msa_sc2901_scm2356-0287 copyright Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising.

VOL. 26.—NO. 43. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866. WHOLE NO. 1333.

The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.

Office, Masonic Hall, Court House Green.

Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, *payable in advance.* if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be *invariably charged.* No subscriptions received for less than six months.

Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements not exceeding eight lines will be published three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in the same proportion.

Advertisements inserted for three months, six months, or one year, at moderate rates.

OBITUARY NOTICES will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents for eight lines.

Job-Printing.—HAND-BILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, &c.—We have an extensive assortment of new and beautiful JOB TYPE, and are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice on very reasonable terms.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

L. J. COX, JR. J. A. MERRITT.

COX & BROWN,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain and Country Produce Generally,

NO. 10 BOWLY'S WHARF,

jy9-y. Corner of Wood St., BALTIMORE

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD,

Commission Merchant,

No. 2 BOWLY'S WHARF,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Particular attention given to the sale of Grain and Produce. Consignments are respectfully solicited. jan19y.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. P. FRANCIS.

WM. T. TOMLINSON.

TOMLINSON & FRANCIS,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Grain, Live Stock, and Country Produce generally,

No. 96 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.

☞ Orders for Groceries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other merchandise, will be promptly filled. nov4-y.

T. N. GOULD. I. REYNER DUKES. W. G. NICHOLSON.

GOULD, DUKES & CO.,

PRODUCE

And General Commission Merchants,

No. 102 Light Street,

(Opposite E. S. S. Wharves,)

BALTIMORE.

☞ Consignments of Grain and all kinds of Produce solicited. Orders for Groceries, Liquors, &c., promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:—W. H. Beck, Rolph's Wharf; S. S. F. Rochester, Church Hill; J. V. Crosby, Rock Hall; J. K. Hines, Chestertown. m7y.

SHEUBROOK, WOODALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain and all kinds of Country Produce,

NO. 124 LIGHT ST. WHARF, Opposite the wharf of Slaughter's Steamboat Line,

BALTIMORE.

All consignments are thankfully received and promptly attended to. feb3.

TO FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, And Country Merchants.

ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE

Flour, Grain, Clover and Flax Seed, Tobacco, Hay, Lumber, Staves, Bark, Sheep, Calves, Poultry, Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Game, Vegetables, Wool, Rags, Furs, Skins, Fruit, green and dry, &c.,

Can have them well sold at the Highest Price in Baltimore, with full returns always within ten days of their reaching the city, by fowarding to the Commision House for Country Produce of

F. E. MARINE,

N. E. Corner of Frederick and Pratt Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ The highest charge made is five per cent. Goods of every description, (except Liquors,) purchased and forwarded with despatch, when either cash or trade accompanies the order.

By consent I refer to the following certificates:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25th, 1864.

Having known Mr. FLETCHER E. MARINE for many years past, we take pleasure in stating that we know him to be a gentleman in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, in the transaction of business. He is prompt, attentive, obliging and reliable. John W. Randolph, Cashier Fell's Point Bank; Isaac P. Cook, Register of Wills; Armstrong & Berry, Booksellers; Robert Turner, dealer in Fertilizers; John W. Bruff & Co., Dry Goods; E. & S Frey, Druggists; Rev. C. B. Tippett, East Baltimore Conf.; Rev. Andrew Manship, Phila. Conf.

ROCK HALL, Kent Co, Md., Dec. 21, 1863.

This is to certify, that during the last six years, I have been both directly and indirectly connected with Mr. F. E. Marine, in business; and take pleasure in stating that during that time I have always found him a practical, industrious, business man, of most unquestionable integrity, possessing the confidence of all the business men who know him.

Yours, most respectfully, C. A. LEARY.

apr15—y.

Peninsular Machine Works.

J. T. BUDD. T. R. SHARP.

BUDD & SHARP,

PROPRIETORS,

Successors to A. Peters, MIDDLETOWN, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

And IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

Threshing and Reaping Machines, Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Mill Work, Clark Co's Sorgo Mills and Pans, Iron and Brass Castings, and Forgings of every description. Repairing done promptly and in the best manner. Iron Railing of a variety of patterns. Dwelling and Cemetery Lots enclosed. d16y.

