THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 27, 1866.

The State Convention

Which assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday last, to take action in reference to the repeal of the Registry Law, was represented by Delegates from all the Counties and Baltimore City. The following permanent officers were elected:

President—Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Montgomery county.

Vice Presidents—Col. Jas. Wallace, of Dorchester; Hon. John Wethered, of Baltimore county; George M. Gill, Esq., of Baltimore city; J. Oden Bowie, of Prince George's, and George Sebley, Esq., of Washington.

Secretaries—Milton Y. Kidd of Cecil; Wm. H. Neilson, of Baltimore city, and Thos. E. Williams, of Prince George's.

Mr. Blair on taking the Chair, made a speech in which he severely handled Gov. Swann's position upon the Registry Law. We make the following extract:

But how was our Governor behaving, who we elected in opposition to the Thad. Stevens party in Maryland? He regretted to say that he was striving to fasten upon Maryland the proscription of white men inaugurated here by the late Henry Winter Davis, in order to introduce black suffrage, for which he was an avowed advocate. It is true that he does not go for *universal* black suffrage, meaning, probably, not to let the women and children vote, but he can have no public reason for excluding white suffrage here now but in the interest of black. There is no other question now. It is simply white and black.

Negro suffrage is the absorbing political question of the future, and which must involve in its results the preservation or the overthow of our system of constitutional government. Upon this question the sentiments of President Johnson were in accord with those of the people of Maryland, and he desired earnestly that the citizens of Maryland and of all of the States of the South should at once, without restriction, be restored to their fair share in the control of the country, towards which they now harbor no hostile feeling or purpose.

All those whom Governor Swann prescribes are against black suffrage. If he was earnestly against it why should he work to exclude those who agree with him, from the polls? Mr. Blair regretted that the Governor had deserted the principles upon which he was elected to power. The Governor had professed to be with him for restoration, and still professed to support the President's views. But so did nearly all the 116 members of the House of Representatives and who voted for negro suffrage in Congress last week, but neither the President nor the people were misled by such professions. The Union men of Maryland who had sustained Mr. Swann, and elected him over the Davis party here would not follow him and desert their principles, and be drawn into Mr. Thad. Stevens' party, because the democrats now rallied to the support of the President.

An address to the people of Maryland was adopted, and a series of resolutions reported, which had not been acted upon, up to our latest information. The resolutions pledge the support of the Convention to President Johnson in his efforts to establish the rights of the States, denounce the Registry Law, and call upon the people to sign memorials to the Legislature. The *Sun* of Thursday, thus speaks of the Convention:

"We have seldom seen a Convention assembled in the city of Baltimore which so thoroughly represented the intelligence and influence of the State, as the one which convened at Temperance Temple on yesterday, to express the opinions and wishes of the people, and to concert measures for the restoration of the privileges of the elective franchise to the great body of the citizens of Maryland. Distinguished gentlemen, who have filled the highest stations in the National and the State Governments, were there amongst the yeomanry of the counties, all inspired by a common sentiment—the desire of restoring harmony and cordial relations amongst all parties who have been separated by the accidents of the late civil war, and earnestly bent on vindicating the personal and political integrity, and restoring to their just political privileges the proscribed majority of the State.

The address which has been adopted by the convention, and the resolutions which have been reported for consideration, generally breathe that calm, deliberate and firm tone which is unmistakable in its meaning. The address is as temperate in its language, as it is emphatic in setting forth the grievances to which the people of Maryland have been subjected. It is a dignified appeal to the sense of justice to the Legislature; it expresses confidence that the sober judgment of those who hold the political power of the State will do justice to all. It declares the duty of the people to exhaust all peaceable means to obtain redress of their grievances, and that the people of the State must continue to assert their demands until right is extorted from reluctant power. The convention meets again this morning to take action on the resolutions submitted by its committee.

