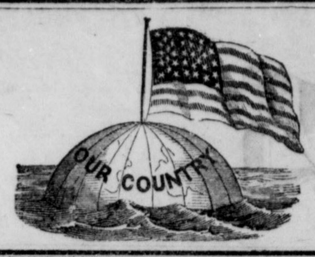
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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

A NEW STANDARD OF LOYALTY.

There are three or four papers on this Shore that are doing all they can to keep alive among the people those feelings of bitterness and contention which existed during the war. They either endorse or remain silent in regard to all the visionary propositions of the day, not a word of dissent having been uttered by them against even the most ultra and destructive measures that have been introduced in Congress. Among these is the Denton *Union*—a paper hardly known, we suppose, except by name, outside of Caroline, and consequently its field for mischief is rather circumscribed, but it is nevertheless doing what it can. A recent number of that paper takes us to task for indulging in some strictures on Senator Creswell in connection with his vote in favor of enlarging and extending the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau—a measure, we venture to say, that is abhorrent to nine-tenths of the white people of Maryland. Governor Swann, in an interview with a committee from the Baltimore City Union Convention which visited Annapolis last week with certain resolutions, spoke of the "Bureau" and Senator Creswell as follows, as we find his remarks reported in the Baltimore *American:*

"Referring to the resolution endorsing the vote of Hon. John A. J. Creswell in favor of the bill extending and enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, he characterized the movement as disparaging to a Governor of a loyal State. He considered himself fully qualified and able to execute the duties of his office without the assistance of the military force of the United States Government: For himself, no one would go further to improve the status of the negro, elevate his position as contemplated under the new Constitution, and protect him in all his rights of person and property, and that he would use the whole power of the State to enforce that protection when necessary, but he considered himself fully authorized and able to do this under the Constitution and laws of the State, and desired no assistance from the Freedmen's Bureau. In fact, he viewed any such interposition at this time as inappropriate, unnecessary, and calculated to bring about a return of the ill-feeling and bitterness which the termination of the war had so happily dissipated. . . . . He could never endorse the course pursued by Senator Creswell, in attempting to introduce into the loyal States, occupying the position of Maryland, the military power of the Government, for the purpose of protecting the freedmen in their rights of person and property," &c.

If, as the *Union* intimates, an endorsement of Mr. Creswell is essential to retaining a character for loyalty, we beg to be excused from making any "pretensions" even to that virtue—but if fidelity to the Government, the constitution and laws, and a single eye to the best interests of the country, is to be received as the standard, then we yield to none in devotion to the great principles which underlie our institutions. In the exercise of our rights as a public journalist, we still propose to observe and comment freely upon the course of the Senator, unawed by any taunts of "disloyalty," and if our animadversions should have the effect which the editor supposes, he should rather encourage us to persist in them than otherwise, as it is very certain his friend will need a considerable addition to the present number of his admirers if his unscrupulous ambition is to be gratified in a re-election to the Senate.

But our readers will excuse us. We cannot consent to enter into a controversy with an editor, who, when officiating as judge of election, cannot *find* in the box as many ballots, by some forty-five or fifty, as were voted—when *all* the missing tickets are against his party! His perceptive faculties seem to have undergone a miraculous improvement since that eventful epoch! They have a very high standard of "*loyalty*" in Caroline, but the *price* of it is very cheap!!

PROTRACTED MEETINGS are now being held in both the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches, of Chestertown, with encouraging results. At the M. P. Church, the meeting is in the fourth week of its continuance, and very great interest is being manifested. The altar is nightly crowded with anxious penitents, and many have found peace in believing. May the good work continue.