The Hannah More Academy,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

PRINCIPALS:—Misses C. & I. Grimshaw.

LECTURER:—A. H. Grimshaw, A. M., M.D.

THE second annual term of this long established Institution will commence February 1st, 1866.

The course of instruction in all the branches of an English education is thorough. French, Music, Drawing and Dancing are taught by competent professors. Particular attention is paid to the health and physical development of the Young Ladies. jan20 1m.

NEW STORE.

IT gives us pleasure to inform the public that we have just opened at the old stand of the late John Lawrence, at the pump just above the Meat establishment of Mr. S. S. Usilton, and are prepared to sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES

Sugars, Coffee, Tea,

FLOUR, CRACKERS, RICE,

COAL OIL, and every thing commonly kept in a GROCERY STORE, besides a large assortment of QUEENSWARE, TOBACCO and SEGARS, &c., &c.

We will also buy at the highest market price in trade or cash, all kinds of *Country Produce,* such as Butter, Eggs, Lard, Meat, Poultry, and Dried Fruit. Also, Rags and all kinds of Fur. Please give us a call.

GEO. W. SIMPSON.

Chestertown, Jan. 13, 1866.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.

JOHN H. MORGAN,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to a varied assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., now in store at his stand up town, one door below the residence of H. W. Earnest, Esq., consisting in part of

WHISKEY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, WINE, CORDIAL, &c.

GROCERIES, of all kinds,

BROOMS, Buckets, Soap, Candles, Crockery-Ware, Meal and Flour, SEGARS, Tobacco and Snuff, Candies and Nuts, Coal Oil,

SUGAR, COFFEE, Molasses, Lard and Bacon, Mackeral, Herring, &c.

Those in want of anything in the above line are invited to GIVE ME A CALL, as I am determined to sell goods at the VERY LOWEST PRICES for cash.

jan17y. JOHN H. MORGAN.

Removal & Enlargement of Business.

JOHN MERRICK,

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF



CARRIAGES,

CORNER of NINTH and KING STREETS, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Having erected one of the largest CARRIAGE FACTORIES in this country, with the advantages of Steam Power, the most improved Machinery, with a capacity to manufacture fifty to sixty CARRIAGES weekly; and an experience of over twenty years in the business, I am now prepared to furnish all who are in want with the best class work. Work all Warranted. [s30y.]

Crumpton Nursery.

THE subscribers offer for sale at the Old Established Nursery, at Crumpton, Md., the following

Choice Fruit Trees.

Upwards of 100 Varieties of Apple Trees,

About 50 Varieties of Standard Pear Trees, and a few Dwarf;

About 30 Varieties of Cherry Trees;

A few varieties of Apricots and Plums.

Nurserymen who may be short of Trees will be supplied at the usual deduction on retail prices. Orders by mail promptly filled, and trees carefully packed and shipped to any destination.

☞ Persons indebted to SLAUGHTER & BROTHER, are requested to make immediate payment. The recent decease of one of the firm (H. B. Slaughter) renders it necessary that all accounts should be settled without delay.

SLAUGHTER & BRO.,

dec2-4m Crumpton, Md.

NOTICE.

A New and Useful Enterprise.

THE undersigned has started an EXPRESS LINE in connection with ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, for transportation of Goods from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to all parts of the United States.

Goods left at POST OFFICE, Chestertown, BAYNARD'S BAKERY, Crumpton; MORRIS' HOTEL, Chesterville; TICE'S STORE, Millington, will be forwarded, if light articles, by stage, or if heavy will be received by Wagon on Friday of each week. From Northern or Southern routes will be forwarded to the above named places on their arrival per Adams' Express Co. to Smyrna.

E. SPRUANCE, Propietor,

oc28-3m. Clayton, Del.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned as agent for the sale of RAMBO'S SCHUYLKILL LIME, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with a SUPERIOR QUALITY of

Quick and Slacked Lime,

delivered at any of the accessible landings on Chester, Sassafras, Bohemia and Elk Rivers, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

All orders promptly attended to.

