the States as would abolish slavery, either immediately or gradually. I have the positive declaration of Mr. Crisfield that my father was not present at that meeting, and that he was not in Washington at that time. A few days after this meeting the President sent his message to Congress, earnestly advocating the abolishing of slavery in the Border States, and the duty of Congress to provide compensation for the liberated slaves, and enclosing the draft of a joint resolution which he recommended the two houses to pass. That message bore date March 6, 1862, and may be found at length in the *Globe*, 2d session, 37th Congress, pages 1102 and 1103. In the House it was referred to the committee of the whole (Idem, page 1103) and in the Senate to the committee on the judiciary, (Idem, page 1112) which on the 20th of March asked to be discharged from its further consideration, which was agreed to. On the 10th of March Mr. Wilson, a Senator from Massachusetts, introduced into the Senate a joint resolution "to grant aid to the States of Maryland and Delrware to emancipate certain persons held to service or labor in those States." (Idem, page 1132.)

On the 10th of March Mr. Conkling, (then in the House) under a suspension of the rules, introduced the joint resolution recommended by the President, which, after debate, was finally passed on the following day. (Idem, p. 1179.) On the 12th of March the resolution, as it passed the House, was sent to the Senate, and by it referred to the committee on the judiciary. (Idem, p. 1180.) On the 20th of March the judiciary committee reported back to the Senate the resolution of the House, with a recommendation that it pass, (Idem, p. 1298.) and after a long debate it finally passed the Senate on the 2d of April, by a vote of 32 to 10. (Idem, p. 1496.) In the ayes and noes my father's name does not appear, nor does it appear in any part of that debate, nor in any vote or debate about that time on any other question. His name only appears once upon the record between the 20th of March and the 2d of April, on page 1390, as making a report from the committee on finance. It is well known that at this period my father's health was very infirm, and required him to be much out of his seat, which accounts for his failure to participate in the debate, or to record his vote upon this question. The two Houses contented themselves with this declaration of an abstract duty, and nothing further was done or attempted in relation to the subject in either house, or by the President, until on the 14th of July, the President sent a message to Congress covering the draft of "a bill providing for the payment for persons held to service or labor liberated by any State." Before this period had arrived, my father's health had so far declined that he was obliged to leave Washington, and *under the favor of the War Department received a gracious permit to visit Sharon Springs in search of relief.* He never returned to Washington and died in December, 1862. I have thus shown from *the record* the falsity of the charge preferred against him by the correspondent of the *Maryland Republican*, whom I leave to such enjoyment as he may be able to extract from the consciousness of his wrong.

How my father would have voted upon any *bill* making *practical provision for adequate compensation, and violating no principles of humanity* or *sound legislation* I do not undertake to say: but I do not hesitate to declare that if he had deemed the emancipation of our slaves to be the duty of the State under the then existing circumstances, he would neither have accepted for himself nor his people any compensation, to be derived directly or indirectly from the property of citizens in the Southern States confiscated by the rules of war or by any act of Congress. For myself, I feel that I ought in candor to say that to the measure, in *every shape in which it was actually presented to Congress*, I perceive many insuperable objections; and I will add that, in my belief, if any plan of even tolerably adequate compensation had been adopted for the Border States—requiring, as it must have done, increased taxation and a heavy addition to the national indebtedness—it would have greatly aggravated the growing discontent and alarming indifference with which the obligations of the government are now regarded, and that all classes of our people would ere this have united in execrating the memory of the public men who had placed this millstone on their necks.

My father's relations with Mr. Crisfield and my own obligations to him for full and accurate information on this subject, are such that I feel I ought not to close this communication without a denial of his "declining compensation" and of his responsibility for failure to receive such compensation. Mr. Crisfield voted against the passage of the joint declaration declaring it to be the duty of the United States to co-operate with any State—adopting gradual abolishment of slavery—and to give such State pecuniary aid for this purpose; but this resolution was a mere abstraction—it fixed no rate of compensation—it provided no means of compensation. It *guaranteed nothing* and *bound no one*, and a vote against it fails wholly to sustain the charge of declining compensation. What would Mr. Crisfield's constituents have thought of his capacity to represent them if he had supported this resolution, and if, after emancipation had been accomplished in Maryland, Congress had declined to carry the resolution into effect? How could he tell the sincerity of Congress? And, judging from the results of the past fifteen years, what sincerity was there in the declaration of this resolution.

