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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The session of the Legislature ended on Thursday, by the constitutional limitation of thirty days. It has been intimated that Gov. Swann would convene the body again immediately after its adjournment, in order to act upon some measures that were likely to fail for want of time—the militia bill and others—but we think it hardly probable. We are without the proceedings of the last day, and know not what was done, but it is very certain that no modification of the registry law was effected, although the conservative members of both Houses did all they could to secure it, and even went so far as to offer to submit the question to the registered voters of the State. The most important bill passed was that for a new assessment of property in the State—in fact, very little legislation of a general character was enacted, the session having been occupied mainly in the consideration of local bills.

A SENSIBLE RESOLUTION.—During the two months that Congress has been in session, scarcely anything has been talked about but measures relating to the negro and negro suffrage. To mend matters a little, if possible, and to secure a small portion of time for the consideration of public business, Mr. Ross, of Illinois, offered in the House on Monday the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Rules be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a new rule for the government of the House, to the effect that one day of each week be exclusively set apart for the public business of the country, during this Congress, to be known as the white man's day."

This was certainly a very modest and reasonable request—only *one* day of each week "to be known as the white man's day"—but the resolution was indignantly laid on the table, and it comes to us in the proceedings, as reported for the Baltimore American, under the caption of "a *ridiculous* resolution," and as such the American and the radicals in (and out of) Congress no doubt regard it. By this action, we suppose the House intends hereafter, as heretofore, to devote the whole six days of the week to the discussion of matters relating to "the freedmen."

"STILL THEY COME."—In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution basing representation upon population and excluding from representation all persons denied the right of suffrage on account of color, being under consideration, Mr. Sumner offered the following as a substitute. It will be seen that it proposes to make all persons "equal before the law, *whether in the court room or at the ballot-box!*"

"That in all States lately declared to be in rebellion there shall be no oligarchy, aristocracy, caste or monopoly invested with peculiar privileges and powers, and there shall be no denial of rights, civil or political, on account of color or race, *but all persons shall be equal before the law, whether in the court room or at the ballot box*, and this statute, made in pursuance of the Constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any such State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Sumner stated his objection to the House amendment to be, that it will constitutionally admit that a State has the right to exclude negroes from the polls, and as he "goes the whole hog"—for absolute and unconditional equality of races—he will consent to no reconstruction that does not embrace it as the foundation.—We think this proposition is a little ahead of that of Senator Yates, given in our last issue. "Who can beat it?"

A MISTAKE.—We find the following paragraph going the rounds of the press:

KENT COUNTY (MD.) RAILROAD.—The location of this road has been permanently fixed upon by the Legislature of Delaware. It will run from Smyrna to Chestertown, and from there to the bay.

This is a mistake. The location of the road has not been "permanently fixed," but the charter simply amended so as to give the company the *privilege* of tapping the Delaware road at any point between Middletown and Dover, instead of within four miles of Townsend's station, as required by the original act. The location of the road will not be decided upon until after the election of directors, and considerable stock remains to be taken before this can be done.

SALE OF THE "COMMERCE."—The steamer Commerce has been sold to Messrs. T. J. Shallcross, John F. Wilson and Capt. Andrew Woodall, for $10,300. She will be put on the route from Sassafras river to Philadelphia in a few weeks, of which due notice will be given.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Endorsement of President Johnson, but not of Congress.

The resolutions offered some time since by the Speaker of the House, Mr. Frazier, endorsing the reconstruction policy of the President, were taken up on Wednesday, and led to an exciting debate. Mr. Pilkington (negro suffrage) offered resolutions as an amendment to those of Mr. Frazier, endorsing the Congress of the United States with the President, and said that they had been adopted in a caucus of the Union members with only nine negative votes. Mr. Frazier advocated his resolutions, and said that he did not belong to the party avowing the views of Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, and that he stood by the President in the war that is now being waged against him. The question was then taken on Mr. Pilkington's amended resolutions, and they were rejected, yeas 34, nays 40. Mr. Frazier's resolutions were then adopted by a vote of 47 to 24, the Democrats and Conservatives voting solidly for the resolutions, whilst the negative vote was composed entirely of *Union* members. During the call of the roll several members indulged in remarks which will throw some light on the points of difference:

Mr. Pilkington said he wished to proclaim it to the State of Maryland, that the "conservative" members of the Union party, beaten in every contest with the "radical" members in the House, had sold themselves out to the Democrats. His (Pilkington's) resolutions had been submitted to a vote of a caucus of Union members, and there were only nine votes against them. He congratulated the Democrats on their tactics in getting the resolutions through, as he thought the Union party had been sold out very cheap.

