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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill restricting the power of the President as to removals from office, has been rejected in the Senate. The radicals found out that it would work two ways, that they would be likely to lose more than they gained, and so let it slip.

The Constitutional amendment reported by the committee of fifteen as part of a plan of reconstruction, was passed by the House, on the 10th inst., by a vote of 128 to 37. Mr. Phelps, of this State, voted with the minority. It is claimed that it will receive the necessary two-third vote in the Senate, but this is doubtful.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court in session at Norfolk brought in a true bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis for treason, on the 10th inst., and adjourned until the first Tuesday in June, to meet in Richmond.

General Santa Anna, the ex-President of the Mexican Republic, arrived on Saturday from St. Thomas, at Elizabethport, New Jersey. He is accompanied by several of his countrymen, and it is understood that he comes to make common cause with Juarez against Maximilian; and that he will soon appear on Mexican soil, fighting against the invaders of his country.

The body of Preston King, late Collector of Customs at New York, was found floating in the basin at Brooklyn on Monday last, and identified beyond doubt. It had been six months and a day under the water, until the cord by which the bag of shot was fastened had rotted off, when it rose to the surface and floated.

A large meeting of the friends of President Johnson was held at Cumberland on Saturday last. It was addressed by the Hon. Montgomery Blair, and Capt. Frank Gallagher, of Baltimore.

The House of Representatives on Monday postponed for two weeks the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, to render certain persons engaged in rebellion ineligible to office. The object is to await the result of the Senate's action on the constitutional amendment passed by the House, which is a part of the same scheme. The subject will be taken up in the Senate on Monday next. Several Republican Senators have already given notice of their intention to offer substitutes.

Mr. Chanler, of New York, insulted the *dignity* of the radical members of the House of Representatives, a few days ago, by offering a resolution of thanks to President Johnson for having, by his veto power, protected the people of the country from the acts of wicked, malignant and mischievous men. Mr. Schenck moved a vote of censure against Mr. Chanler, which, of course, was adopted!

James Stephens, the Head Centre of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, arrived in New York on Thursday of last week. He was met on his arrival by a committee of the Fenian Brotherhood and by thousands of Irishmen. He proceeded to the Metropolitan hotel, where he addressed a vast concourse of Fenians and others, telling them that he had come to reconcile differences existing among them in this country, and expressed his confidence in the ultimate accomplishment of their object—the deliverance of Ireland from the British yoke.

The Eastern Shore railroad is completed to within eight miles of its terminus, Sommers's Cove, in the lower part of Somerset county, Md.

The municipal election in Cumberland, Md., on Monday, resulted in the thorough defeat of the radicals, the conservative candidate for Mayor being elected by a considerable majority.

Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, well known in former years as a prominent politician, died on the 11th inst.

VETO OF THE COLORADO STATE BILL.—The President has returned to the Senate, with his veto, the bill for the admission of Colorado. The message embraces a concise, comprehensive and compact argument, which, as the National Intelligencer well says, repels at all points every imaginable idea in favor of the admission of Colorado as a State of the Union. But what is most conclusive is its striking antagonism to the repulsive and utterly indefensible idea that when eleven States, with many millions of white population, are excluded from representation in Congress, that the trifling population of 30,000 in some other line of latitude shall have power in one branch of Congress equal to a State having 4,000,000 of white people. The President thus firmly maintains the fundamental principle of his great restoration policy in this as in each of his other vetoes. There is no hope of the bill being passed over his head.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—Wm. Price, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Baltimore, and late United States District Attorney, in a letter to the *Baltimore Commercial*, strongly endorsing the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, expresses the opinion that the Civil Rights bill is unconstitutional and void, and says that it will be so declared, "whenever an opportunity is afforded the judiciary to lay their hands upon it."

HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS AND THE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Hon. J. M. Botts has taken the liberty to address a letter "to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States," in which he points out the defects in the Reconstruction scheme recently reported by the Committee of Fifteen, and suggests a plan by which he thinks the object could be accomplished. He says that "the bill proposed cannot receive the President's sanction, nor is the constitutional amendment at all likely to receive the approval of the necessary number of State Legislatures;" and, further, that "it is extremely improbable that any Southern State will adopt the conditions prescribed, *and four years hence we shall be as far from reconstruction as we are now.*" Mr. Botts seems to forget that this scheme was contrived with the design of obstructing reconstruction, and that it is the studied policy of the radicals to keep out the revolted States as long as possible, in order to override Presidential vetoes and accomplish their partisan and unscrupulous purposes. They knew, just as well as Mr. Botts does, that restoration could never take place under the plan which they proposed, nor would they think of offering any terms by which they supposed the South could be admitted before the next Presidential election. It is for party ends, and not the nation's good, that the radicals seem to be working. If they really desired restoration, it could be accomplished without delay, and with all needful guarantees for the future, by adopting the President's plan and admitting loyal representatives as fast as they should come up from the excluded States. Congress, we imagine, will not feel *very* grateful to Mr. Botts for his advice.

GOV. SWANN AND THE RADICALS.

Since the appearance of Gov. Swann's letter, on Saturday last, endorsing the reconstruction policy of President Johnson and the action of the majority (or conservative wing) of the Union State Central Committee, the radical abuse of him has been unsparing. The radicals flattered themselves that the Governor was on their side, and at all their meetings were passing resolutions laudatory of him, but he takes issue with them on all their leading measures—the enlarged Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the Reconstruction scheme of the Committee of Fifteen. He tells them, also,—what they *most of all* disliked to hear—a fact which they are striving by every means to conceal—that he "considers the issue upon the subject of negro suffrage as well made in the fall elections, and the most important that has ever been brought to the attention of the people of the State of Maryland." It might be expected, as a matter of course, that the enunciation of such sentiments would bring down upon the head of the Governor the bitter denunciations of the whole radical family throughout the State, and such has been the case. The Baltimore *American* declares that Governor Swann "has deserted those who invested him with the Executive power of the State, and has joined a miserable faction of office-seeking politicians to wield that power against them."

The Governor is reticent upon the Registry law, and for reasons that will suggest themselves to the thoughtful. That law cannot be changed by an expression of his views at this time, but it must be done by the members elected to the Legislature; and it is sufficient now to say that the *registration* of voters is to be continued the present year! Governor Swann has sense enough to know that a campaign in Maryland upon the basis of endorsing the restoration policy of President Johnson and *sustaining* the Registry law, would result in nothing but defeat—a ticket upon such a platform could not possibly be elected in any county in the State. We know a few persons who endorse the action of Congress and favor a modification of the Registry law, but none who endorse President Johnson and oppose a modification of that law. There may be a few of the latter class, however, in Baltimore.

RADICAL MEETING at HAGERSTOWN.

The anti-restoration radicals held a meeting at Hagerstown, Md., on Saturday last, and speeches were made by the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Hon. Francis Thomas, Hon. John L. Thomas and Hon. James Garfield. These speeches all being in the interest of the New England negro suffrage party, were consequently a simple rehearsal of former ones made by the same gentlemen in other parts of this State, denouncing the President, and all other Union men who have the courage to oppose the destructive course of Sumner, Stevens & Co., and lauding to the skies the radical non-restoration policy, and the Maryland Registry law. Notwithstanding this, and in the face of the fact that three of these speakers have voted for unqualified negro suffrage in Congress, the meeting passed a resolution opposing negro suffrage in Maryland. This was hardly done as a rebuke to its advocates present, but more probably for the purpose of concealing their motives in this respect from the voting masses of the State.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

DENBEIGH, May 15, 1866.

Messrs. Editors:—An "oyster" is undoubtedly a delicious edible, assignable to position somewhere between the vegetable and animal kingdom, and Edesville may be somewhat of a place; and it is not my wish to throw cold water either upon the magnificent future of Chesapeake Centre, or on the magniloquent bivalve that prophecies of its prospective grandeur. But as surely as an epicure can swallow an oyster, (oh! hush,) just so surely is Denbeigh destined to swallow Edesville, its bank, market, town hall, "Nutshell," and all. So that "Oyster" had as well shut up!