On the 12th of July, 1862, Mr. Lincoln again invited the representatives of the Border States to a conference on the same subject, and a written reply was made to his appeal. This reply was prepared by Mr. Crisfield. It is in print and speaks for itself in refutation of this charge; but I quote a short extract:

"We regarded the resolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible, practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. *We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation.*

"If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you in payment of any of our States or citizens who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as, in their judgment, is demanded by their interest, their honor, and their duty to the whole country."

Does this language betray the purpose to "decline compensation" for our slaves, or does it manifest the desire to render compensation certain, if it should be accepted? Clearly the President thought the latter, for he *immediately*, on the 14th of July, sent a message to the two houses covering the draft of a bill "to compensate any State which may abolish slavery within its limits." (*Globe*, 2d session, 37th Congress, p. 3323.) The amount of compensation for each slave was left blank, but there were no restrictions or conditions annexed. The Senate immediately tabled this message and bill (Idem, p. 3323) and it was never again called up. The House referred this message and bill to the special committee on emancipation, which on the 16th of July reported a bill to aid the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. This bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, but nothing appears to have been done with it during that session. This bill can be seen in the *Globe*, 2d session, 37th Cong., p. 3394.

At the next session—and only *five* working days before it closed—Mr. White, of Indiana, from the select committee on emancipation, introduced two bills—one for Maryland and one for Missouri. That for Maryland was never printed, but its substance is given in the *Globe*, 3d ses'n, 37th Cong., p. 6293.

The first section provided that if slavery should be abolished within two years from Jan. 1st, 1863, the State should receive $10,000,000 of United States bonds, redeemable in thirty years from date, with interest semi-annually at five per cent., for the purpose of compensating for the inconvenience, public and private, occasioned by such emancipation; and also provided that the United States should employ all reasonable means for the deportation and colonization of such emancipated slaves.

The second section provided that the bonds should be reimbursed to the treasury *from the property of rebels*, confiscated to the government by the rules of war, or by virtue of any act of Congress.

The 3rd section provided that no compensation should be paid to any one who had engaged in or aided the rebellion, or who may have given aid and comfort to the rebels, or incited or encouraged the rebellion, or openly manifested disloyalty to the United States by word or acts, or accepted any office under the Confederate States, or who had willingly taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, or wilfully refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States when required by any *military* or *civil* authority of the United States or State of Maryland.

The 4th section provided that the bonds should not be delivered until an act of emancipation was passed, irrepealable without the consent of the United States, and excluding from participation the classes above named.

Upon introducing this bill Mr. White immediately moved the previous question, which cut off all debate and all amendments. No one knew the character or provisions of the bill except as gathered from the hasty reading at the clerk's desk. Mr. Crisfield made the point of order that the bill contained an appropriation and must have its first consideration in the Committee of the Whole. The speaker sustained this point of order, whereupon Mr. White moved to recommit the bill, which was done, and it was never again reported. (Globe 3d Session 37th Congress, 1293-4.)

It is obvious that Mr. White feared to trust this bill to the intelligence and fairness of the House, and that Mr. Crisfield discharged a plain duty in making the point of order he made. I have his authority for saying that he would have supported the bill recommended by the President had the blank been filled with a reasonable sum; but the compensation provided by Mr. White's bill was grossly inadequate, giving when brought to a gold basis less than sixty dollars apiece for the slaves of Maryland, and it was moreover loaded down with conditions that men of personal honor and proper regard for their State could not possibly accept. With this bill, as above disposed of, Mr. Crisfield's connection with the subject ceased, and his constituents, I think, may be pardoned for asking better evidence of his responsibility for their failure to obtain compensation for their slaves than the "history" furnished by the correspondent of the *Maryland Republican*.

Very respectfully yours,
JAS. A. PEARCE.

Letter from Richmond, Va.

Messrs. Editors Kent News:—Richmond, Virginia, as we all know was once the Capital of the Southern Confederacy. It is the county town of Henrico co., the Capital of the State of Virginia, and a beautiful thriving city that has doubled its population since the war, and still continues to increase in population and importance.