The Trial of Capt. Semmes.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"There is a sudden hitch in the arrangements for the trial of Semmes, and a doubt is now expressed whether he will be summoned to appear before a court martial. Judge Hughes, his leading counsel, has remonstrated against this mode of trial, as unjust and wrong in view of the circumstances attending the parole of his client, and the expression of the President, not long since, that he should oppose all such trials in the future. If I am correctly informed, the Judge (who is a personal friend of the President) has appealed to him directly with reference to the case, and report says the postponement just announced is the result of said appeal."

☞ Hon. George Vickers of the Senate, and Samuel Comegys, Esq., of the House, will accept our thanks for Legislative documents.

THE STEAMER ARROW left our wharf yesterday morning, making the first trip down the river since the freeze.

☞ S. W. HERRICK has retired from *The Crumpton Gazette*, which comes to us this week with a new heading, exceedingly neat, and otherwise much improved in its typographical appearance.

☞ We call attention to the condition of our side-walks during the past week. There seems to be an utter neglect on the part of some property holders to remove the snow from their pavements. We believe there is, or was, a town ordinance imposing a fine for this neglect.

☞ In another column will be found an article from the *Baltimore Sun* of the 22d inst., calling the attention of the people of the State to the condition of the County roads, and the importance of some change in the system for their improvement and repair. The condition of the roads, it appears, is already attracting the attention of the citizens of this county, and is now occupying the attention of our County Commissioners. The condition of our roads during the past year has been the subject of much complaint.

☞ We have received from HOWARD MEEKS, Esq., President of Board School Commissioners, "The first report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction." From the supplemental report of the President of the Board for this county, it appears, that twenty-five schools have been in operation for the session which closed Nov. 15th, 1865, and the number of pupils attending the same, 564 boys and 355 girls. The aggregate amount paid to the twenty-five teachers was $2273.54 and for incidental expenses $751.64. It also appears, from his report, that the late Board of County Commissioners did not make the usual levy for school purposes. Of the school system, he says:—"The present system is, in my opinion, a good one, and is I am confident, rapidly gaining friends in this county."

THE HON. JAS. B. RICAUD, late Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, died at his residence near Chestertown, on Tuesday evening last, after a protracted illness. In his social relations there were few, if any, among the citizens of our county, who were so highly and generally esteemed. And before the late civil contest stirred men's passions, none, perhaps, could have commanded so general a support from the citizens of this county. The earlier portion of his life was given to his profession, the Law, in which he was eminently successful. He repeatedly represented his county in the State Legislature, was a member of the State Convention of eighteen hundred and fifty, and once represented his District in the Federal House of Representatives. In all the local affairs of his county he took a deep interest; was a member of the Board of Visitors of Washington College, and was always found attending its interests. He died peacefully and calmly and will long be remembered.

General Assessment of Property in Maryland.

A bill has been reported in the Senate of Maryland providing for a general assessment of all real, personal and mixed property in the State. It consists of forty-one sections, and is necessarily taken up with many details in relation to the duties of assessors, &c. The following are its main provisions:

The city of Baltimore is to be divided into ten assessment districts, Baltimore county into five, and so on throughout the State, according to extent of territory. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and Commissioners of the counties are to appoint three property holders in each district to make the assessment. They are to take an oath to discharge their duties impartially, and to proceed to business on the first of May next, and complete the assessment by the first of December. Any assessor failing or neglecting to make the required returns shall forfeit not exceeding $500 for each offense.

All property is to be assessed at the full cash value, without looking to a foreign sale, and all property owned by residents of the State, and not permanently located elsewhere within the State, shall be assessed to the owner in the county or city where he or she may reside; and they shall specify in their returns, as far as may be practicable—first, the name of the tracts or parcels of land, or the description thereof, owned by each individual, with the quantity of acres therein, and the value thereof; second, stock in trade, its general description and value; third, public securities liable to valuation, particularly specified, with their respective value; fourth, bank stocks and other stocks, particularly specified, with their respective value; fifth, private securities; sixth, live stock; seventh, household furniture; eighth, plate; ninth, gold and silver watches; tenth, property of other descriptions, aggregate value of each.