Mr. Smith, of Allegany, said the passage of the resolutions was a Democratic victory, the minority of twenty two Democrats controlling the House. He would suggest that the Union members pass a series of resolutions for presentation to President Johnson, and inform him that the resolutions under consideration were those expressing the views of the Democrats, and not those of Unionists.

It seems to us that the members voting against Mr. Frazier's resolutions and to endorse the action of Congress, must be favorable to negro suffrage, as this is the point they were striking at. Congress is undoubtedly in favor of negro suffrage, and a vote to endorse that body, is a vote to endorse *that* measure. This is the rock upon which the House of Delegates split, and it is humiliating to see so many of its members siding with the extremists of the country. Most of them, however, were the followers of the late Henry Winter Davis, and nothing else could be expected.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The House rejected the bill to indemnify Gov. Bradford for the loss of his house—yeas 23, nays 37—the delegates from the upper Western Shore counties voting against it because of the refusal of the Legislature to compensate *their* citizens for property destroyed during the war. The vote was reconsidered, however, and the bill laid on the table. It may be brought up at another session. The bill for the general revaluation and assessment of property in the State has passed both Houses. The new Sunday law bill was rejected by the House—ayes 16, nays 48. The resolutions from the Senate enfranchising all the members of the General Assembly, disqualified to vote, were adopted by ayes 56, nays 18. The bill to repeal the last ten sections of the Code relating to negro apprentices was lost for want of a constitutional majority.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Vickers' bill to amend the law relating to the registration of voters, was read a second time, and Mr. Vickers addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill. It was taken up again on Wednesday, and laid on the table.

The bill fixing the pay of County Commissioners at three dollars per day, and ten cents per mile for over five miles of travel, has passed both Houses. Also, the bill to secure the completion of the Kent County Railroad, by the Kent County Railroad Company. The bill authorizing judges, clerks of courts, and mayors of cities to solemnize marriages, was rejected. The House ordered to be printed the petition of the 11,000 citizens of Baltimore in favor of the repeal of the registry law, together with the names attached thereto. The resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Union City Convention, in opposition to the repeal or modification of the registry law, were presented to the two Houses in joint session on Monday, by the committee appointed to perform the duty.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Pilkington, of Baltimore city, presented a petition from the colored men of said city, asking the right of suffrage. Pilkington had previously declared himself in favor of negro suffrage. The House has passed the bill to authorize colored witnesses to testify in the several courts of the State.

The resolution declaring Judge Spence elected as Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and Judge Franklin ineligible, was passed on Wednesday evening.

VENDUES.—Attention is called to the following sales advertised to take place during the coming week:

On Monday next, Mrs. S. A. Jackson, adm'x, will sell the personal estate of C. P. Jackson, dec'd, in Worton Point.

On Wednesday, Wm. Harden, on Dr. Maxwell's farm, Still Pond, will sell his stock, farming implements, &c.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE and JUDGE BOND.

In the Maryland Senate on Monday last, the President submitted the following correspondence:

General Assembly of Maryland, Senate, Annapolis, Jan. 22, 1866.—Dear Sir: We have been appointed a committee by the Senate, to inquire whether any of the judges of the State have contravened the decision of the Court of Appeals, which confirmed the constitutionality of the law relating to negro apprentices. A copy of the order is enclosed.

The committee have been informed that, as Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, since the decision of the Court of Appeals, writs of habeas corpus have been granted by you against Wm. McCauley and John M. Gale, of Kent county, and John F. Beels, of Cecil county, to bring before you negro apprentices bound prior to that decision, and which they were obliged to do at some expense and much inconvenience.

Will you be pleased to inform the committee if the facts stated are correct, and if so, the names of those who made application, the nature of the proof, and the ground upon which the writs were issued, the decisions made by you and the grounds of your judgments. Also, whether you consider it essential that indentures of apprenticeship of negro children should contain a recital of the notice to the parents; their appearance or non-appearance before the Orphans' Court; their assent or dissent to the binding, or to the master selected by the court; whether the acts of the Orphans' Court are not presumed to be in conformity to law, and the judges to have performed their duty; and whether, as judge of the Criminal Court, you feel bound to conform to the decision of the Court of Appeals upon this subject? We propose the last question because we have not heard that any other judge in this State has exercised the power of ordering the issues of writs of habeas corpus in similar cases since the decision alluded to. We respectfully ask a reply at your earliest convenience. By order of Committee.

