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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The Veto Sustained by the Senate.

The President sent to the Senate on Monday a message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill. He reviews the provisions of the bill at length, and gives conclusive reasons why it should not become a law. In the first place, he considers it unnecessary, the old law being still in operation, which was found adequate for the purpose during the war, and cannot see that the freedmen require more stringent measures for their protection now than formerly; that it discriminates against white people by subjecting to imprisonment or fine, or both, any one who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or privileges, at the mere dictation of the Bureau agent, without any right of appeal. The President says he cannot reconcile a system of this kind with the words of the Constitution which explicitly guarantee to all citizens the right of trial by an impartial jury. Another of his chief objections is that it proposes to organize and nationalize an institution for a *class*, and place it in the hands of the Executive, and thinks that such power should not be granted to any one man.

The President then considers the bill in its educational and charitable features, and argues that Congress has no power to appropriate the public money to such purposes, and estimates the amount requisite to carry out its provisions, for the present year, at *upwards of twenty-three millions of dollars!* This would be but the beginning of the outlay, for let it be remembered that Congress proposed to make it a permanent institution. We cannot refrain from quoting the President's own language in reviewing this provision of the bill. He says:

The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the Treasury of the whole people. The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself empowered to establish asylums beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded such schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defence of the Union, but has left the care of education to the much more competent and efficient control of the States, of communities, of private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of rooms for the thousands, not to say millions, of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence. Asylums for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. Nor can any good reason be adduced why a permanent establishment should be founded for one class of our people more than for another. Pending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was that on becoming free they would be a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prospects. The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau, as now established, for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000. It may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under Administration of the second Adams. If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition, or even resistance might be provoked, so that to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force would be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.—The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence it is necessary we practice, not merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, severe retrenchment.

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. It does not appear that a part of the lands to which this section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

The message is written in terse and vigorous style, and comprehends the whole *design* and tendency of the bill. It is clear and intelligible to all, and able and unanswerable in argument. The President, in consigning to merited oblivion a measure so ill-timed, unnecessary, unconstitutional, and expensively burdensome to the country, will increase the hitherto abounding confidence of the people in his wisdom, firmness and integrity, and in his determination to administer the Government upon the principles of justice to all sections. The radicals seemed to be proceeding upon the supposition that they had the whole thing in their own hands, but the wheels of their ponderous machinery have suddenly given way, and great is their chagrin and mortification at the unexpected event. Not more so, however, than the disappointment of the several thousand gentlemen who were looking forward to the fat offices which this act created, with nothing to do but see that negroes who were too indolent to work did not suffer for food and raiment, to confiscate lands and rent farms, to build asylums and educate their children, all at the public expense, and decide all cases of difference that might arise between freedmen and whites in favor of the former, with two clerks to record the verdict, from which there could be no appeal! Who ever heard of such a magnanimous system of charity for a favored class, while the multitudes of poor widows and orphans whose misfortune it is to have been born white, were to be still left to the mercy of a cold and unfeeling world!

The Senate, on Tuesday, attempted to pass the bill over the veto, but did not succeed, it requiring a two-third vote.—Twenty-four States are now represented, making forty-eight members, and consequently thirty-two votes were necessary to pass the bill over the veto, whereas it received but thirty. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, CRESWELL, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—30.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle and Willey—18.

Mr. Creswell, it will be observed, voted to pass the bill over the President's veto. Let the people of Maryland remember it!

COUNTERFEITS.—A large amount of counterfeit fractional currency has got into circulation in this community within the past few weeks, principally, we believe, of the new twenty-five and fifty cent notes. The counterfeits are tolerably well executed, but they may be readily detected by comparison with the genuine. It would be well for merchants and others to examine all notes of the above denominations that may be offered, or they may find their drawers stocked with them before they are aware of it. It is very certain that these counterfeits have been put in circulation by parties here, as it is not reasonable to suppose that so large a number of them could have reached us in so short a time in the ordinary course of trade. We suggest that the matter be investigated by the proper authorities.