Constitutional Amendment Adopted by the Senate of New Jersey.

TRENTON, Jan. 28.—The amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery was adopted to-day in the Senate of this State, by a vote of 13 to 8. Two democrats voted for it.

☞ A Supper was recently given the rebel General Hardee in Mobile by United States army officers.

The Maryland Legislature.

In the Senate, Tuesday, favorable reports were made on a number of bills, including the one to incorporate the Baltimore and Pikesville Railroad Company. A petition from Queen Anne's county was presented for a repeal of the registry law. Similar petitions from Harford county were presented in the House, and also a petition from Baltimore county for a law authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to endorse the bonds of the Gwynn's Falls railroad to the extent of $160,000. Among the bills reported in the House was one to allow the city of Baltimore to issue additional water stock. A bill was passed to secure the completion of the Eastern Shore railroad by releasing the lien of the State in the road in favor of the holders of the bonds issued for the construction of said road to the amount of $500,000.—The bill to allow passenger cars to run on Sundays was rejected, and a bill passed to incorporate the Baltimore and Savannah Steamship Company.

Leave was obtained by Mr. Vickers to report a bill to amend the Charter of Chestertown, and in the House by Mr. Roberts, to incorporate the town of Crumpton in Queen Ann's Co., also by Mr. Roberts to incorporate a company to make a turnpike from Crumpton to Long Marsh in Queen Ann's Co.

Case of Habeas Corpus.

Joseph and Henrietta Royal, (colored,) brought up upon writ of *habeas Corpus* issued against William McCauley, of Kent county.

According to the testimony of Mr. McCauley they were hired by him on the 16th of January, 1865, at $140 and $150 a year, respectively; they remained with him until the following May, when they were claimed as apprentices by a Mr. Clark, who, for a consideration of $275, made over their indentures to Mr. McCauley. Soon after this was effected they ran away, and were not heard of until the 2d December, when they were arrested at their mother's house.

Mr. Daniels and Mr. Bump appeared for the petitioners, and Archibald Stirling, Jr., for the respondent.

The petitioners asked for a postponement to enable the witnesses to appear.—Respondent's counsel argued against such postponement.

After taking the evidence of Mr. McCauley, and hearing very lengthy arguments on both sides, his Honor posponed the further hearing of the case until Friday, the 16th day of February, 1866.—*Balto. Evening Transcript.*

Congress.

On Monday last, the following joint resolution was offered in both Houses:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution, viz:

Article —Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, acording to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. Cowan, to limit the jurisdiction of the Bureau to the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Cresswell hoped the amendment would not be adopted. It would exempt Maryland from the operations of the bill, and would therefore have a bad effect. He had been reliably informed that returned Rebel soldiers were persecuting the freedmen in Maryland, and the intervention of the Freedmen's Bureau was necessary to prevent this.

Mr. Hendricks demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken.

Yeas.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Riddle, Saulsbury and Stockton—11.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conners, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Pollard, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Wilson and Yates—33.

[Correspondence of New York Daily News.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1866.

Eloquent Speech of Mr. Nesmith of Oregon.

The speech of Hon. James W. Nesmith of Oregon, in the Senate on the 18th inst., deserves to be brought prominently before the public. It was a most eloquent and able effort, and was at once a triumphant vindication of the wisdom of the President's restoration policy, and an unanswerable argument against the Radical dogmas "that the Southern States have ceased to exist," and "that Congress has power to legislate for the States." With the exception of the recent speeches of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and the Hon. M. Doolittle, no speech that has been delivered in the Senate this Winter, has produced so deep an impression as this one of Mr. Nesmith.

ENUNCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINES.