Richmond was nearly destroyed at the close of the war and has been rebuilt since, which gives it a fresh, clean appearance. It is not so compactly built as northern cities are, but much more beautiful; the houses are built in almost every style, and are low and wide, with verandas and yards around them. The yards are filled with trees and flowers, and the birds chirp and sing among them almost continually. Land is very low here; you can buy a comfortable home within a quarter of a mile of Richmond for $500. There are maay good openings here for industrious men with small capital. Virginia needs money; the people have a good stock of honesty, enterprise and good sense, but they are poor. They have plenty of land, but it is poor too, but it can be easily improved and even now will pay the interest on the money they ask for it. They offer it very low, and say it is like Esau selling his birthright for a mess of pottage. Labor is cheap and abundant; as good as could be expected. You all know in Kent what colored labor is, but we have one advantage—it is much cheaper here than with you. Richmond is a good market of all kinds of produce, especially wheat, which is always in demand for the large flour mills, which are said to be the largest in the country.

T. M. C. B.

DOING WHAT I CAN.

"I cannot do much," said a little star,
"Toward making this dark world bright;
My tiny beams cannot struggle far
Through its folding gloom of night;
But I am a part of God's great plan,
And I'll cheerfully do the best I can."

"What is the use," said a fleecy cloud,
"Of these few drops that I hold?
They will hardly bend the lily proud,
Though caught in its cup of gold;
But I am a part of God's great plan,
So my treasure I'll give as well's I can."

So I'm but small—but a little child,
As you can readily see;
Yet I love the flowers of the meadow wild,
And the good and true wherever it be.
I too am a part of God's great plan,
And my love will I give as much's I can.

IT is stated in a German paper that the purity of milk may be tested by the following very simple method:—A well polished knitting needle is dropped into a deep vessel of milk, and immediately withdrawn in an upright position, when, if the sample be pure, some of the milk be found to adhere to it, while such is not the case if water has been added to the milk, even in the smallest proportion.

MR. JOHN W. WHEELER, of Tuscola, Ill., was awakened one night recently, by his dog springing upon the bed and clawing at his bed clothes. Startled at the unusual conduct of the animal he got up, and discovered that a fire was raging in the lower part of the house, and he barely escaped with his family and the dog.

THERE is no necessity to neglect your business if you will only use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once—the most reliable remedy in the world for coughs, and colds.

SCANDAL is fed by as many streams as the Nile, and there is often as much difficulty in tracing it as to its source.

SWEET repose is enjoyed by those who take *Leary's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar*; it soothes disturbed feelings, brought on by a bad cold, and positively cures coughs, colds, and croup. Only 36 cents a bottle.

ADVERTISING:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type will be inserted three times for one dollar, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious or other purposes, must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

JOB-PRINTING:
HANDBILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

CONFERENCE FUN.

HUMOROUS ADDRESS DURING THE LAST HOURS OF THE SESSION OF THE RECENT CONFERENCE IN CHESTERTOWN.

During the evening session on the last day of the recent meeting of Wilmington M. E. Conference in this town, Rev. R. W. Todd entertained the members with the following speech:

Mr. President:—While you have doubtless received much light from your cabinet *reflectors*, I deem it proper at this deeply interesting point in our Conference proceedings to say some things to you that I think you ought to know, concerning our peninsula, and the self-sacrificing ministers who occupy it. I trust I shall wound no brother's feelings; and if in anything I may say, I may seem to you to trangress the rule of propriety, you have only to call me to order and I promise to be an obedent son in the gospel.

Our Conference territory, Bishop, from the northern *McFar-lane* to the extreme southern *Town's-end*, is the garden-spot of America. Except where our fields are already *White* unto the harvest, our pastures are *Green* and flowery, and our *Shepperd* is tender and kindly.

The opportunities for *ministerial* usefulness are most inviting to our chief *Gardner* and our *Foreman*, while the *Layfield* is unsurpassed. There is no stagnant *Poole* in all our bounds. Our healthful streams and broad, *Bryan*-y bays invite *Fisher*-man, while our noble old camp forests afford ample scope for the dexterous cunning of our stalwart *Hunter*.