KILLED.—On Monday night about eight o'clock, Mr. Augustus Oehme was returning from Chestertown to his home at the Goose Hill mill, when his wagon was upset by getting into a ditch a short distance beyond the town limits, and falling on him, he was smothered to death in the mud. He was found, a short time afterwards, with his face embedded in the mud and the wagon still upon him, the horse lying in the ditch unable to move. Coroner Carroll held a jury of inquest over the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Mr. Oehme was about thirty years of age, and leaves a widow and one child.

REVIVALS.—The meetings in both the Methodist churches of this town are progressing with increasing interest and encouraging results. Quite a number have professed conversion during the week, and the altars are still well filled with penitents. The indications for an extensive revival are very promising.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The last quarterly meeting for Kent Circuit (M. E. Church) will be held at the church in Chestertown to-day and to-morrow. Rev. T. J. Thompson, D, D., will prech at 10½ o'clock on Sunday morning. Love-feast at 9 A. M.

THE Kent County (Md.) Railroad charter amendment was lost in the Delaware Senate. A delegation of Middletowners were in the lobby one day last week making an effort to bring the route to that town, but, any amendment failing to pass, they were consequently unsuccessful.—*Smyrna Times.*

THE VOTE ON THE VETO MESSAGE.—The Senators of the United States who voted originally to pass the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and after its veto voted to kill it, were Messrs. Dixon, of Connecticut, Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Morgan of New York, Norton of Minnesota, Stewart, of Nevada, and Van Winkle, of West Virginia.

THE CABINET.—It is now definitely ascertained that Messrs. Harlan, Stanton and Speed opposed the President's veto message; while Messrs. McCulloch, Welles and Seward have been in favor of it all along, and Mr. Dennison gave in his adhesion to the measure but a few days since. No resignations of members of the Cabinet have been sent in yet, nor is there any immediate probability of any.—*Phil. Inq.*

RETALIATION.

The radicals have already commenced to retaliate on the President for his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. On Tuesday, the very next day after the message was sent into the Senate, Mr. Wade introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to the effect "that the President of the United States shall *not* be again eligible during the term of his natural life for that office, and in case of the death of the President, the Vice President shall not be again eligible." This amendament was accompanied with some scurrilous and abusive remarks of the President by Mr. Wade, who said that any one who wished the Southern States to be represented in Congress, was no better than a traitor himself. He spoke this in reference to President Johnson particularly, who had just said in his veto message that "in his own judgment most of these States, so far at least as depends upon their own action, *have already been fully restored*, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union."

The counterpart of this amendment of Mr. Wade's was offered in the House on the same day by Mr. Stevens, (Thaddeus, of Pennsylvania.) In the face of the President's expressed desire for Southern representation, he (Stevens) introduces a resolution declaring that it shall not be so, and that "no Senator or representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from *any* of the said States until *Congress* shall have declared such State entitled to such representation." This resolution was forced to an immediate vote, and passed by yeas 119, nays 40, amidst a great "flourish of trumpets" on the part of the radicals. During the debate, Mr. Stevens said that until yesterday there was some disposition to admit the delegation from Tennessee, but there was now a state of things which prevented the committee on reconstruction from proceeding further without the surrender of a great principle, *and the surrender of the rights of this House to the usurpation of another power.*

The temper of the radicals shows that they are exceedingly soured over the defeat of their pet measure by the action of the Presidential veto. It was the grand agency by which they expected to promote negro suffrage in all the Southern States, and enforce the doctrine of equality "in the court room and at the ballot-box."—But their programme has been "nipped in the bud," and the President and the glorious eighteen in the Senate who voted to sustain him, are entitled to and will receive the hearty congratulations of a grateful country for deliverance from one of the most repugnant and unconstitutional measures that was ever attempted to be fastened upon an unwilling people.

"That the action of the President will tend to more closely unite the Union party, and widen the difference already existing between himself and Congress, is but too apparent.—We cannot, however, believe that it is the intention of the President to affiliate with Northern Copperheads and Southern Rebels in opposing the sentiment of the great party of the Union, who have lavished so much blood and treasure in sustaining it. There will be, however, great joy everywhere expressed by those who aided, encouraged, sympathized with and fought for the success of the rebellion, over this veto, and it will fall upon the loyal masses, North and South, with the same chilling sorrow that the loss of a great battle was received during the progress of the war."