"I deny," said Mr. Nesmith, "all power in Congress or the President to make a State Constitution or to dictate any provision which shall be contained in it." This fundamental Democratic doctrine was enforced and illustrated by the speaker with a closeness of logic and reasoning and with a fund of illustration that reminded me of the later efforts of Webster and Clay. It was refreshing, in these days of cant about "loyalty," to hear the enunciation of principles of government that would have been listened to with approval by those "giants of the Senate," had they been now alive.

Another noticeable portion of the honorable Senator's speech, was where he showed the advantages that would accrue to the Government, and to the country at large, by a prompt recognition of the Southern States. In concluding his argument on this point, he showed that it will be for the best interests of the country, as well as just, that upon questions affecting the Southern people, their representatives shall be heard, before the laws shall be enacted by which they are to be bound.

THE STATES INSEPARABLY BOUND TO THE UNION.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the speech was that in which he demonstrated that the result of the war frustrated the attempt of the Southern people to take their States out of the Union, and the consequences that flow from that result. "The contest between them and us," said the eloquent Senator, "was to determine whether their resolution or ours, on this point of going out, should prevail. They did not get out of the Union because they failed in the war. Success would have taken them out—failure left them in." Could the case be more plainly stated?

The Southern Representatives.

The Hon. C. C. Langdon, Representative from the Mobile District, and withal a gentleman of ability and character, has addressed to The Mobile Register and Advertiser a letter, dated at Washington on the 4th inst., in which, after reviewing very forcibly the action of Congress upon the admission of the Southern Representatives he states that he has come to the conclusion that the Southern States will be deprived of representation during the whole existence of the present Congress.

The motives which in his opinion, control the action of the Radicals are so clearly and well stated in his letter, that we quote that portion of it:

The motive of all this is perfectly transparent. The Radicals are anxious to pass certain measures, and among them amendments to the Constitution, (as I have stated in former letters), for the double purpose of consolidating their own power, and also as further punishment of the "wicked rebels." Were they to admit the Southern members, all their well laid schemes would be certainly defeated—especially all those which require a two-thirds vote—while, if the Southern members are kept out, the Radical majority, in each House, is sufficient to enable them to carry all their measures, bidding defiance even to the Executive veto, for instance: parties in the Senate now stand thirty-eight Republicans, eleven Opposition and one vacancy (from Iowa.) We will give the vacancy to the Republicans, making their number thirty-nine. Admit the twenty-two Senators from the Southern States, and parties will then stand thirty-nine Republicans and thirty-three opposition. No two-thirds vote for them here. And besides, there are three Senators classed as Republicans, who will vote with the opposition on all extreme measures of the Radicals. These are Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle and Dixon, and this will make it a tie in the Senate—36 Republicans and 36 Opposition. So the admission of the Southern Senators would deprive the Radicals of their power in the Senate. And this is reason enough for keeping them out. In the House, parties now stand: 128 Republicans to 35 Opposition. Admit the 58 Southern members and the Opposition is increased to 93—making it impossible for the Radicals to carry any measure that requires a two-thirds vote. This view of the case satisfactory explains why it is the Southern members are not admitted. It is power versus Constitutional right.

A Hard Hit.

The New York Commercial Advertiser (Republican) thus refers to the class of Republicans in Congress who voted for negro suffrage there, but whose constituencies oppose it at home:

If it were only possible for the Republicans to be as honest in regard to suffrage in Connecticut, in New York, in Illinois, for instance, as they are in a community where they have no interest except as satraps, it would be an encouraging sign, but in the present infirmity of human nature we must expect to see them busy in removing motes from eyes south of the Potomac, while they wink at beams in eyes east of the Hudson, and north of the Ohio.

It is refreshing to see the names of the four Republican members from Connecticut recorded in favor of a measure repudiated by the Republicans of their own State. It shows how careful we are of the consciences of others, and how mindless of our own.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Country Roads.