GEORGE VICKERS, Chairman.

Hon. H. L. Bond, judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city.

To the President of the Senate of Maryland—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, purporting to come from a committee of the Senate. I cannot admit the right of a committee of the Senate to inquire of the judges of the courts the reasons for their judgments in cases which are or have been pending before them. Of the three cases concurring, of which inquiry is made in this letter, two have been argued and submitted to the judgment of the court, but not decided, while the other is awaiting the return of witnesses whose testimony is deemed material by the petitioners. It is not the privilege of the Senate, I submit, to know the opinion of the court in these cases before the parties to the cause and the counsel who argued them know it.

The Criminal Court of Baltimore has issued, and will continue to issue writs of habeas corpus in every case where a party alleges illegal confinement, and states the facts required by the code in his petition.

The writ of habeas corpus is a writ of right. It is the cheap and swift process of the law, which guarantees the liberty of the citizen. It is imperative upon every judge by the law of Maryland to issue it immediately upon application, and I am not aware that the Court of Appeals ever made any decision to the contrary, as your committee seem to suppose. The way to determine the propriety or impropriety of its issue, is upon hearing, and to have such hearing the parties must be brought before the court, at however "great expense or inconvenience." If the members of the Senate desire to know the judgment of the Criminal Court of Baltimore in any case heretofore determined by that court, I suggest an application to the clerk of the court for a record of proceedings in such case. I am not aware that the judgment of this court, in any case tried before it, has been reversed in appeal by the Court of Appeals; on the contrary the judgments of this court have always been affirmed.

If it should happen to the contrary, hereafter, in answer to the very indelicate interrogatory of this committee, I answer, I should submit to the better judgment of that court, with that obedience, its appellate character requires, and with the more readiness, because of my personal respect for the ability and character of its judges. Very respectfully,

HUGH L. BOND,
Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.
Criminal Court of Balt., Feb. 1, 1866.

Which was read. Mr. Vickers submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate consider the letter of Hon. H. L. Bond, judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, addressed to the Lieut. Governor and read to the Senate, as a reply to a letter from a committee of the Senate addressed to Judge Bond, as disrespectful to the committee, and as a consequence equally disrespectful to the Senate.

Which was read, and on motion of Mr. Ohr, laid over.

PEACH GROWERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Peach Growers of Kent county was held at the Court House in Chestertown on Tuesday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the convention to be held in Centreville on Friday, Feb. 16. Thomas Lusby, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William B. Wilmer appointed Secretary.

On motion of S. W. Spencer, Esq., a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to name fifteen delegates to represent the county in said convention. The committee selected the following gentlemen:

First district—Dr. Massey, Franklin Dyre, D. C. Blackiston.

Second district—T. J. Shallcross, Wm. Welch, Wm. B. Wilmer.

Third district—Isaac Parsons, James Shuster, Robert Nicholson.

Fourth district—S. W. Spencer, Edw. Wilkins, Geo. B. Westcott.

Fifth district—Horatio Beck, Jas. A. Skirven, James H. Gale.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS LUSBY, Chm'n.
WM. B. WILMER, Sec'y.

AFFAIRS IN CECIL COUNTY.—We copy the following from the Elkton Democrat:

Iron Works.—A meeting of the solid men of Elkton and vicinity was held on the 1st instant, with a view to the organization of a company and the establishment of a rolling mill for the manufacture of sheet iron. It is proposed to incorporate the company under the general law of the State, with a capital of $125,000, in shares of $50. We understand that about 1,000 shares have already been taken.

Appointments.—Judge Price has appointed H. R. Torbert, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Chas. H. Haines; and Reuben Haines, Esq., to be State's attorney, vice H. R. Torbert, appointed clerk.

CONFIRMED.—The appointment of Hon. Edwin H. Webster as Collector at the port of Baltimore, has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

The Baltimore Union Convention and Governor Swann.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of Feb. 7th, writes:

A visit of the Baltimore committee of the City Union Convention to Gov. Swann, and the presentation of the resolutions authorized at a late meeting of the convention in relation to negro suffrage, the registry law, sustaining the action of the majority in Congress towards the South, and kindred matters, is one of the prominent subjects of conversation here. The Governor told the committee that he was obliged to disagree with the resolutions, and, in a friendly way, proceeded to discuss their most important features. In regard to an endorsement of the President's reconstruction policy, Mr. Swann was satisfied that the people of Maryland fully sustained the President, not by word only, but in good faith, and that for himself he opposed totally the extreme radical measures now occupying the attention of Congress. He thanked the convention for sustaining the views expressed in his message, adverse to immediate repeal of the registry law, but pointed out to the committee that they had failed to support his position regarding negro suffrage. On the contrary, by endorsing Mr. Pilkington, the only Union member of the Assembly who opposed the Governor's message, the convention had seemingly disapproved of the gubernatorial position, and acquiesced in the extreme radical party, who, like Mr. Pilkington, were urging their views upon the people of the State.