Why, sirs, Denbeigh was a glorious old place before Forktown was christened or Edesville thought of! What charming reminiscences of the times gone by—what oyster treats and barbacues, what picnics and social reunions, with music and dance and genial good cheer, cluster around this sunny spot of Kent! But while many who lent a magic fascination to these former socialities are with us no more, the spot still retains its pristine radiance. Now, however, progress is the order of the day; stores are multiplied, new buildings are going up, and a gradual transformation is taking place. Beginning at Humphrey's Point, where originated the enterprise of the steamer Commerce, we find one of the best harbors on our Shore, and nearer to Baltimore than any other point on the Eastern Shore; a little below is the store of Capt. Wm. Scott, and near by a long established shoe factory, and the prince of plasterers. A little further down the main street is a blacksmith and cartwright establishment, and the commodious store of Edward Comegys, Esq., formerly owned and kept by Mr. William Parker. Talk of mayors, indeed! Here is one ready made, whose fair proportions, developed by the good cheer which nature has so abundantly spread around us, put to shame the aldermanic robust-itude of city fathers. Mr. Parker is ex-officio and jure naturæ our mayor, and as honest and kind as he is aldermanic. His heart is only too large for his body.

Then, sir, there is our judge and his establishment for improving the understandings of our citizens in the way of boots and shoes. Diverging slightly, we come to Sharpe's steam saw-mill, and near that the skillful painter, Lucien Thomas; while near the church is one of the largest and best schools in our county. The old tan yard is gone, but in its place are improvements which, reaching from Humphrey's Point to Gray's Inn, make it one continuous village, while the old Denbeigh farm under the management of its wide-awake owner, Richard Hynson, Esq., and his energetic tenant, Mr. W. H. Coleman, can boast about the finest crops in this election district. Then, besides, there is Stephen Kendall's cartwright shop, from which is turned out such work as no other in Kent or elsewhere can excel; the newly erected daguerrean saloon of Mr. George Maslin, the blacksmith shop of Mr. Joiner, and the celebrated ram-pen store for the sale of goods, cheaper than nothing.

Now, sirs, with all this evidence of prosperity, who will be so hardy as to deny that Denbeigh "is some?" If there be one, let him speak, for him have I offended. It is futile to speak of the future. The Railway must terminate at deep-landing in Denbeigh, and then we shall know who is

WHO?

SENTENCE OF JESTER AND COPPER.—John Jester and William Copper, convicted in the U. S. Circuit Court, a few weeks ago, of passing counterfeit fractional currency in this town, were sentenced by Judge Giles on Tuesday. In the case of Jester, the Judge remarked that the recommendation to the mercy of the court by the jury that convicted him, and also the fact that the jury signed a recommendation to the President for his pardon, had some weight with him in passing sentence. The law gave the court a wide discretion in such cases. It could impose a fine of from $1 to $5,000, and also sentence to imprisonment from one day to fifteen years.—He should sentence him to pay a fine of $50, and be confined in the penitentiary for two years.

In sentencing Copper the Judge stated that a motion for a new trial had been argued in his case, and overruled by the court. The court thought he had been convicted on sufficient evidence. It was no justification that he offered counterfeit notes with the inquiry, "Is this a good note?" The Judge expressed his regret that he should be called upon to sentence a soldier who had been honorably discharged from the service of his country; but there was no mode by which a greater injury could be inflicted upon the nation than by a blow aimed at its currency. He should sentence him to pay a fine of $50, and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for four years.

THE FLY.—We regret to learn that the wheat in many sections of this county has been greatly injured by the fly within the last ten days. Light wheat generally has suffered to a greater or less extent, and some fields which promised fair crops have been nearly destroyed.

ACCOUNTS AGAINST THE COUNTY.—The County Commissioners give notice to persons having accounts against the county, to hand them in on or before Tuesday next, otherwise they will not be included in the levy for the present year.

TOWN ELECTION.—The election for Commissioners of Chestertown will take place on Monday, the 28th inst.

The Easton Star states that the Peach crop of Talbot county has been entirely destroyed by late frosts, and that there will be barely enough raised for the local market. The farmers also complain that a small white worm about a half inch long, is cutting off the wheat just above ground.

GOVERNOR SWANN'S POSITION.

A letter has been called forth from Hon. Thomas Swann, Governor of this State, by the announcement that he was expected to be present, with Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Hon. Francis Thomas, and others, at a mass meeting at Hagerstown, called at the suggestion of the minority of the Union State Executive Committee, to elect delegates to the 6th of June convention. Mr. Swann says he gave no authority for the use of his name at that meeting, that he differs very widely from many of the distinguished gentlemen announced to speak on the occasion, and that he shall advise his friends to adhere to the action of the majority of the Executive Committee, and the convention of the people which shall come together under that call. He adds:

As I am daily placed in a false position in the meetings which are being held in this State, and am appealed to in many quarters by persons desirous of knowing my present political status, I will avail myself of the present occasion to say that the opinions expressed by me in my annual message to the Legislature in January last, and which received the endorsement of the popular branch of that body, have undergone no change. It may be proper, however, that I should be a little more explicit.