Permit me to avail myself of the columns of your widely circulated journal to call the attention of the people of our State and more particularly its collected wisdom now assembled at Annapolis, to a matter of most vital importance to the comfort, convenience and true interests of every citizen of Maryland, and that is to the establishment of such a system for the improvement and repair of our public roads, as may prove effectual to that important end.

Our railroads and turnpikes afford excellent facilities for passengers and freight to those residing immediately upon or near them, but those living any distance from their lines, are entirely dependent upon the condition of the county roads leading to the nearest depot of the railroad or point upon the turnpike, for the comparative ease or difficulty with which they can reach themselves or forward their produce to the city of Baltimore, or receive their supplies from that emporium.

The present condition of the county roads, in almost every section of the State, and which must continue until spring, is exceedingly bad, and then, at the time the frost will be leaving the earth they will be almost impassable, all owing to the want of such a system as will compel their being prepared at a proper time, and which will provide for such a mode, and by proper officers, of the expenditure of the monies now paid by the people for the purpose of keeping the roads in order.—It would require but a small, if any increase, of the present rate of road-tax, if the money was only systematically and properly expended.

This matter of a smooth, well-graded road is not alone important to the citizen of the country, in adding so greatly to the pleasures of neighborhood intercourse, and the facility of reaching his market, as well as the immense addition it would give to the value of his property. Instances have come under the observation of the writer, and doubtless that of many of your readers, where the condition of the county road, traversing the estate leading to the nearest depot or turnpike, was the cause of preventing an advantageous sale. To cite one case in my own immediate neighborhood that occurred a short time ago. A very well improved farm, soil of excellent quality, being for sale, I induced a friend—one of your most intelligent and respected citizens—who desired to purchase a farm, and who would have been a most valuable acquisition to any neighborhood, to visit and examine the property; he did so, was greatly pleased with it, and would have purchased, but, unfortunately for us, the condition of our county road leading to the turnpike deterred him from so doing.

Farmers from Pennsylvania and other parts of the North, who would make us valuable tenants to farm our lands upon shares, and who are now paying quite large sums, in addition to one half of the produce raised, as a yearly rent for farms in those States, would be induced to emigrate to Maryland if there was any certainty that a proper road system would be established. The present condition of our roads, and want of every method in their construction and repair, is the great drawback to the emigration of both purchasers and tenants to our State.

As observed above, it is not alone, however, the interests of the citizens of the counties that are involved in this matter. It comes home to those of the city of Baltimore, and to the railroad and turnpike companies to which the county roads are such important feeders; it therefore behooves your citizens and those incorporations to join with us of the counties in asking and urging upon the Legislature, now in session, to act *promptly* on this subject, by the appointment of a judicious committee to take the matter into consideration, and the passage of such a law as will establish a road system that will accomplish the desired purpose.

It is unnecessary to trespass further on your valuable space, as I think sufficient has been said to awaken attention to a matter of serious moment to every citizen of Maryland.

Yours, &c, HARFORD.

The Late Hon. Daniel Jones.

The death of the late Senator from Kent, Hon. Daniel Jones, was announced by Mr. Vickers, of Kent, his successor, as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. VICKERS.

Mr. President—I rise to peform a duty which brings sadness to the heart by the associations connected with the subject. It is to announce officially the death of the Hon. Daniel Jones, a member of this body, and whose demise took place since the adjournment of its regular session. While in the performance of his official duties he was seized by a fatal disease, which, after a few weeks, terminated his earthly existence. During the period of exemption from the attack, he performed, diligently and with alacrity and ability, his public duties, and only left his place when the higher and imperative obligation was presented of seeking his home, where he might receive the kind attentions of his children and friends, and prepare for that exit which was soon to come.