THE Kent County Railroad amendment which passed our House of Representatives last week, seems to "hang fire" in the Senate. A pretty strong lobby influence has been bearing on the Senate, both for and against the amendment. Friends of the amendment both from this town and Maryland have been urging its importance; while the friends of the charter as it now stands have also presented their views with considerable earnestness. The New Castle members are opposed to the amendment.—*Smyrna Times.*

CLOSE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

During the late session of the Legislature but two local laws operative in this county were passed, one authorizing the trustees of the almshouse to sell a piece of land, and the other to amend the charter of Chestertown, giving the town commissioners authority to increase the corporation tax. The bill to incorporate the Chestertown Water Company, and the bill to incorporate the Chesapeake Life Insurance Company [of Chestertown] failed to pass the House for want of time.

The House bill to amend the laws relative to witnesses, so as to allow colored persons to testify in courts, was laid on the table in the Senate by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Billingsley of St. Mary's, Clarke, Earle, Frazier, Jenkins, Lansdale, Mackall, McMaster, Stephenson, Vickers, Waters, Wells—12.

Nays—Messrs. Davis of Caroline, Davis of Washington, Eaton, Holton, McNeal, Ohr, Philpot, Tome, Trail, Turter, Whitney—11.

The following other House bills also failed to pass the Senate: Taxing oysters five cts. a bushel to pay soldiers bounties. To increase the pay of witnesses. To repeal the negro apprentice laws. To provide for changing of names by the Circuit Courts. Joint resolution endorsing the message of Gov. Swann.

The following Senate bills failed in the House: To incorporate the village of the Head of Sassafras. To increase the salary of the Lieutenant Governor to $2,000.—To incorporate the Cecil and Harford Boom company. Requring County Commissioners, &c., to settle their accounts under the bounty law with the Comptroller. To authorize the sale or exchange of a portion of the stocks standing to the credit of the sinking fund.

The Sunday law was passed by both Houses, but does not take effect till the first day of June next.

The total number of bills which passed both Houses is 169, and about 150 others which passed one branch but not the other. Fifty Senate bills were passed by the House, and 119 House bills were passed by the Senate.

The House joint resolutions (Speaker Frazier's) endorsing the reconstruction policy of President Johnson and opposing negro suffrage, were passed by the Senate by a vote of 18 yeas to 5 nays, all those voting in the negative being Union members. The 24 votes against them in the House were also cast exclusively by Union members. The following are the resolutions. If they embody any sentiment to prevent any but negro suffrage men from voting for them, we would like to see it pointed out:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, That this General Assembly cordially endorses the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, as laid down in his official message to Congress of December, and pledge the co-operation of the General Assembly in all proper measures looking to the reconstruction and restoration of the revolted States, upon the plan therein indicated; that the General Assembly have entire confidence in the firmness, patriotism and honesty of Andrew Johnson, and his determination to administer the Government entrusted to his charge upon principles of sound wisdom, enlightened statesmanship and unswerving loyalty.

Resolved, As the sense of this body, that the States of this Union cannot be broken or destroyed in any mode other than that pointed out in the Constitution itself; and that a recognition of the principle that the rebellion has annulled or in any manner compromised their separate existence, as integrals of our common Union, or reduced them to a mere territorial relation, is at war with the express terms of our organic law, and admits the inability of this Government to maintain itself against civil war and domestic insurrection.

Resolved, That the control of the elective franchise is a function residing in the States, and may be restricted or enlarged as said States may deem most advantageous for the public welfare; that any attempt by Congress or other co-ordinate branch of this Government, to force negro suffrage, without the consent and sanction of the States, would be a palpable, open and authorized interference with the principles upon which this Government was formed, and unwise and impolitic in the present condition of our public affairs.

Resolved, That a joint committee of the two branches of the General Assembly be appointed to communicate in person a copy of these resolutions to His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

A RAILROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Kent County (Maryland) and Delaware Railroad Company, held in Middletown, Delaware, Feb'y 3d, 1866, on motion of R. A. Cochran, J. B. Fennimore, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Jos. Hanson appointed Secretary.