WM. N. BRICE,

ag5-tf. Kennedyville P. O., Kent Co., Md.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

THE subscribers, successors to COOK & HILLIS, take this method of informing the public that they are prepared to furnish them with a SUPERIOR QUALITY of

UNSLACKED LIME,

delivered at any of the accessible landings on the tributaries of the Chesapeak Bay, during the navigable season, and respectfully solicit their patronage. Orders should invariably be given *thirty days in advance,* and addressed to the firm at HAVRE DE GRACE, or to Mr. H. M. ROLLISON, Agent for Kent county, at Melbourne, P. O. JAMES COOK & CO.

Havre De Grace, Md., d3-y.

Notice to Sportsman.

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, Gun Tubes, Tube Wrenches, Wads, Rammer Heads and Screws for Washers, and an assortment of SPORTSMAN'S GOODS generally, by

aug26. JOHN H. REDUE.

MARRIED LIFE.

I shouted the praise of the bachelor's life,
When a bachelor bold and free,
But then I knew nothing of my pretty wife,
And nothing did she know of me;
But now I've a sweet little wife at my home,
And nothing entices me elsewhere to roam.

Before I was married I prated of fun,
And was always a "bobbin around,"
And I took great delight with my dog and my gun,
In searching where game could be found;
I boasted of freedom, and staid out at night
With jolly companions—but never got tight.

At balls and at parties I danced with the girls,
And drank philopenas in wine,
And paid much attention to ear rings and curls,
Deciding that each was divine;
And sported white kids, patent leathers, shanghais,
With tights, standing collars, and fancy neck ties.

I visited operas, theatres, fairs,
And spent twice as much as I made;
Rolled ten pins, played billiards, and stumbled up stairs,
As I smoked my Havana, but said not my prayers
Ere my head on my pillow I laid;
For I was a bachelor, frolicking, free,
I cared for nobody—no one for me.

But now I am married. Oh! blissful estate,
Oh! happiness, joy, undeserved,
I'll sing the high pleasures that ever await
The thrice happy couple who venture their fate
In a "union which must be preserved,"
And I would "a live coal from the altar" were mine,
To kindle my muse for a theme so divine.

I'd strike a bold anthem, my harp's sweetest song,
In melodious strains should be heard,
In praises of wedlock, whilst mingled along
With its soul-stirring music, its notes all among
This sentiment loved and endeared—
"Whom God hath together joined, man as his wife,
Let no man assunder put," while he has his life.

This thought is my treasure, my happiest, best,
She is mine, and mine only, at least,
My own and forever—our hearts are at rest,
And happy are we in our own little nest,
Where the shadow of fear is not cast;
Where we live in the sunshine of love bright and clear
Unclouded by sorrow—undimmed by a tear.

Now my home is a heaven on earth, ever dear,
And my wife is its angel of light,
And I hasten each momenf to spend with her there
For I am not happy or blest any where
As at home, both by day and by night;
Where my Mary is waiting me always to greet
With her smiles and kisses, surpassingly sweet.

Where she sings to me, reads to me, lulls me to rest,
And watches me while I'm asleep,
Or pillows my hot burning head on her breast,
Or speaks consolation should I be distrest,
With a tenderness loving and deep.
Oh yes, with my sweet little wife at my home
There nothing entices me elsewhere to roam.

Thus time travels on, but we heed not its flight,
So contented and happy we live,
Together enjoying the heartfelt delight
That springs from pursuing whatever is right—
That love and affection can give;
And smoothly we glide o'er the ocean of life,
Unscathed by the breakers—unharmed by the strife.

And still thus together in life we will share,
Both the joys and the sorrows that come,
Our burdens still helping eath other to bear,
Together still lifting our voices in prayer,
Together still journeying home;
And may we at last when the journey is o'er,
Together sing praises to God evermore.

—*Baltimore American.*

EFFECTS OF IMPATIENCE.—Nothing more incapaciates a man for the lead than impatience. No constitutionally impatient man, who has indulged this tendency, ever gets to the bottom of things, or knows with any nicety the standing disposition and circumstances of the people he is thrown, or has thrown himself amongst. Certain salient points he is possessed of, but not what reconciles and accounts for them. Something in him—an obtrusive self, or a train of thought, or liking and antipathies—will always come between him and an impartial judgment. Neither does he win confidence, for he checks the coy, uncertain advances which are the precursors of it. We doubt if a thoroughly impatient man can read the heart or be a fair critic, or understand the rights of any knotty question, or make himself master of any difficult situation. The power of waiting, deliberating, hanging in suspense is necessary for all these—the power of staving off for considerable periods of time merely personal leanings.