I am for keeping the control of the government in the hands of loyal men exclusively, now and at all times.

I am for the reconstruction of the Union by admitting the revolted States to representation in Congress, provided they elect men of undoubted loyalty, prepared to take the oath required by that body.

The masses of the Southern people I am prepared to trust, because I believe they have been deceived by ambitious and designing leaders. With Congress will rest the power to protect itself and country against disloyal candidates seeking admission into our national councils.

I am for maintaining the integrity of the unconditional Union party, which sustained the government in its efforts to put down this rebellion, and am for adjusting our differences within our lines. I am utterly opposed to universal negro suffrage and the extreme radicalism of certain men in Congress and in our own State, who have been striving to shape the platform of the Union party in the interests of negro suffrage.

I look upon negro suffrage and the recognition of the power in Congress to control suffrage within the States as the virtual subordination of the white race to the ultimate control and domination of the negro in the State of Maryland; and in view of the action of certain extreme men in Congress for three months past upon the bill to introduce universal negro suffrage into the District of Columbia against the unanimous voice of the people—the enlarged Freedmen's Bureau bill—the Civil Rights bill, and, finally, the Reconstruction scheme of the Committee of Fifteen, I consider the issue upon this subject of negro suffrage as well made in the fall elections, and the most important that has ever been brought to the attention of the people of the State of Maryland.

I deny that the admission of the revolted States, by loyal representatives, subjects the reconstruction plan of the President to the charge that no guarantee has been secured for the future. The States asking admission have, by a constitutional amendment, granted universal freedom to the negro, and they have further guaranteed, in another form, a repudiation of the debts incurred by them in the rebellion. These guarantees I deem as securing for the present all that can be reasonably asked.

In these views I believe I am sustained by the almost united voice of President Johnson's cabinet, comprising many prominent Republicans who have been the friends of both Presidents Lincoln and Johnson.

I look upon the war now being waged upon President Johnson as ungenerous, unwise and uncalled for, and I believe that its longer continuance will greatly embarrass the national prosperity, by keeping alive a state of uncertainty and distrust in the public mind both North and South, certain to eventuate in financial trouble—affecting the tide of immigration now flowing in upon us—the domestic commerce between the States—and exercising a destructive and paralyzing influence generally upon all the great interests of the country.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient serv't, THOMAS SWANN.

Annapolis, May 10, 1866.

THE INDICTMENT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

Jefferson Davis received the notice of the indictment for treason presented against him by the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court, recently in session in Norfolk, with something more than stoical indifference. On the contrary, he expressed himself, as I am told, greatly pleased at the result, and hoped that his case would now be soon decided. He shows himself in his conversation on the subject to have been perfectly sincere in his avowals all along of an earnest desire to be placed on trial. While I do not believe that he for a moment entertains any apprehension as to the result of the trial, I am satisfied that he both expects and desires that the examination shall be of the most thorough and searching character. His chief point of defense, as he has frequently stated, will be based on the subject of State rights and the prerogative granted every citizen of a State to sustain the official action of such State. I think, moreover, he feels confident of receiving a fair and impartial trial, and is willing to abide the issue.

NO EXCLUSION.—The State Senate of Massachusetts has passed to be engrossed a bill punishing by a fine of $50 the exclusion of persons of color from places of amusement, public conveyances, &c.

THE WILL OF THE LATE WESLEY STARR.—The will of the late Wesley Starr of Baltimore, contains the following bequest to the Starr M. P. Church, of that city:

"I give and devise, at my death, unto the minister and trustees of the Starr M. P. Church, in Baltimore city, as a kind of endowment, the rents, profits and yearly income of the wharf opposite the lot on Light street, in said city, purchased by me of J. H. B. Latrobe, trustee, and others; and also the yearly rent of two hundred and forty dollars, reserved in the said lease from me to them of May last, to be held and enjoyed by the said church for and during all such time as may elapse before the corporate authorities, official members, or membership of said church shall admit any musical instrument, as distinguished from the human voice, into the Sabbath school singing, choir or choir rehearsals, or singing schools of said church, held either on the church premises or elsewhere, or shall attempt—I trust they never will—to raise money by the holding—now somewhat fashionable—either in the church or Sabbath school room, or elsewhere, of any fair, festival or concert of instrumental music, or by the delivery of any irreligious or political lecture, or the still more demoralizing and sinful mode—should the churches ever so far degenerate as to adopt it—of balls, parties, lotteries, theatrical performances, raffles, or the voting for distinguished individuals; when and upon the happening of any one these contingencies, the said wharf property and ground rent shall fall into the residuum of my estate, and be subject to the disposal hereafter made thereof."