The books being opened to receive subscriptions to stock, upwards of forty-five hundred dollars ($4,500) were subscribed. After which, on a motion by Major John Jones, a committee of three was appointed to wait on the Hon. S. M. Felton, President of the Delaware Railroad, on business appertaining to the interest of said roads. J. B. Fennimore, R. A. Cochran, and Major John Jones were appointed as the committee.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceeding of the meeting be published in the "Kent News," at Chestertown.

Being no further business, adjourned.

J. B. FENNIMORE, *Chm'n.*

JOS. HANSON, *Sec'y.*

THE Kentucky Legislature have signed a petition to President Johnson for the pardon of John C. Breckinridge.

INTERVIEW OF VIRGINIANS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

On Saturday last a committee from the Senate and House of Delegates of the State of Virginia, called upon President Johnson for the purpose of presenting him with a series of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, endorsing his reconstruction policy, and expressing their determination "to co-operate in the wise, firm and just policy adopted by the President, with all the energy and power we can devote to that object." Mr. Baldwin, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, then delivered an appropriate address, to which the President responded at considerable length, from which we make the following extracts:

I am gratified to meet you to-day, expressing the principles and announcing the sentiments to which you have given utterance, and I trust that the occasion will long be remembered. I have no doubt that your intention is to carry out and comply with every single principle laid down in the resolutions you have submitted. I know that some are distrustful, but I am one of those who have confidence in the judgment, in the integrity, in the intelligence, in the virtue of the great mass of the American people, and having such confidence, I am willing to trust them, and I thank God that we have not yet reached that point where we have lost all confidence in each other. The spirit of the government can only be preserved, we can only become prosperous and great as a people, by mutual forbearance and confidence. Upon that faith and that confidence alone can the government be successfully carried on. On the cardinal principle of representation to which you refer I would make a single remark.—That principle is inherent. It constitutes one of the fundamental elements of this government. The representatives of the States and of the people should have the qualifications prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and those qualifications most unquestionably imply loyalty. He who comes as a representative, having the qualifications prescribed by the constitution to fit him to take a seat in either of the deliberative bodies which constitute the national legislature must, necessarily, according to the intendment of the constitution, be a loyal man, willing to abide by and be devoted to the union and constitution of the States. He cannot be for the constitution, he cannot be for the Union, he cannot acknowledge obedience to all the laws, unless he is loyal. When the people send such men, in good faith, they are entitled to representation through them.

"No taxation without representation" was one of the principles which carried us through the revolution. This great principle will hold good yet; and if we but perform our duty, if we but comply with the spirit of the resolutions presented me to-day, the American people will maintain and sustain the great doctrines upon which the Government was inaugurated. It can be done, and it will be done, and I think that if the effort be fairly and fully made with forbearance, and prudence, and discretion, and wisdom, the end is not very far distant. It seems to me apparent from every consideration the best policy which could be adopted at present, would be a restoration of these States and of the Government upon correct principles. We have some foreign difficulties, but the moment it can be announced that the union of the States is again complete, that we have resumed our career of prosperity and greatness, at that very instant almost all our foreign difficulties will be settled, for there is no power upon the earth which will care to have a controversy or a rupture with the Government of the United States under such circumstances.

If these States be fully restored, the area for the circulation of the national currency, which is thought by some to be inflated to a very great extent, will be enlarged, the number of persons through whose hands it is to pass will be increased, the quantity of commerce in which it is to be employed as a medium of exchange will be enlarged, and then it will begin to approximate what we all desire, a specie standard. If all the States were restored; if peace and order reigned throughout the land; and all the industrial pursuits, all the avocations of peace were again resumed, the day would not be very far distant when we could put into the commerce of the world $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 worth of cotton and tobacco, and the various products of the Southern States, which would constitute, in part, a basis of this currency. Then, instead of the cone being inverted, we should reverse the position, and put the base at the bottom, as it ought to be, and the currency of the country will rest on a sound and enduring basis. And surely this is a result which is calculated to promote the interests, not only of one section, but of the whole country, from one extremity to the other.—Indeed, I look upon the restoration of these States as being indispensable to our greatness.