"HE HAS NO MOTHER."—Sitting one day in the schoolroom, I overheard a conversation between a sister and brother.—The little boy complained of insult or wrongs received from another little boy. His little face was flushed with anger.—The sister listened awhile, and then turning away she answered, "I don't want to hear another word. Willie has no mother." The brother's lips were silent, the rebuke came home to him, and stealing away he muttered, "I never thought of that." He thought of his own mother and the loneliness of "Willie" compared with his own happy lot. "He has no mother." Do we think of it, when want comes to the orphan and rude words assail him. Has the little wanderer a mother to listen to his little sorrows? Speak gently to him, then.

NAMELESS EPITAPH.—In the Alexandri Military Cemetery the following inscription can be seen over a soldier's grave:

"'Unknown' is all thy epitaph can tell;
If Jesus knows thee all is well."

A MISSISSIPPI paper announced that "the wife crop in Gasconade county would probably amount to 12,000 gals." The next paper explained that it was intended to use the word wine instead of wife.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

Important Speech of the President---He Defines his Position.

A delegation of the citizens of Montano Territory called on President Johnson on Wednesday of last week, and in response to an address expressing approbation of the sentiments contained in his message, the President spoke as follows:

The declaration by me of those principles was not the result of impulse. It was the result of a thorough and calm consideration of those great truths which lie at the foundation of all free governments. Those who understood those truths, and have laid them down as their guide, cannot fail to understand the doctrine enunciated in the message. It is not necessary to inquire whether they emanate from this man or that. Those who understand and believe in those principles, no matter from what standpoint they look at them, will find themselves involuntarily, and imperceptibly it may be, but surely coming together in all great struggles that may take place in regard to them; while those who disclaim them, who are willing to repudiate them, and set them at naught, will be found disintegrating and travelling in a divergent direction. For this reason there may be *many now coming together without any previous concert or arrangement, but imperceptibly, because they agree on the same great principles.* I think, gentlemen, there is no one who can mistake the great cardinal principles that are laid down in that message. They comprehend and embrace the principles upon which the Government rests, and upon which, to be successful, it must be administered. I care not by what name the party administering the Government may be denominated—the Union party, the Republican party, the Democratic party, the American party, or what not—no party can administer the Government successfully unless it is administered upon the great principles laid down in that paper. You would meet with about the same success in attempting to carry on the Government upon any other principles than those which are found in the Constitution, as you would if you should take hold of a piece of machinery that had been constructed and trained to run harmoniously in one direction, and attempt by reverse action to run it in the opposite direction. I say again that I think no one can mistake the doctrines of that message. It is very easy for persons to misrepresent it, and to make assertions that this, that or the other had taken place or will take place; but I think I may be permitted to say to you on this occasion that, taking all my antecedents, going back to my advent into political life, and continuing down to the present time, the great cardinal principles set forth in that paper have been my constant and unerring guide. After having gone so far, it is impossible for me turn and take a different direction. They will be my guide from this time onward; and those who understand them may know where I shall always be found when principle is involved.

Here let me say to you, in order to disabuse the public mind so far as it is possible for an individual to do so, that my public career is well nigh done. The sand of my political glass has well nigh run out. If I were disposed to refer to myself, I might trace my career back to the log cabin, then an alderman and a mayor in a village, then through both branches of the State Legislature, then for ten consecutive years in the National House of Representatives, then through the gubernatorial chair to the Senate of the United States, then provisional governor, with a slight participation in military affairs, then Vice President, and now in the position I occupy before you; and now in this position, if I can be instrumental in restoring the Government of the United States, in restoring to their true position in the Union those States whose relations to the National Government have been for a time interrupted by one of the most gigantic rebellions that ever occurred in the world, so that we can proclaim once more that we are a united people, I shall feel that the measure of my ambition has been filled, and filled to overflowing; and at that point, if there be any who are envious and jealous of honor aod position, I shall be prepared to make them as polite a bow as I know how, and thank them to take the place I have occupied, for my mission will have been fulfilled.