Of the manner of performing his public duties the Senators are more competent judges than your speaker, who is but a novitiate in the legislative hall. He had in former years served through one or more sessions in the other House to the satisfaction of his constituents, and had his health not failed he would doubtless have discharged his duties here with similar efficiency. He had ample capacity to do so, and in the performance of duty he was cautious, reflecting, discriminating and just, having possibly in a higher degree the reflective more than the suggestive faculty. His conscientiousness was predominant, and no motive, political or otherwise, could be presented with sufficient force to cause him to compromise that essential quality and qualification of a just and faithful legislator. He was unobtrusive, gentle, bland and courteous. What is more to be admired and observed in the private circle or legislative assembly than the latter accomplishment? It has been said to be one of the graces of religion, and occupies among the other graces the place of flowers in nature; that the mission of flowers is to show nature on its beautiful side, to array, adorn and soften the rugged majesty of the great features of the earth; to add the flow of joy to the sense of power; they are the courtiers of nature; the graces of heaven's converse with the earth; the blandishments of the Creator. He cherished no resentments, but exercised a benignant and forgiving spirit, and whatever differences of opinion may have existed between him and other members of this body, he carried no unkind feelings from the Senate chamber. In his private, social and domestic life, he exemplified the virtues, duties and graces of the good citizen, the kind neighbor and affectionate parent. He may be said to have been cheerful without levity, and sober without sadness. But, above all, he had a religious character, and was equally exemplary in the principles, temper and dispositions of the Christian. His practice accorded with his profession, and he died in the faith of the Gospel of Peace, and in a well-grounded hope of an immortality of happiness.

Mr. President and Senators, a member of this body has been removed from among you. When he took his seat and engaged in the legitimate business of his station, no one anticipated so short a union, so speedy a separation. Let us reflect that we can claim no exemption or escape from the fatal blow from the same hand that deprived him of existence; that the pleasant associations which now exist among us may as soon be dissolved; and that while submission or resignation to the will of Providence may be said to be the footprint of faith in the pathway of sorrow, may we remember *our* responsibilities, and practice *our* duties to our Maker as well as to the State and to each other.

Mr. Vickers submitted the following:

WHEREAS, since the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, it has pleased Almighty God, in his Providence, to call from labor to reward one of the members of this body, whose quiet and unobtrusive disposition, conscientious performance of his duties, and discreet participation in the proceedings of the Senate, his bland and courteous deportment won and secured the esteem and confidence of his brother Senators—it is, therefore, meet that we should accept the melancholy opportunity now offered to testify our appreciation of his character and the sense of our loss;

Resolved, therefore, by the Senate of Maryland, That we have learned with deep regret of the demise of the late Hon. Daniel Jones; and as a mark of the high respect entertained for the deceased, his official worth and private virtue, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered upon the Journal, and a copy thereof, attested by the President and Secretary of the Senate, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, As a further expression of our respect for the memory of the deceased, that the Senate do now adjourn.

Which was read and seconded by Messrs. McMaster, Turner and Ohr in appropriate remarks.

REMARKS OF MR. TURNER.