I continue to pursue the same line of policy which has been my constant guide. I was against dissolution. Dissolution was attempted, it has failed, and now I cannot take the position that a State which attempted to secede is out of the Union, when I contend all the time that it could not go out, and that it never has been out. I cannot be forced into that position. Hence when the States and their people shall have complied with the requirements of the Government, I shall be in favor of their resuming their former relations to this government in all respects.

I do not intend to say anything personal, but you know, as well as I do, that at the beginning of the recent gigantic struggle between the different sections of the country there were extreme men South and there were extreme men North. I might make use of a homely figure, which is sometimes as good as any other, even in the illustration of a great and important question, and say that it has been hammer at one end of the line and anvil at the other. And this great Government, the best the world ever saw, was kept upon the anvil and hammered before the rebellion, *and it has been hammered since the rebellion, and there appears to be a disposition to continue the hammering until the Government shall be destroyed.* I have opposed that system always, and I oppose it now. The Government, in the assertion of its powers and the maintenance of the principles of the constitution, has taken hold of one extreme, and, with the strong arm of physical power, has put down the rebellion. Now, as we swing around the circle of the Union, with a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by it, if we find the counterpart or the duplicate of the same spirit that played to this feeling and these persons in the South, this other extreme, which stands in the way must get out of it, and the government must stand unshaken and unmoved on its basis. The government must be preserved. I will only say, in conclusion, that I hope all the people of this country in good faith and in the fullness of their hearts, will, upon the principles which you have enunciated here to-day, of the maintenance of the constitution and the preservation of the Union, lay aside every other feeling for the good of our common country, and, with uplifted faces to heaven, swear that our gods and our altars and all shall sink in the dust together, rather than this glorious Union shall not be preserved.

I am gratified to find the loyal sentiments of the country developing and manifesting itself in those expressions; and, now that the attempt to destroy the government has failed *at one end of the line*, I trust we shall go on, determined to preserve the Union in its original purity against all opposers. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have paid me, and I respond most cordially to what has been said in your resolutions and addresses, and I trust in God that the time will soon come when we can meet under more favorable auspices than we do now.

IMPORTANT MANDAMUS CASE.—The petition of Wm. H. Hebden, asking that a writ of mandamus may issue against James W. W. Taylor, justice of the peace for the second ward under appointment of Governor Bradford, was heard before Judge Martin on Saturday. The petitioner sets forth that he was duly elected for two years and until his successor should be elected and qualified, and was in office when the new constitution went into effect. He refers to article 2 of new constitution, which declares that all civil officers appointed by the Governor shall be nominated to the Senate within fifty days from the commencement of each *regular* session of the General Assembly, and that their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of May following the appointment; that the appointment therefore of Taylor is invalid, he having been appointed by the Governor at a *special* session of the Legislature. The respondent has filed an answer to the petition, and has joined issue on the points raised.

The case was submitted without argument, and the court passed a decree which in effect ousts all the new appointees by Gov. Bradford, and replaces all the old incumbents. It is feared this decision may occasion trouble and litigation, inasmuch as the acts of the various new justices of Gov. Bradford's appointment, under this decision will be claimed to be null and void. A curative act of the Legislature, however, would be sought to make good their official acts. The case, it is understood, will be carried to the Court of Appeals.—*Balt. Sun, Monday.*

A GREAT CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

A great public meeting of the conservative men of all classes will be held in this city in the course of a few days, to respond to the President's plan of reconstruction. Democrats and republicans alike will participate, and the design is, as far as possible, to make the demonstration a non-partisan one. Many of the most influential merchants, bankers, and business men have already signified their readiness to take part in it.