In saying this, in the performance of my duty, and in response to the encouragement you have given me, I feel that I am in a condition not to be arrogant, not to feel imperious or supercilious. *I feel that I can afford to do right, and so feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right, and so far as in me lies I intend to administer this Government upon the principles that lie at the foundation of it.*

I can inform all aspirants who are trying to form their combinations for the future, who want to make one organization for one purpose, and another for another, that they are not in my way; I am not a candidate for any position, and hence I repeat I can afford to do right and, being in that condition, I will do right. I make this announcement for the purpose of letting all know that my work is to restore the Government—not to make combinations with any reference to any future candidacy for the Presidency of the United States. I have reached the utmost round; my race is run, so far as that is concerned, my object is to perform my duty, and that I will endeavor to do.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BREAKING UP.—The outrageously radical measures of Sumner and Stevens are breaking up the Republican party, which could have ruled the country for the next century had it been properly managed. It elected Lincoln over McClellan in 1864, because all the soldiers and the friends of the soldiers gave it their votes; but now we see that all the great generals, like Grant, Sherman, and Thomas, have declared against the radical policy in their reports, and that the soldiers are indignant at the efforts made for immediate, universal, and unconditional negro suffrage. The result will be the organization of a new conservative party that will annihilate the Republicans as they annihilated the Democrats. The only military men who indorse Sumner and Stevens in their crusade against the President are Ben Butler and Carl Schurz. These are all the soldiers, if they may be called soldiers, that the Republicans now retain in their party.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE late Judge Collamer used to give the following order of business in the United States Senate; "First," said the Judge, "have a prayer by the chaplain; next the reading of the journal; then Wilson introduces a bill; then Sumner makes a classical speech; then Fessenden gets mad, and then the Senate adjourns."—This order has undergone very little change since Judge Collamer's death.—First, prayer; next reading the journal; then Wilson introduces a bill; then Sumner makes an assault on the President; then somebody proposes to amend the Constitution, and then the Senate adjourns.—*Chicago Post.*

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away into the night fall of age, and the shadow of the past years grow deeper and deeper; and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look back through the vista of time upon sorrow and felicities of our earlier years. If we have a home to shelter—and hearts to rejoice with us—and friends gathered together around firesides, then the rough places of our wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the sunny spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy indeed are they whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feelings or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious so tender and touching in the evening of age.

WHAT AN IRON BAR BECAME.—A bar of iron worth $5, worked into horse shoes is worth $10.50; made into needles is worth $330; made into knife blades it is worth $3,285, made into balance springs of watches it is worth $250,000. What a drilling the poor bar of iron must undergo to reach all that; but hammered and beaten, and pounded, and rolled, and rubbed, and polished, how was its value increased? It might well have complained under the hard knocks it got; but were they not all necessary to draw out its fine qualities and fit it for higher offices? And so all the drilling and training to which you are subject, all the trials and hardships, thumps and pains which so often seem so hard to you, serve to bring out your finer qualities, and to fit you for more responsible posts and greater usefulness in the world.

A DOTING MOTHER.—"Ba-a-a!" shrieks a half-naked infant about eighteen months old. "What's the matter with mamma's tweet little ducky?" says its affectionate mother, while she presses it to her bosom and the young sarpint in return digs his unwashed talons into her face.

"Da, den, missis, I knows what little massa Jim wants now,' exclaims the nurse.

"Well, you black hussy! why don't you tell me then?" says the infuriated mother.

"Why, he wants to put his foot in that thar pan ob gravy whats cooling on de harf," whimpers the blackey.

"Well, why don't you bring it here, you aggravating nigger?" demands the mother of the bawling youngster.

Dinah brings the gravy, and little Jim puts his feet in the pan, dashing the milk-warm grease about his thweet plumpy little shanks to the infinite amusement of his mother, who tenderly exclaims:

"Did mommom's yittle Dimmy want to put his teeny-weeny footseys in the gravy? So it shall paddle-waddle in the pan as much as it choosey-wooseys; and then it shall have its pooty red frocky-wocky on, and go and see its pappy-yappy."

A CURIOUS EPISTLE.—A letter was received at the Executive Mansion on Wednesday morning, from Michigan, directed to President Johnson, of which the following is a literal copy, the name of the writer only being suppressed:

DUPLAIN, Jan. 30th, '66.

MR. PRESIDENT SIR.....