The southern portion of our territory is mostly a beautiful and fruitful plain. The upper half is varied by the *Ridge-way*, while still beyond rise the towering *Hills*, that often times "clap their hands and rejoice." Nestled between these, smiling in summer sweetness is the *Martin-dale*, where our Conference warbles *Carroll* and our C sharp *Bell* peals forth its joyous melody.

We have a good *Mil-by* the Delaware railroad, and our enterprising *Millers*, grind and bolt the finest flour. Our *Smiths* always "strike while the iron is hot," not unfrequently causing the *Sparks* to fly around, especially on the missionary anniversary occasions.

We repudiate the insinuation that we are an un-*Kemp*-ed assembly. No conference craft is more gracefully *Rigg*-ed, or more ably *Mann*-ed. Besides, we are celebrated for *Prettymen*, and it is no paste *Jewell* that sparkles in our bosom.

Our greatest *Bain* is a heavenly blessing and he who most puts on *Ayres* is *A-very* modest man. Our milkman is a *Creamer*, and the supplies furnished by the *Chandler* of our conference yacht are always done up *Brown*.

We seldom get into a *Hough* about either our appointments, or disappointments, but "*Dare* to do right," and *Aldred* to do wrong.

We transact our business on the one *Price* principle, and have *Sypherd* up our profits to the full amount of one *Shilling*. Though we have somewhat lost *Hart*, and seldom see our *Way* clearly, we manage to "hoe our own *Roe*," cheered by the assurance that both *England* and *France* will be our unflinching allies in the battle. Whenever we see foes approaching the church we *Warner* to stick down her *Pegg* and *Barrett* bravely, until our noble *Red-man* of the forrest shall come with tomahawk to her rescue.

The casks of our skillful *Cooper* are never used for beer at *Brewington*; but although we are a distinctly pronounced temperance organization, we keep on hand for legitimate use, a little *Todd*-y, which, should your arduous labors in the council require, shall be cheerfully placed at your disposal.

I looked over our conference roll *Andrew* from the names therein these lessons, but regret my inability to weave the name of my friend *Hutch-in*, as well as many others, on account of their not being *Cald-well*.

I sincerely hope that in consideration of our *Grey* hairs, this little piece of impertinence shall be permitted to go *Scott*-free. In conclusion, Bishop, we hope ever to *Merritt* and enjoy your *Foster*-ing care.

Edmund's Little Joke.

Senator Edmunds says that there are so many Presidential candidates on the Committee on Judiciary, that business is very much behind. He says that on the day when the committee meets Conkling will come in first and find a slim attendance. He will sit down a little while, impatiently, and say:

"Well, I don't suppose there will be a quorum this morning, and I have other matters to attend to. If Davis and Thurman would drop their Presidential aspirations and attend to committee business, we could do something."

And he will go out. And Thurman will come in and ask:

"Where's Conkling?"

When told that he had been in and left to look after other matters he will say:

"Where's Davis?"

"Well," Thurman will say, "Conkling and Davis have got the Presidency on the brain, and of course we can't expect anything of them—Call me when you get a quorum."

And he will go out. And then Davis will come in and say:

"Well, Conkling and Thurman are absent again. These two men are so busy working up their Presidential campaigns that they neglect their senatorial duties."

And so it goes, every week, Edmunds says—*Wash. Cor. Buffalo Com. Adv.*

GALLANTRY NOT A TRADITION OF THE PAST.—Gallantry is not a tradition of the past. Sir Walter Raleigh has two disciples in Wilmington, Del.; one is an Irishman, and the other a small boy. One day during the month of February a young lady halted at a street crossing where the mud and slush were very deep, and seemed to be at a loss whether to turn back or wade through. An Irish laborer, not having a cloak to throw down, did what he could to facilitate the passage. He plunged his foot into the slough, and extending his hand, cried out: "Step on my foot, miss, and I'll help you over." It was a large foot encased in an enormous mass of leather, and it was a firm foundation on which the lady fair could pass over with dry stockings. The small boy's method was simpler, but his purpose was equally chivalrous. He saw a little girl of his own size shrinking back from a big pool, and dumping his long sled in the gutter, enabled her to bridge the stream.