The above is the opinion of the Baltimore *American*, concerning President Johnson's veto of that most infamous measure, the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Notwithstanding the *Amerivan* says "we cannot believe" it to be the intention of the President to affiliate with Northern Copperheads and Southern Rebels, it takes some pains to intimate this to be so, and would be well pleased to leave this impression upon the minds of its readers, now that it cannot longer even *pretend* to support the President in his wise policy for the restoration of the Union. The *American* would also have come nearer the truth with reference to the effect of this veto, had it substituted for "the loyal masses, North and South," New England office seekers and negro equality propagandists.

We have no doubt that the effect of the veto will fall with far greater "chilling sorrow" upon these latter gentry than the "loss of a great battle," or of all the battles, with the Union itself, as it scatters to the winds the bright hopes they entertained of soon being called upon to fill the four thousand fat offices for which the bill provided.

The *American* has taken its stand, and we may expect hereafter to see daily effusions in support of the Radical programme of Sumner, Stevens & Co., and in trying to make the people of Maryland believe that Andrew Johnson is nothing more nor less than a "whitewashed traitor." Its efforts however will prove fruitless, as the people, knowing as they do that the President has at heart only the good of the nation, will render him a support worthy of the great cause in which he is engaged.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on Tuesday evening in Brooklyn, sustaining the President's veto, and taking the ground that the Southern States should be admitted without further delay.

Speech of Hon. George Vickers,

OF KENT COUNTY,

On the Bill to Modify the Registration Law,

in the Senate, February 5, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS:—The subject now presented to the consideration of the Senate is of greater magnitude than any and all the measures which have been introduced to the Senate during the present session. It lies nearer the vital interest and tranquility of the State than any question that can be submitted to our consideration. The bill which we ask the Legislature to enact does not conflict with any portion of the Constitution, but has been prepared in strict conformity with its provisions. Its leading features are, that every person applying to be registered shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; that such oath, when taken, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right to registration; that it shall require the oath of at least two witness to disqualify the applicant (because one witness would only be an offset to the oath of the party); that he should have the right of being confronted with the witnesses against him, the right to have the assistance of counsel, and process for his own witnesses, with the right of appeal to the Circuit Court, and the trial by jury; and that no one shall be compelled to give evidence against himself. These provisions are in exact conformity to the Constitution, and the object of the law is to prevent the gross maladministration of the Registration law, and its perversion, by ignorant men and designing and prejudiced partisans; to prevent a recurrence of the palpable abuses that have signalized the conduct of the Registration officers in various sections of the State.

That in the consideration of the subject the following positions will enable us to understand the nature of the principles of law which are to govern us as applicable to it. First, the Constitution of the State, being the organic law, is necessarily supreme and must be obeyed. Second, if any law contravenes the Constitution or fails to carry out its provisions, it should be repealed and a new one enacted in conformity to that instrument. Third, that the fundamental law being made by the whole people, by their representatives in convention, every provision made for the protection of the rights and immunities of the citizen must be construed most liberally in his favor. Fourth, every law passed under the Constitution of a penal character, or which is to operate as a punishment, or as imposing a penalty or disability, according to the established principles of construction, is to be construed strictly and in favor of the party.