He also thought that the endorsement of Mr. Creswell's vote in favor of the freedmen's bureau bill in Congress was disparaging to a Governor of a loyal State. For himself, he did not want the aid of the United States, though this bureau, to guarantee in Maryland the negro all protection of person and property; and if need be he was willing to invoke the whole power of the State to this end, but he considered himself, as Governor of Maryland, fully qualified to execute the duties of his office. He wished to be clearly understood that he was not in favor of thrusting negro suffrage upon the State—that he was opposed to the radical measures of Mr. Sumner, and could never endorse the course of Mr. Creswell in his attempt to introduce the federal authority into Maryland, or any other loyal State, for the purpose of protecting the freedmen in their rights of person or property. In fine, he belived that any such course as the resolutions of the Baltimore Union Convention seemed to indicate, would be hurtful, and even ruinous, to the Union party, and seemed disposed to consider the whole affair a mistake, and called on the committee to explain themselves, and to inform him whether he had properly interpreted the meaning of the resolutions and the intent of the committee. To this Mr. Burch replied for the committee generally, that it had been their intention and the purpose of the convention only to endorse the Governor. A vote upon the question of endorsement was then and there taken, and rendered wholly in favor of the Executive position, except on the part of Mr. Richardson, the chairman, who stroutly insisted upon his advocacy of negro suffrage.

GEN. SHERMAN ON AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.—The report of Gen. Sherman of his late tour of inspection through Arkansas, as communicated to Congress by the President, represents a gradually improving state of things. He says that quiet is restored, and that the people generally acquiesce, with resignation, in the results of the war. Single individuals, he says, now travel unarmed from one part of the State to another, and Gen. Reynolds, commanding the military in the State, is rarely called upon to afford military protection to any one, white or black. He says:

"After leaving Little Rock I learned that the convention had adjourned, so that I hope things there will remain as quiet as before. Indeed, so far as my observation goes, there is perfect satisfaction felt by all classes of the people, except on the part of a very few who are looking to future combinations involving the local and unimportant State officers.

"The negroes in Arkansas can all find profitable and lucrative employment, and are protected in all their rights and property by the civil authorities. I met no one, citizen or soldier, who questioned or doubted that their freedom was as well assured in Arkansas as in Ohio. Governor Murphy said that negroes could acquire title to real estate or any kind of property, and that the courts, both federal and State, would protect them.

"I found everywhere in the South a large number of our officers and soldiers looking out for land and employment, and I doubt not that during the next year all the land which is cleared will be under cultivation, a large part of it under the direction of energetic young men, and that all branches of business in Arkansas will be stimulated by the presence of a class of men which has not heretofore existed in that State."

We observe also that Gen. Sherman has addressed to the President a letter, in which he explains the circumstances and prospects with respect to which he issued his famous order setting apart the Sea Island cotton lands to the negroes. Gen. Sherman says that when he issued the order he intended it for the practical benefit of aged and imbecile negroes and children, who, having followed him, could not be otherwise disposed of, and that he had no expectation that the rebellion was so near its end. Secretary Stanton, who was at Savannah at the time, acted with him in framing the order, and the General says:

"I know, of course, we could not convey title to land, and merely provided "possessory" titles, to be good so long as war and military power lasted."

FREEDMEN COMPELLED TO WORK.—An order was issued from the Freedmen's Bureau at Danville, Va., last week, directing that all freedmen who could not show proof having employment on the 20th day of January be taken up and treated as vagrants.

Baltimore Price Current.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8, 1866.

White Wheat, per bushel	. .	$2.30a2.40
Red "	. .	2.10a2.30
White Corn "	. .	85a87
Yellow "	. .	73a75
Oats (weight) "	. .	51a52
Rye, "	. .	85a90

MARRIAGES.