Senator TURNER, of Baltimore, rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President—The year 1865 has been an eventful one—battles and bloodshed, triumphs and defeats, joys and sorrows have filled up its historical pages.—It has yielded to the pressure of its mighty burdens and has passed away. So has passed away one of the late members of this honorable body, to whom such a feeling tribute has been given by his successor, the honorable Senator from Kent, who has just preceded me. The deceased had his battles, his conflicts, his trials and his afflictions, but he has gone to that bourne from whence no traveller has ever yet returned. It was not my privilege to have an intimate acquaintance with him, but I have noticed his retiring modesty and was attracted by his unobtrusive manner. I doubt very much if he an enemy. I learn that he was a man that feared God and worked righteousness. This should not only serve as a pass port through this world, but certain it is, this will be necessary for a qualification for that better life. Now, my brother Senators, as another year has ushered in upon us, of the many who see its beginning there will be a large number that will not live to see its close; some, perhaps, of this honorable body who now hear me, may, ere this year closes, sink beneath the rude touch of the dart of death Are we ready? Are we taking heed to our ways? We should walk carefully through the ways of life, for the death-bed is a severe reckoning time. Position in life, greatness of intellect, eloquent oratory, peerless statesmanship, will furnish no excuse at the bar of God, for the neglect of "so great salvation" that has been wrought out for us by the Saviour of the world. Our late and beloved brother Senator was in sympathy with the will of God, and therefore was an appropriate and faithful representative in the supreme councils of the State. The day is coming when men who have the root of the matter within them—that is the fear of God before their eyes (to a large extent) will fill in nation, State and city, places of honor and trust. May the Lord speed the day! Moses was called to the deliverance of Israel from Egypt, Cyrus to the restoration of the chosen people of Babylon. I pray God that He may sanctify and overrule the death of our late friend and brother Senator to our every good, and when our labors and conflicts are all at an end, and life's rough rolling sea is crossed, we may go up to share in the undimmed glories our late friend is now a participant of. Sincerely sympathizing with our fellow-citizens of Kent, I take a melancholy pleasure in seconding the resolution offered by the Senator from Kent.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, no sales. Red 2 10@2 40.
CORN—White 90; yellow 75@77.
OATS—45@51 cts.
RYE—87 cents.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday, the 20th day of February,

1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Dowees' Hotel in Kennedyville, all the right, title, interest and estate of Benjamin G. Merritt, a Lunatic, (being nine equal undivided tenth parts) of, in and to all that Farm and Plantation, lying in Kent county, on the main road from Harmony to Locust Grove, about one mile from either place, containing from

150 to 200 Acres,

now occupied by Samuel A. Merritt, and adjoining the lands of Charles Beasten and Mrs. Lavinia Johnson.

The Farm lies in one of the most fertile and beautiful sections of Kent county; is divided into Five Fields and a Lot, and has

A Peach Orchard

Containing Fifteen Hundred Trees Of Different Varieties,

THREE YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING; and an

APPLE ORCHARD,

Containing about One Hundred Trees, Three Years Old.

The soil is naturally good and has been improved, and the location is high and healthy.

THE BUILDINGS ARE A ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING and all necessary Out Buildings, in good repair. The Fencing is in good condition. The Farm will be sold subject to the Dower of Mrs. Eliza J. Merritt.

THE TERMS OF SALE.—A credit will be given for the whole of the purchase money, which will be payable in three equal installments, in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest from said day of sale, and will be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

Upon payment of the whole purchase money a deed will be executed to the purchaser.

For further information apply to Samuel A. Merritt, who resides on the farm, or Geo. Vickers, Esq., Chestertown.

N. B.—The creditors of the said Benjamin G. Merritt are hereby notified to file their claims with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, duly proved, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES B. MERRITT,
Trustee for Benjamin G. Merritt.

January 27, 1866—tds.

MARRIED.

MERRITT—CLAYPOOLE.—In Baltimore, on the 17th inst., by Rev. J. McCron, JAS. A. MERRITT to Miss MARY L. CLAYPOOLE, all of that city.

MANSFIELD—ROLPH.—On the 4th inst., in St. Paul's Chapel, Hillsborough, Caroline county, by Rev. George F. Beaven, S. H. WALLIS MANSFIELD to Miss ANNIE E. ROLPH, of Caroline county.

DIED.

RICAUD.—At his residence near Chestertown, on Tuesday evening last, Hon. JAS. B. RICAUD, in the 58th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude.

MANSFIELD.—In Chestertown, on Saturday last, Mrs. MARY E. MANSFIELD, in the 35th year of her age.

PARROTT.—On the 5th inst., MOLLIE L., daughter of John and Ann Rebecca Parrott, aged 11 years and 3 days.

Little Mollie has been taken from her home and the Sabbath-school—her willing feet have been stayed, her active hands are at rest, and her many little acts of kindness will be missed, but "God gave and he has taken." She can never return to us, but we can go to her in that bright world where there is no more death. AUNT MATTIE.