DONALD MCKAY, the distinguished ship builder of East Boston, has lately returned from Europe, where he thoroughly inspected the iron-clad navies of France and England. He says that our Navy Department has constructed, built and equipped since 1861 an iron-clad fleet more powerful than all the iron-clad navies of the world combined, and declares the Dunderberg to be equal to all the French iron-clads, of which we have heard so much in praise. He advises our government to continue the work of constructing new sea-going iron-clads.

GEORGIA UNITED STATES SENATORS.—The report that the legislature of Georgia had elected both the Hon. A. H. Stephens and the Hon. H. V. Johnson to the U. S. Senate, is confirmed. It seems that a committee of members of the Legislature ad lressed Mr. Stephens a note, asking him categorically if he would serve as United States Senator if elected. In his reply, Mr. Stephens used the following language: "I cannot imagine any possible case in which I would refuse to serve, to the best of my ability, the people of Georgia in any position they might assign to me, whether assigned with or without my consent."—He was thereupon elected.

GRANT AND BUTLER.—It is said that General Butler was invited to attend the late reception of General Grant at his new house in Washington city, and the following is given as the reply to the invitation card:—"Gen. Butler has the honor to decline the invitation of Lieut. Gen. Grant. Gen. Butler has now no desire for further acquaintance."

IT is stated, says the Washington Star, that the President is opposed to the Freedmen's Bureau bill in so far as it exercises jurisdiction over Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and will recommit it to Congress with the recommendation that it be so altered as not to apply to those States.

Baltimore Price Current.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15, 1866.

White Wheat, per bushel	. .	$2.30a2.80
Red " "	. .	2.10a2.35
White Corn "	. .	77a78
Yellow " "	. .	68a73
Oats (weight) "	. .	51a52
Rye, "	. .	85a90

DEATHS.

In Chestertown, on Tuesday last, after a long illness, WILLIAM A. ROLLISON, in the 56th year of his age.

In Baltimore, on the 8th instant, JAMES B. RINGGOLD of Kent Island, in the 60th year of his age.

Amid the arrows of death, flying so thick and fast and fatal in this community for some time past, many have been the endeared and loved ones who have fallen, and many are the mourners who go about the streets. It is my melancholy duty to record the name of another victim. THOMAS STEPHEN DODD, of Chestertown, died at the residence of Mr. Jacob Boston, in Baltimore city, at 12 o'clock, M., Saturday, Feb. 10th, 1866, in the 30th year of his age. Obituary next week. B.

In Worton, on the 2nd inst., of Pneumonia, after an illness of one week, SERENA W., wife of Wm. T. Anderson, in the 27th year of her age.

Dear Serena thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal. A.

[Elkton papers please copy.]

OBITUARY.—Died, in Pittsburg, Dec. 25th, 1865, HENNIE BURCHINELL, daughter of Thomas Burchinell, formerly of Chestertown, and wife of Thomas C. Duff, of Pittsburg, in the 22nd year of her age.

Two weeks of patient suffering crowned with a peaceful death, and the shadowy joys of an earthly holiday, exchanged for the eternal bliss of a heavenly. So she left us. Never did impartial Death knock at a more unwelcome threshold. One short year of wedded bliss, but the earnest it seemed, of a happier future, unceremoniously ended. Human hopes and heart prophesyings crushed by a hand superhuman. In whatever sphere of life she moved, to whatever duties called, she proved herself ever worthy of love. Adding to beauty of person, the still higher beauty that belongs to character. Whether as daughter, sister, or wife, she was always patient, affectionate, kind; "wearing the white flower of blameless life," she grasped too the Faith that maketh strong, and running with patience her Christian course, she bore life's cross now to wear life's crown.

This world's shadows, and doubtings, and cares, dispelled now in the brightness of the other, she knows the mystery to us unseen, and awaits there the reunion of the ties that are not broken, only hidden. Illustrating in her every day life the beauties of a Christian character, her's was the influence of true womanhood. Happy in life, she made others happy around her, and by her example gave rise to memories defying even death.