CRESWELL AND HIS RESOLUTIONS.—In noticing Creswell's disclaimer in the Senate last week of the resolutions adopted at Elkton in '61, asserting the right of secession, &c., the Cecil Democrat says:

"It is useless for Mr. Creswell to attempt to disown them, and deny a fact so easily established by the most abundant proof. We would as soon expect to hear his denial of the existence of the noonday sun."

Baltimore Price Current.

BALTIMORE, May 17, 1866.

White Wheat, per bushel	. .	$3.10a3.30
Red " "	. .	2.75a2.80
White Corn "	. .	82a86
Yellow " "	. .	80a82
Oats (weight) "	. .	61a62

MARRIAGES.

In Baltimore, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, E. M. WILKINS to Miss MARY A. MERRITT.

DEATHS.

On Monday, April 30th, near Delaware City, Del., of Apoplexy, THOMAS RATLIFF, formerly of this County, in the 55th year of his age.

In Chestertown, on the 6th inst., THEODORE THOMAS, youngest son of Absalom and Jane M. Dobbs, aged 6 years, 10 months, 14 days.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me. my19y.

A PARTNER WANTED.

IN A BUSINESS now in operation. Address through the Post Office, "A. B. S." and the business and all the particulars will be made known. my19-3t.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against Thomas S. Dodd, dec'd, will please present them to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted to the firm of J. T. DODD & SON are requested to call and settle with me, as the business of the firm must be closed at once.
my19-3t. JOHN T. DODD.

$100 Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the Steam Saw Mill of Fennimore & Miller, near Fairlee Creek, on Friday morning, May 11th, 1866.
FENNIMORE & MILLER.
May 10, 1866—3t*

Wool Wanted.

I WILL give the highest market price for Wool. Call and see me before you sell this year's crop. A. W. SPARKS.
May 19, 1866.

Closing Out!

I AM now disposing of a VERY LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS.
☞MATTINGS below cost.
☞It will cost nothing to call and look.
May 19, 1866. A. W. SPARKS.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE,

IN Queen Ann's county, of 57 ACRES, formerly owned by John Carson, adjoining the Crumpton lands, and near Mill, School and Church. 900 PEACH TREES, four years old. Small Dwelling. A well of good water in the yard. For particulars apply to
WILLIAM R. APSLEY,
my19-3t. Chestertown, P. O.
[Crumpton Gazette copy.]

Probst on his Way to Washington.

PERSONS are surprised that Probst should be taken to Washington. Not more so, however, than to see the great bargains coming from Vannort's Store. VANNORT takes great pleasure in informing his friends that he has just returned from Phila. and Balt. with a large Stock of Goods, comprising

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

in great variety. Gents' and Boys' Cassinets, Cassimers, and all kinds of Pants' stuff for farmer's use.

CALICO 12, MUSLIN 10,

and everything else at extra low figures.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Gents' fine Calf Boots and Balmorals, Calf, Lasting and Kid Gaiters, Boys' do., Ladies' Lasting Morocco and Kid Gaiters and Balmorals, Misses do., Children's do.

NOTIONS in endless variety.

HATS & CAPS, WOODEN-WARE,

Groceries, Hardware,

a speciality, Broad Axes, Post Spades, Sheep Shears, Wrenches, &c. EARTHEN, STONE, QUEENS, and GLASS WARE, TINWARE, &c., selling at low figures.

Give him a trial and be convinced that he, like others, can keep a store to meet the wants of the trade. Cash paid for Chickens. Country Produce wanted. Accommodating Clerk, and no trouble to show Goods.
May 19, 1866. W. J. VANNORT.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
FOR LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN,
JUST RECEIVED BY
WM. WATTS,
to which the attention of his friends and the public is respectfully invited.