In the M. E. Church, Centreville, Md., Feb. 8th, by Rev. R. L. Collier, D. D., assisted by Rev. Joseph S. Cook, Rev. N. M. BROWNE to Miss C. CLINTONIA COOK, daughter of the late Hon. Clinton and Marietta Cook, of the above place.

DEATHS.

In Chestertown, on the 5th instant, of pneumonia, JAMES A. HAMILTON, in the 43rd year of his age.

Near Locust Grove, on the 1st instant, of Typhoid Fever, CHARLES T. BYRONS, aged 24 years.

On the 30th ult., ALVERDA, aged 2 years, 9 months, and 18 days, and on the 2nd inst., WILLIE, aged about 5 years, children of Philip O. and Rachel J. Hutchins.

On the 30th ult., near Rees' Corner, ANN TILDEN, daughter of George W. and Margaret F. Beck, in the fourth year of her age.

On the 5th inst., at the Trappe, WILLIARD OWEN, youngest son of B. F. and Sarah A. Crew.

Grieve not, fond parents, for thy loss
Is his eternal gain;
He's gone to rest on Jesus' breast,
Away from sin and pain.

AT A MEETING of the Teachers' Association of Kent county, Howard Meeks, Esq., formally announced in appropriate and sympathetic terms, the bereavement of one of their number, Rev. Andrew Sutton.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Association, in the case of the loss of the conjugal partner of Rev. A. Sutton. The committee presented the following resolutions, which were passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensations of His inscrutable Providence, to visit our esteemed co-laborer in the cause of education, Rev. Andrew Sutton, with sore affliction in the sudden death of his beloved wife, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Teachers and School Commissioners of Kent county, in public meeting assembled, that we hereby tender to him our sincere and fraternal sympathy, and earnestly pray that he may be sustained and comforted in this sad bereavement by the consolations of the Holy Spirit.

Resolved, That the suddenness of this sad affliction should admonish us of the brevity and uncertainty of human life, and stimulate us to greater diligence in the discharge of all duties, and especially of those which are to fit the rising generation so soon to take the places we now occupy.

On motion, a committee was appointed to tender a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved, and also a copy ordered to be printed in the county papers.

THOS. H. HARRIS, Pres't.
E. B. BATES, Sec'y. [feb10-1t.

Private School.

MISS REDUE will open a School at her residence on Front St., on Monday, Feb. 12th. She will teach the usual branches of English, together with French, on moderate terms. She can accommodate a few pupils who may wish to learn Music on the Piano.

Chestertown, Feb. 10, 1866—3t.

MISS EARLE,

WILL begin on Monday next to sell off her Stock of Winter DRESS GOODS, now on hand; also, Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Scarfs, some very good Handkerchiefs, and many other articles for Ladies. Call and examine.

Feb. 10, 1866—3t.

FOR SALE,

A FINE YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSE, of good size. Call on or address

GEORGE R. PARROTT,
feb10-3t. near Still Pond.

For Rent,

THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on High Street, in Chestertown, formerly occupied by James A. Hamilton, deceased. Apply to

feb10-3t. WM. H. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, on High St., in Chestertown, occupied last year by Samuel B. Armstrong, Esq., and adjoining the house of Wm. A. Rollison, Esq., will be rented for the balance of the year, or sold on accommodating terms. Apply to

feb10-3t. J. A. WICKES.

FOR RENT,

FOR the balance of the present year, the HOUSE, on Chester River, in Quaker Neck, for several years past occupied by myself. The Dwelling has two rooms below and two above, with Kitchen and stairs, with Out-Buildings, &c. Also, a Garden and small Lot, with the privilege of getting firewood for family use. Possession given immediately. Terms $40. For particulars apply to WM. O. SMITH, Chestertown, or the undersigned. JOHN DAVIS,

Feb. 10, 1866—3t* near Bond Chapel.

$10,000! $10,000!

Ten Thousand Dollars

WORTH of DRY GOODS

TO BE CLOSED OUT

FROM 20 to 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES!

☞ Those who want BARGAINS should call early. ☜

Respectfully,
W. A. VICKERS.

Feb. 10, 1866—1t.

BRICKLAYING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, that he is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work at the shortest notice. Charges are moderate and all Work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Orders by letter will be promptly attended to.

JAMES B. SAPPINGTON,
feb10-6m. Chestertown, Md.

Cheap Corner Hardware Store.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of American, German and English Hardware, constantly on hand at Cheap Corner. The largest stock of Table Cutlery ever offered in Chestertown. Fine assortment of Carpenter's Tools, constantly on hand at H. W. VICKERS'

Feb. 10, 1866. Cheap Corner.