I want to ask a small favor from your excellency, when you hang Jeff Davis please send me his glass eye for a marble, for there aint a union boy in Michigan better entitled to it.....and I will remain your affectionate friend. P. H.

A BOY said he liked a good rainy day—too rainy to go to school, and just rainy enough to go fishing.

FORMER ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The largest army ever assembled at any one time during the revolution, was that commanded by General Putnam, on Long Island. That numbered seventeen thousand men of all arms. The next largest was that with which Washington captured Cornwallis at Yorktown, when he had sixteen thousand. Our largest army assembled in 1812 was commanded by Jackson at New Orleans, and counted but six thousand. Coming down to the Mexican war, Taylor won his victories with a force never exceeding five thousand, and Scott's largest force was not beyond eight thousand five hundred. The largest army prior to the rebellion was, therefore, that of Putnam, at Long Island—seventeen thousand men.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL.—The councils of the major generals of the army, which finished its conferences on Saturday last, has, it is stated, submitted its report to Senator Wilson, chairman of the Senate military committee. It is said they make several suggestions in opposition to admitting volunteer officers into the regular army, and would modify to a considerable extent the bill for the reorganization of the army; and that they approve of the bill for the re-establishment of the State militia, and recommend some additional changes towards perfecting the regular army bill. The proposition to increase the number of cadets one hundred and fifty, so that each State may have two cadets and seventy-five to be appointed from the sons of officers and soldiers who have been killed in the service, has, it is said, been approved by them.—*Wash. Star.*

THE VIEWS OF THE FREEDMEN OF GEORGIA.—At the late colored convention at Augusta, Ga., there were about one hundred delegates from various parts of the State. Gen. Tillson, of the freedmen's bureau, was there. Resolutions were adopted opposing universal suffrage, but favoring the voting of such colored men as can read and write well, with the addition of proper qualification; that all vices and crimes among freedmen should be discountenanced; that the freedmen's bureau should compel negroes to work, and to make contracts, if they refused to do so voluntarily; that Southern property should not be confiscated; and condemning Thaddeus Stevens' dogma that the Southern States are practically territories.

THE CASE STRONGLY PUT.—In a special despatch from Washington to the Chicago Tribune, we find the following:

The president to-day in conversation with Hon. Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, asked the following question:—"Would you justify the Governor of Virginia, or the Governor of Tennessee, signing a bill passed by the State Legislature, against which nine-tenths of the citizens of the State had entered their protest?" He then remarked that he considered himself placed in just the position he had indicated toward the people of this District.

Question by a Soldier.

Messrs. Editors National Intelligencer:—The late Major General B. F. Butler said in his speech before the Solders' and Sailors' Convention, that "General Lee made every attempt to make the rebellion successful." Now, will the late General Butler be kind enough to say how many attempts he (the said Butler) made to put it down? Was his attempt at Fort Fisher his boldest and greatest?

A SOLDIER,

And one who would like to know.

ARTEMUS Ward tells a good story concerning the production of the Lady of Lyons at the Salt Lake City theatre:—"An aged Mormon arose and went out with his twenty-four wives, angrily stating that he wouldn't sit and see a play where a man made such a cussed fuss over one woman."

A FARMER, passing through a village, stabbed a dog, who attacked him, with his pitch-fork. Upon being carried before a Justice, he was asked why he did not strike the cur with the *butt* of his weapon? "So I should," replied he, "if the dog had run at me with his *tail.*"

MONSTER ICEBERGS.—Dr. Hayes, in a lecture on icebergs, delivered in New York, said that the largest he saw in his expedition of 1860 was three quarters of a mile long, three hundred and fifteen feet high, with contents estimated at 27,000,000,000 cubic feet, and a weight of something like 2,000,000,000 tons.

GRADE OF GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—The military committee of the House of Representatives have voted to report a bill creating the grade of general in the army of the United States. The pay is to be an increase of $130 per month over the pay of the Lieutenant General under existing laws.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP RICHMOND.—The steamship Richmond, Capt. J. N. Barney, of the Baltimore and Savannah line, which left Savannah on the 22d inst., at noon, for Baltimore, went ashore on Chichamacomico Island, about 20 miles south of Cape Hatteras, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The passengers and crew were all saved.