General V. then examined the Constitution and remarked upon every specification contained in the fourth section, and comparing them with the bill before the Senate, shew that it was in perfect consonance with the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. He then spoke of and shew to the Senate the gross outrages that had been perpetrated by the Registration officers in various sections of the State; how they wholly disregarded the obligations of the law, and perverted its true object and meaning; in some instances making their decision depend upon an answer to a question for whom the applicant voted as a candidate for Congress, prior to the year 1860. Having brought these infractions of the law to the notice of the Senate, he asked if it was not their duty to amend the law to prevent similar abuses at the next election. He referred them to the numerous acts passed by the Legislature, at its present session, for the repeal and amendments of laws which were found to be imperfect. He appealed to the Senators to act in this as they had in so many less important cases. First, because of a sense of their obligation to the Constitution; second, to the people who have asked it; to the Convention which had assembled in Baltimore, and which represented the majority of the people of the State, who constitute three-fifths of the tax paying inhabitants. He contended that the amendments would be popular, and that no Senator could lay a broader and better foundation of popularity than by voting for the amended bill; that popularity would be predicated on justice, public duty and magnanimity. He told them that after taking the oath of office they became representatives of the whole people of the State, each Senator representing, not his particular county or city, but the State, and were bound to look to and guard the interests of each portion and of the whole; that they had been passing laws to incorporate companies in the city of Baltimore to open trade and commerce with the South; that Baltimore was inviting the South to bring her money and products to build up the interests of the city; that while with one hand they were endeavoring to bring back the commerce of the South, with the other they were seizing by the throat every son of Maryland who had ever felt any sympathy for the sufferings and privations of the South. He asked if it was natural that the South would reward those who were maltreating every man who had ever felt a sympany for their sufferings, without justifying their cause? He asked if they would not pass by a people who thus acted and go to New York, where freedom of speech and of the press and the elective franchise were undisturbed?

General V. said he came fresh from the people with a message to the Senate that the principles upon which he was elected were a repeal of the Registry law, opposition to negro suffrage, and a support of the President's policy of the restoration of the South to the Union. He congratulated himself that in the Senator from Dorchester he would have an able ally, as he was elected essentially on the same platform of principles, and he read from the Cambridge *Herald* of the 1st Nov. 1865, as follows:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"We, the undersigned, unqualifiedly, unequivocally and heartily approve of the resolutions passed by the Union Convention on the 2d instant.

"1st. We endorse the Administration of President Johnson, and especially his reconstruction policy relative to the Southern States.

"2d. We believe that to the States belong the right of regulating the elective franchise within their own limits.

"3d. We are opposed to negro suffrage.

"4th. We are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the Registry law.

"WM. FRAZIER,
"Candidate for Senator.
"A. J. MOSRAY,
"Candidate for Sheriff."

He then adverted to the policy expressed of keeping the people on probation and awaiting the production of good fruits and remarked, that the war was over; peace had been restored to the nation; the efforts of the President were used to restore union and fraternal affection; the hearts of the people yearned for it and the interests of the nation required it; that there was no room for probation, no test, no necessity and no results to grow out of it. He asked what standard was to be erected; what humiliation do you want? They have petitioned by thousands; have appeared at your bar by their representatives, and without a murmur have paid three-fifths of the taxes to sustain the Government; they sit with you in the same church; worship at the same altar; partake of the same emblems; attend the same marriage feasts, the same funeral obsequies, and if your house is on fire they assist to extinguish the flames.

General V. then read the preamble and resolutions passed by the Constitutional Convention of 1850, without a dissenting voice, which speak of a dissolution of the Union as inevitable, if the North continues to pursue her course of obstruction to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and the failure of the General Government to enforce its execution. He then stated that the people had thus been trained to look upon dissolution as possible; that the present parties are composed of the elements of those parties, and having been thus taught, can it be wondered at, that in 1861, when the public agitation was intense, that some should have expressed sympathies and opinions which do not now measure up to the modern standard of loyalty under the Registry law? Why not give them the privilege of the elective franchise? He who forgives not breaks the bridge over which he must pass.

Our forefathers were called rebels, because they resisted the authority of the Mother Country to impose taxes without allowing them representation in Parliament. Fox, Pitt and others were the advocates of the rights of the colonists without being called rebels or losing their right of suffrage. He contended that the Senate had no right to be governed by party feelings; he spoke of the comparatively brief existence of parties; of the Mountain Girondists, &c., of the French Revolution; of the Federal, Whig and Know-Nothing parties of our own country, and of the original Union party of 1861, which had now but a fragmentary existence.

That the ascendancy of party is not to be compared to love of country, constitutional liberty and public duty. That we must act impartially as our oath requires it specifically; without partiality or prejudice, are the terms of the oath. He referred to the declaration of the late Judge H., of Delaware, that he would rather be right than consistent, and appealed to the Senators to act independent of party affiliations or affinities on a matter of such moment. Let us not, because we have power, exercise it to prejudice a majority of the people. Might does not make right—and the love of power should not induce us to withhold the rights of the people.—Lord Bacon said the desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall; but in charity there is no excess; neither can angel or man come in danger by it. Let us then act upon that charity which hopeth, beareth, believeth and endureth all things.