WANTED, an industrious YOUTH, of good morals and habits. One with some knowledge of the business preferred.
STILL POND, May 19, 1866—3t.

WICKES & BRO.,

HAVE now on hand a varied and well selected stock of
Summer Goods,
to which they are constantly making seasonable accessions in the various departments of their Trade. Their present line of *Ladies, Misses and Children's* SHOES, will be found unusually well selected, and at prices fully warranted by the quality of the Goods.

HATS of the various styles also on hand, and new lots constantly being received.

SUMMER CASSIMERS, for Men's, Boys and Children's wear. A beautiful line of WHITE GOODS, Nainsooks, Plain and Plaid Cambrics, Swisses, Victoria Lawns, &c., &c., &c.
May 19th, 1866.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
of Kent county manufacture, just received by
May 19. WICKES & BRO.

Cassimere Clothing,
OF SUPERIOR MATERIAL,
and gotten up in the most approved styles, just purchased for *cash*, and for sale at city rates. Superior BLACK CLOTH DRESS COATS and PANTALOONS. Also, Goods for common wear, all for sale at the most moderate prices, by WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, May 19, 1866.

WOOL.
SEASON OF 1866.
WICKES & BRO.,
ARE now receiving WOOL in the the Fleece and Washed, and are paying the highest prices per pound known to the market.
Chestertown, May 12, 1866.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines.—Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Gover & Baker, Singer & Co. and Batchelder.* ALL other cheap machines are *infringements* and the SELLER or USER are liable to arrest, *fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. m19y.

$25. THE $25.
UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE,
HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL,
Eighth and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia.
THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M.,
President and Consulting Accountant.

Extraordinary Inducements!
Novel and Permanent Arrangement of Business College Terms, from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1866, and succeeding years.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, including Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Forms and Customs, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeit Money, and Commercial Law, *Twenty five Dollars.*

SCHOLARSHIPS, including the same Subjects as above. Time limited to three months, *Twenty Dollars.*

Penmanship, three months, - - - - - $ 7
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three mos., 10

The saving of coal and gas in the summer months is an advantage of such importance as enables the management of this College to make a considerable reduction in the summer rates

From Oct. 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867,
And succeeding years, as before.

Life Scholarships, - - - - - $ 35
Scholarships, 3 months, - - - - $ 25
Penmanship, 3 months, - - - - $ 10
Penmanship and Arithmetic, 3 months, $ 12

Special Terms for Clubs, Soldiers, and for the Sons of Ministers and Teachers.

☞ Day and evening instruction for both sexes and all ages, in Banking, Storekeeping, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Pen Drawing, Phonography, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Analytical Geometry, The Calculus, Navigation, Surveying, Engineering, Gauging, Mining, Mechanical Drawing, Commercial Law, German, Telegraphing and the English Branches, at moderate prices.

Endorsed by the public as the most successful Business College of the country, as is evidenced by the fact, that

Four Hundred and Two Students

have entered in the first six months of its existence.

Principals of Departments:
THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M.,
George B. Snyder, R. S. Barnes,
C. N. Farr, Jr., J. T. Reynolds,
Henry Keim, A. E. Rogerson, A.M., C.E.
Supported by an able corps of Assistants.

Call or send for a Catalogue, College Currency, and Peirce's Practical Educator.
OFFICE—531 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
my19-2m. THOMAS M. PEIRCE.

MARYLAND, *Kent County Orphans' Court*, May 15th, 1866.—On the application of James M. Hyrons, administrator of Charles T. Hyrons, late of Kent county, deceased;

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 15th day of May, 1866. Test, JOS. P. IRELAND, Reg. of Wills for Kent county. (SEAL)

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters of administration on personal estate of Charles T. Hyrons, late of Kent county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th of December, 1866; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1866.

JAMES M. HYRONS,
my19-4t. Adm'r of Chas. T. Hyrons, dec'd.

LECTURE.

PROF. M. A. NEWELL, of the State Normal School, will LECTURE on the subject of Education to the Teachers and citizens of Kent, at the Court House in Chestertown, on FRIDAY, May 25th, at 8, P. M.

A large attendance is desired. Admittance free.
WM. GALLIGHER, Pres't,
E. B. BATES, Sec'y,
my12-2t. Teachers' Association Kent Co.