Not "writ in nature" is her name, but in deeds of unofficious kindness, loving words, and the promptings of an affectionate heart, and though human weakness may cry—

"Who shall so forecast the years,
And find in loss a gain to match,
Or reach a hand through time to catch
The far-off interest of tears."

Yet we know our loss is her eternal gain, and struggling to grasp the Faith, "believing where it cannot prove," would pray—

"Forgive our grief for one removed,
Thy creature whom we found so fair,
We trust she lives in Thee, and there
We find her worthier to be loved."

Pittsburgh, January, 1866.

OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS!—Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Window Oil Cloths, now for sale at
Feb. 17. T. W. ELIASON & SON'S.

A LARGE assortment of Green, Brown and Dove colored *Oil Cloth Window Shades*, plain and rich patterns, for sale at
Feb. 17. T. W. ELIASON & SON'S.

AN assortment of Spades, Shovels and Forks, at moderate rates, at
Feb. 17. T. W. ELIASON & SON'S.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to our assortment of *Table Cutlery*
Feb. 17. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE AND LOT now occupied by the undersigned, situated on Main Street, opposite the Protestant Episcopal Church, second to none in town as a butiness stand or private residence.
feb17-3t. A. W. SPARKS.

T. W. Eliason & Son,

HAVE JUST OPENED
AN ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
Feb. 17, 1866.

HOUSES IN CHESTERTOWN FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 3rd of March next,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property in Chestertown:

The HOUSE, GARDEN and Premises on the S. W. Corner of Queen and Fish Streets, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hubard.

The HOUSE, GARDEN and Premises on Queen Street, adjoining the above, now occupied by Wm. H. Lambert.

The HOUSE, GARDEN and Premises on Fish Street, now occupied by Mrs. Baker; and also the LOT on the same street, opposite the last named premises.

A clear title will be given on payment of the purchase money.

THE TERMS OF SALE (subject to alteration on the day of sale) are:—One-fourth cash—the balance in three equal instalments, at 6, 9, and 12 months.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Agent.
Feb. 17, 1866—ts.

TO FARMERS.

LODI COMPANY'S POUDRETTE. Over 9,000 barrels sold last season.

COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, at greatly reduced prices.

GROUND BONES, from Indianapolis, Ind., warranted pure, and superior to any other in market.

GUANO—consisting of Meat & Bone ground together, from Indianapolis, warranted to contain no other ingredient. The demand for this article could not be supplied last year.

100,000 bushels SHELL LIME, slacked or unslacked.

BOWEN & MERCER,
No. 3 Exchange Place, Baltimore.
Feb. 17, 1866—2m.

HARDWARE.

WE have now on hand a good assortment of Hardware, suitable for building and other purposes, embracing Knob Locks, Pad and Plate Locks, Trunk and Drawer Locks, Butt Hinges of various kinds; Iron Buckles, wrought and cast Bolts, Sash Springs; Window Shutter fastenings, Hooks and Staples, Hasps and Staples, Strap Hinges, Hinges and Hooks, and a full assortment of Nails, to which we invite the attention of builders.
Feb. 17. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

SPRING TRADE OF 1866.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
GOODS FOR THE FARM,
GOODS for the HOUSEHOLD,
Purchased at the REDUCED MARKET RATES and opened for sale on Monday next,
by
WICKES & BRO.
February 17, 1866.

GEORGE STEEL & CAMPBELL, Pump-Makers,

GEORGETOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.,

ARE ready to REPAIR and MAKE NEW PUMPS at the shortest notice. A choice lot of Timber now on hand; Pumps made of which will be guaranteed for twelve months after being put in.

Wells Dug at short notice.

We put in three different styles of Pumps, namely: Wind Power, Friction Wheels, and Handle Pumps.