General V. then related the occurrences of 1836, when the senatorial electoral college could not elect a Senate for two months; one party having 21, and the other 19, and 24 being necessary to a quorum. He spoke of his agency to bring about a compromise between the Whig and Reform parties; of the great agitation and excitement in the State, which was on the verge of civil war; that when a large majority of the people asked and demanded a change, it must be made. He warned Senators against treating the people disrespectfully, and of unheeding their clamor for redress; that enfranchisement must and would come; that it was revolting to suppose that one-third could hold two-thirds in political bondage. He begged Senators to yield now when it could be gracefully done. He spoke of his humiliation last summer, when, on the heights of Montreal, he looked down on the city of the Queen, and thought that her subjects were freer and enjoyed more political rights than the citizens of his own beloved Maryland. He referred to the address of Napoleon to his soldiers in Egypt, when about to engage in a battle, "that forty ages looked down upon them from the height of yonder period;" and looking to the walls of the Senate chamber, and to its historic paintings, he spoke of the toils, privations and efforts of those great and good men in the cause of liberty, and who seemed to be looking down upon us, who were refusing to their descendants that liberty they purchased so dearly for them.

In Virginia in 1774 it was proclaimed that "once for all, we will never be taxed but by our representatives; this is the great *badge* of freedom." It was in reference to this fundamental principle of American liberty that Patrick Henry exclaimed in the Virginia Convention, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" This shows the estimate placed by the great men of the Revolution of 1776 upon the right of representation, where taxes are imposed; and the same spirit of liberty which existed in those days, has been transmitted to their descendants, and in Maryland at this day the people are firmly wedded to the principle, and claim a practical execution of it.

The great Napoleon said to his army in Italy, "be the liberators, and not the scourge of the people." Shall we be less magnanimous to our own people than the great chieftain was to strangers. Let us be the liberators of the people, and not their scourge. The late distinguished Judge Thompson, of Philadelphia, in a case which involved the liberty of the citizen, declared that the *habeas corpus* was the angel of safety to the people. I invoke you, Senators, in the name of my country and my country men; in the name of the Constitution and constitutional liberty; in the name of the injured and oppressed of our citizens; in the name of the Republic, as patriots, Senators, and Christians, as men of honor, to pass this bill, and make it the angel of peace to our State and people. General V. spoke two hours, and the aforegoing is but a sketch of his remarks.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th instant, at the M. E. Parsonage, Chestertown, by the Rev. T. W. Simpers, Mr. JAS. W. BARNES to Miss MARY E. SWIFT, all of Kent county.

On the 20th inst., by the same, at the residence of Mr. Jesse Morris, Mr. JAMES FOWLER to Miss SARAH C. BOYER, all of Kent.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. N. M. Browne, Mr. WILLIAM P. ROWAN to Miss JENNIE CAVENDER, both of Cecil county.

DEATHS.

Near Smithville, on Thursday morning last, SAMUEL, son of Eben and Hester Jones, aged 17 years.

In Broad Neck, on the 12th inst., JOSEPH MASLIN, aged 82 years.

MEMOIR.—THOMAS STEPHEN DODD was born in Chestertown, Oct. 19, 1836; joined the M. P. Church, in Chestertown, when a boy; married Nov. 22, 1859, and died at Mr. Jacob Boston's, in Baltimore city, Feb. 10, 1866.

As a SON he was dutiful, affectionate, and devoted with ardent feelings of attachment to his fond parents. This increased with increasing years; thus brightening those hopes of parental comfort and satisfaction so cheering in the evening of life. But, alas, those bright hopes sleep with his precious dust. They are now substituted by the hope of immortality and reunion in Heaven, which like a daily twin rose blooms on his early grave.