Cheap Corner Lamp and Oil Store.

THE Largest assortment of Lamps in the County, and of various styles and patterns, at a very low figure, by

H. W. VICKERS,
Chestertown, Feb. 10. at Cheap Corner.

SWEET TOBACCO, only 70 Cents per lb., at REDUE'S, adj'g the Bank.

TOBACCO, from 45 Cents to $2.25 per lb., from the commonest to the very best, at J. H. REDUE'S,

Feb. 10, 1866. next to the Bank.

CHEAP CORNER!

NEW GOODS at CHEAP CORNER!

15 Per Cent. Lower

THAN ANY STORE IN TOWN.

H. W. VICKERS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by JAS. R. CHANCE & SONS, known as the

CHEAP CORNER,

where every one can be accommodated, as I have just returned from the city with a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS, and am prepared to sell 15 per cent. lower than any other Store in town.

All I ask of the public is to call and examine before my stock is reduced, and if Goods are not sold lower we do not expect to sell.

Very respectfully,
H. W. VICKERS,
Feb. 10, 1866. Cheap Corner.

Cheap Corner Boot and Shoe Store.

AT THE CHEAP CORNER you will find a splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, city manufactured, much lower than any other Store in town. Call and examine our stock.

H. W. VICKERS,
Feb. 10, 1866. Cheap Corner.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice, that thirty days from the date of this publication, they intend to petition the Commissioners of Kent county to open a public road from the mouth of Stanley's Lane to a point on the road leading from Millington to Chesterville, at or near the gate of J. W. Jarman, Esq., in the First Election District of Kent county.

James Spear, *R. H. Corbaley*,
Samuel Hurlock, *B. H. C. Massey*,
Frank H. Greenwood, *Samuel Cacy*,
G. W. West, *Wm. E. Cacy*,
R. F. Moffett, *C. H. B. Massey*,
J. N. Moffett, *James Stan'ey*,
Stephen Boyer, and others.

Feb. 10, 1866—5t.

MARYLAND, *Kent County Orphans' Court*, Feb. 6th, 1866.—On the application of Sarah A. Jackson, Administratrix of Charles P. Jackson, late of Kent county, deceased:

ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the {SEAL} Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 6th day of February, 1866. Test: JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles P. Jackson, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of August, 1866; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1866. SARAH A. JACKSON,
feb10-4t. Adm'x of Chas. P. Jackson, dec'd.

For Sale or Rent,

THE STORE-HOUSE AND DWELLING in Chestertown, lately occupied by Mrs. Mary I. Mansfield. Apply on the premises. feb3-3t.

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

IT is generally admitted by all that

R. P. Stewart,

AT LOCUST GROVE,

has one of the CHEAPEST STORES in the County. Persons wishing to buy will do well to call and examine my LARGE STOCK OF GOODS before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ I sell strictly for cash, and am thereby enabled to sell at ten per cent. lower than my competitors. Call, examine and be convinced.

R. P. STEWART.
Locust Grove, Feb. 3, 1866—3m.

THE "CLIFFS"

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the place known as the "CLIFFS," in Quaker Neck, on Chester River, formerly belonging to and near the farm of Mr. R. L. Nichols, containing

56 ACRES, More or Less,

The Improvements are a STORE and DWELLING connected, log Stable, &c. About 3 or 4 Acres cleared and enclosed, balance in good

Cord Wood Timber.

About SIXTY CORD OF WOOD on the shore included. Price $3,800 cash.

Apply on the premises, to
JOHN D. CARTER,
feb3 3t* or Chestertown P. O.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trespass in any way on the lands of the undersigned.

GUNNERS will bear in mind that the law denounces very severe penalties against those who shoot out of Boats, or use Decoys in shooting Ducks. It is our firm purpose to enforce the law in every instance.

WILLIAM P. WEBB,
DANIEL DIEHL,
JOHN JUDIFIND.

Feb. 3, 1866—3t*

A CARD.

J. OSBORN DUGAN returns his sincere thanks to the many kind friends of the late Mrs. Mary I. Mansfield, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon her, and respectfully requests all persons indebted to close their accounts, and all persons having claims against her to present them for settlement at her late residence, Main St., where the stock of choice, and well selected Goods will be sold out for a few days at reduced prices.

Chestertown, Jan. 27, 1866—4t.

Farmers & Dealers

TAKE NOTICE!

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