Our terms for all new work, if the cash is not paid, Note, payable in a reasonable time. We do this to save the trouble of going round collecting. All orders should be addressed to
GEO. STEEL & CAMPBELL,
feb17-3m. *Galena, Kent Co., Md.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his customers and friends that he has disposed of his stock of Merchandise to W. J. VANNORT, who will be pleased to see them at the old stand, where he will sell them goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

The undersigned intends to confine himself exclusively to the LUMBER and HARDWARE trade, and hereby notifies all persons indebted to him by note or otherwise to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in a legal train for collection.
feb17-3t. WM. VANNORT.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully imforms his friends and the public that he has on hand a large and well selected assortment of
WHITE PINE & HEMLOCK LUMBER,
which he will sell cheap for cash or on short credit, with interest added.
feb17. WILLIAM VANNORT.

SLAUGHTER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

ON and after Thursday, Feb. 22, 1866, the STEAMER GEO. LAW will leave Balt., at 7 o'clock, A. M., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, for Crumpton, touching at all the landings on the river. Returning the alternate days.

The Steamer ARROW will leave Baltimore for Crumpton, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, touching at all the landings on the river (except Corsica.) Both boats leave Baltimore at 7 o'cl'k, A. M, and Crumpton at 6½, A. M.

☞ Fare $1.25. Meals extra. All freight must be prepaid. Not responsible for freight after being landed from the boats. Baggage at the owner's risk.
feb17-tf. J. C. SLAUGHTER.

AUCTION SALE OF Manures, Composts, &c., &c.

ON SATURDAY, Feb. 24th, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the Factory, Otsego Street, below Reed, below Front St., (1st Ward,) City of Philadelphia, about

FIVE HUNDRED TONS

Chemical Manures and Composts of Meat, Bone, Hair, Blood, &c., &c., well made, of good material, and great strength; capable of being reduced, on account of a Manufactory about removing. The articles may be examined on or before the day of sale at the Factory, or at
No. 132 South Second Street,
feb17-2t. PHILADELPHIA.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office Chestertown, February 16, 1866.

Bowser, Philip	Handy, Esther A. W.
Bentley, Charles	Hynson, Frisby
Bowman, William	Hayes, John S.
Brown, Mrs. L.	Hendricks, Susan 2
Brown, C.	Hamilton, Rebecca
Bentley, James	Hynson, Mary Ann
Chiffins, Eli	Hubbard, George D.
Curtis, Samuel	Johnson, Annie
Chaney, Alexander	Jones, W. J.
Conner, R. R.	Jackson, Wm.
Caleb, S. W.	Jewell, Sallie
Calaham, Charles	Lee, Georgeanna
Carbangton, Mary A.	Leaney, Jr., Thomas
Dalton, J. R. 2	Murry, John 2
Diel, Daniel	Mills, John W.
Dalton, J.	Mason & Campbell
Doral, Martha	Nicholson, Robert
Davis, Isaac	Nenam, T.
Diggs, Sarah E.	Roberson, William
Decker, S.	Rollison, L. L.
Everett, Martha Ann	Schaffer, George
Edwards, John H.	Stewart, R. P.
Ford, Emily J. 2	Thompson, Richard
Ford, George B.	Toulson, H. J.
Fiddis, Sarah A.	Thorp, Benjamine
Graves, Daniel 2	Turner, Mary F.
Graves, Maria 2	Toomy, Catharin
Gilbert, Henry	Vernum, John A.
Henry, William	Wickes, Charles
Hoes, William	Peacker, Robert
Hart, G. B.	

feb17-1t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.

Carpenter's Tools,

AT T. W. ELIASON & SON'S, embracing Hatchets, Hand Saws, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Gouge Bits, Jack Planes, Fore Planes, Smoothing Planes, &c., &c., of recent purchase, and for sale at moderate profits.
Feb. 17, 1866.

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,

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,

A FINE YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSE, of good size. Call on or address
GEORGE R. PARROTT,
feb10-3t. near Still Pond.