As a BROTHER he was unselfish and kind, enjoying the confidence and respect of his juniors in the family. Jealous of their love, zealous for their good, yet he was no domestic biggot nor devotee, as his many young friends outside of home associations can testify. His *heart* of love was at "Home, sweet Home," but its streams flowed beyond in many directions. In this endeared relation, the writer had learned to love him, and to confide in him as a brother beloved. The void that death has made is one which this world will never fill. Heaven has taken what earth cannot restore.

As a friend, Thomas was faithful and true. Governing himself by principle, he cautiously dispensed his intimate friendships where principle was found to exist. He was therefore seldom deceived in those with whom he associated as friends, but retained them until death. His friendship was not obtrusive nor ostentatious, but reserved and modest. He preferred dependence upon himself to dependence upon friends in all secular matters; accepting gratefully however, from them, what dependence upon himself could not accomplish. He was friendly to all classes, and all classes were friendly to him.

As a citizen he was peaceable, enterprizing and useful. Deeply interested in whatever promised to promote the general good, he was always ready to lend a helping hand. Had his years been prolonged—judging from the interest he had manifested for the welfare of his native town and county—his usefulness would have made him a valuable citizen. The unusually large attendance upon his funeral services, manifested the esteem in which he was held already by his fellow townsmen.

As a husband he was kind, loving and true. He was very happy in his choice of a companion. Congenial in their tastes, reciprocal in their affections, and mutually controlled in the responsibilities of the connubial state by the religion of Jesus, their union conduced to their greatest earthly bliss. After a period of a little over six years, this happy union on earth was severed under circumstances of the most painfully afflictive character, and now the once happy, cheerful wife, is the bereaved and weeping widow. The partner of her bosom, joys and hopes and sorrows, walks no longer by her side. The indulgent father of her three dear little boys, is no longer seen mingling in their innocent sports, nor teaching them how to be men. The Priest of her household no longer offers spiritual sacrifices at the family altar. His voice that each day returned thanks and implored Divine grace with his worshipping family, is hushed until Jesus comes again.—When the chairs are set around the evening fire he comes not to take his. When the family board is spread, his chair at the table is vacant. Tears are shed, but shed in hope. Over all this sea of trouble is spanned that bow of promise, as the sun of Righteousness shines through the tears of sorrow, converting them into prisms that reflect in promisory colors the inspired sentiments: "*Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me.*"

As a Christian, Thomas was sincere, earnest, conscientious, and persevering. His experience was such as gave evidence of a regenerated nature and of a lively hope in Christ. He was useful in the Church in whatever position he was called to fill. He delighted in the means of grace, and was strongly attached to the institutions and ministers of his own church.—When his health failed, and he could no longer attend church, he felt his privation keenly, but continued religious services in his family as long as he could kneel. His good hope through Christ did not forsake him as his end approached. He said to his sorrowing mother on his dying couch, "Mother, I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day. I can recommend religion to all." And then, reclining his aching head on the bosom of Jesus, he sweetly fell asleep without a struggle. His body sweetly sleeps in Chester Cemetery, hard by the remains of our own dear little FRANK.

The kindness of Mr. Jacob Boston and his family; the respect of the Male High School, corner of Fayette and Holliday, and the attention of Revs. Dr. Murray, J. T. Murray, John R. Nichols, Peter Light Wilson, and R. Semple Rowe, to the deceased and his friends, will ever be remembered with appreciation and love. Preparatory to the removal of the body from Baltimore, religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Murray, assisted by Revs. Dr. F. Waters, P. L. Wilson and J. T. Murray. The funeral services in Chestertown were conducted by Rev. L. W. Bates, assisted by his colleague Rev. J. D. Kinzer, and Rev. Mr. Simpers of the M. E. Church. D. B.

Chestertown, Feb. 19, 1866.

For Rent,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE on Bridge Street, in Chestertown, for the balance of the year. Apply to

CAPT. PALMER,
Steamboat Wharf.

Feb. 24, 1866—3t.

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, beginning at some point on the road from Massey's X Roads to Head Sassafras, at or near the division line between R. B. M. Massey and B. H. C. Massey, and to run from thence to a point on the road from Galena to the Head of Sassafras at or near Scott's Branch.

R. B. M. MASSEY,
B. H. C. MASSEY,
JONATHAN CLARK,
and others.

Feb. 24, 1866—3t.