NOTICE.

THE bills due for "Scrivington," will be placed in a legal train for collection, after the 10th of February next.

January 27, 1866—3t.

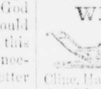
CARD.

THE undersigned most respectfully inform their old customers and the Public generally, that they have sold out their entire Stock of Goods contained in the Store corner of High and Court Streets, (known as the "Cheap Corner,") to Mr. H. W. VICKERS, and we take pleasure in recommending him to your liberal patronage, as heretofore extended to us. ☞ Give him a trial.

Your most ob't, servts.,
JAMES R. CHANCE & SONS.

Jan. 27, 1866—3t. Chestertown, Md.

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING



at the shops formerly occupied by Gurtlip and Cline, Harmony. A. J. HACKETT has taken the BLACKSMITH SHOP at Harmony; and will continue the business in all its branches. Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing.

ROBERT RICHARDSON will continue the WHEELWRIGHTING business at the Harmony Shop.

Plows, Harrows and Cultivators will be kept on hand; Carts and Wagons of every kind made to order, and of the best materials, at short notice.

CARRIAGE WORK by practical workmen.

All work in both shops guaranteed to give satisfaction. Jan. 27, 1866—tf.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. C. R. Fiddis

Has removed her Millinery Establishment to the building on High street, recently occupied by Mr. Samuel Frazier, and opposite the residence of the late Judge Eccleston, where she will be pleased to see her old friends and customers, and the public generally.

Chestertown, Jan. 20, 1866—3t.

NOTICE TO ALL.

THE undersigned has two Negro Boys, one named John Wesley Nicols, the other Joseph White. In the Fall of 1864 said Boys were, by the Orphans' Court, bound to me. I claim, hold and defend said Boys as my property, and I do hereby forbid and forewarn all persons against employing or harboring either of said Boys; and any one found disregarding this notice shall have the benefit of the law applied to their case.

CHARLES TILDEN.

January 20, 1866—3t*

WANTED, & FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent, for the remainder of the year, the

BLACKSMITH & WHEELWRIGHT SHOP

At Urieville, Kent County, Md.

This is an old and good stand for business.

He also wishes to employ the services of a good, practical Miller, for his Urieville Grist Mill; and hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for LUMBER left on the yard after it is sawed. W. T. SMITH,

Urieville, Kent Co., Md.

January 20, 1866—3t.

OVERCOATS! OF HEAVY MATERIAL

AND WELL MADE,

At less than the usual rates. We invite an examination. WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, Jan. 20, 1866.

AXES! AXES!!

OF STEWART'S BEST MAKE, Jersey Pattern, of various weights, and warranted—a good stock on hand, at

WICKES & BRO'S.

Chestertown, Jan. 6, 1866.

NOTICE TO GUNNERS.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from trespassing upon the lands of Dr. W. M. Gemmill, with dog or gun, to hunt or shoot game. Persons disregarding this notice will be held responsible according to law.

JAMES S. GEMMILL, Tenant.

January 20, 1866—3t.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SCHOOL HOUSES.

OFFICE BOARD SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,
Chestertown, Jan. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the Sixth day of February next, to build a School House between Chesterville and Mill Branch, in the First Commissioner District of Kent County, and also to build one near Fennimore's Mill on Fairlee Creek, between Belair and the Bay, in the Fourth Commissioner District, according to plans and specifications furnished by the State Board of Education, which may be seen on application at this office.

The proposals should state when the work will be completed, and name the parties who will become surety for its faithful performance.

JOHN W. HINES,
Jan. 20, 1866—3t. Sec'y. Board.

HARRY MCCOY. WM. I. RASIN.

McCOY & RASIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 66 South St., Baltimore.

PROMPT attention paid to the sale of GRAIN and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. All orders for the purchase of Farming Implements, Seeds, Groceries, &c., promptly attended to. Dec. 2, 1865—y.

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