THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 23, 1867.

The Convention Bill.

In the Maryland Senate, on Friday the 15th, during the reception of reports from standing committees, Mr. Vickers, Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Proceedings, stated that he had been requested by the majority of that committee to report unfavorably upon the House bill entitled an act to provide for taking the sense of the people of the State on a call for a convention to form a new constitution and form of government and for assembling the members thereof.

He also submitted a minority report, and moved that both be made the order of the day for the 28th instant, (Thursday next.)

The minority report is as follows:

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

"*To the Honorable*
The Senate of Maryland:

"The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Judicial Proceedings, to which was referred the bill to provide for taking the sense of the people of this State on the call of a convention to frame a new constitution and form of government, and for assembling the members thereof, begs leave to report favorably upon the said bill, and to recommend its passage by the Senate as a measure demanded by public sentiment and the exigencies of the State, which is respectfully submitted.

"GEORGE VICKERS,
"Chairman, and minority of Committee."

This report has surprised the people of the State, and in the absence of the reasons which moved the majority of the committee, we are left to the only probable conjecture. Namely, the opposition of some of the Southern members from the Western Shore to that feature of the bill known as the Carmichael amendment. This amendment "prohibits the General Assembly from making any law providing "for the payment by this State for persons "heretofore sold as slaves. It is well known that the emancipation of the negroes of this State was a fraud upon its citizens, and that it never received the legal sanction of the people of the State. The State is not therefore responsible. By the action of the Federal power, the value of negro property had been reduced to nothing before the illegal action on the part of those who controlled the affairs of our State, and the high-handed proceedings of the State Conventionists was more nominal than real in its ultimate effect. The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, at a short period later, brought about the same condition of affairs. Under such a state of facts, to hold the State of Maryland responsible for this loss of property, is a proceeding which will certainly not at this time be approved by a majority of her citizens. And the rejection of the amendment made by Mr. Carmichael, will, to say the least, jeopardize the call for a Convention before the people.

A Convention bill is demanded by a large majority of the people, and any impediments to its passage come with bad grace from the friends of Gov. Swann, who has recently proclaimed himself an emancipationist after the particular manner in which it was effected.

The report of our able Senator, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, expresses the views of his entire constituency. Agreeing with our Senator in his determined opposition to the repeal of the Eastern Shore law relating to United States Senator, so long as he found resistance of any avail, his many friends are looking to his very best efforts in behalf of this measure upon its consideration next Thursday.

☞ Business in our County seems at a stand still: the weather and condition of the roads has placed an embargo upon all kinds of farming operations. In the towns it is no better. Navigation is again open, and the one steamer on our river is loaded with freight and passengers, but no special activity is therefrom observed: the freights are the accumulation of the continued freeze.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The following nominations for Maryland were sent to the Senate to-day: Thomas King Carroll, pension agent, Baltimore, and the following postmasters: Thomas Ireland, Annapolis; John Schleigh, Hagerstown, and J. B. Cantwell, Elkton.

It is now conceded that the Sherman-Blaine military Government bill will fail to become a law this session, even if the House and the Senate shall agree upon its provisions, unless the President shall return the bill within the coming week, so as to give Congress time to act upon it should Mr. Johnson veto the measure. There are some who profess to believe that the President will sign the bill, with a protest, after the manner of procedure in the Tennessee act, at the last session; but none of those conversant with Mr. Johnson's views believe he will pocket the bill. On the contrary, they assert he will courageously meet the issue and return the bill, if it shall be passed by both branches, with either his approval or disapproval, as his judgment and conscience may dictate.

Negro Suffrage in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 18.

The Senate has passed a bill conferring suffrage on the negroes. A motion to strike out the clause preventing them from serving on juries or holding office was rejected by a tie vote. The bill had previously passed the House, and is now a law unless reconsidered, which is not probable.

The Military Government Bill for the South Passed--Expected Veto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The Senate to-night, after a debate of several hours, concurred in the House amendments to the military reconstruction bill, and it now awaits the President's action, to whom it will be presented early in the morning. But seven votes were cast against the bill. Mr. Johnson, as indicated by his speech this afternoon, renewed his vote in its favor.

During the debate to-night, Mr. Sherman charged that the democratic party in the House was solely responsible for the obnoxious amendments which had been put on the bill, as, by their support, the extreme radicals, under the lead of Thaddeus Stevens, had been enabled to carry their point. In denial of this assertion, Mr. Hendricks pointed to the fact that the republicans had more than two-thirds of the House, and exercised absolute control over all legislation. It is not doubted that the President will return this bill, with a veto, in time for the final action of Congress, if he finds himself unable to approve it. Oppresive and wrong as it is, it will be, without question, the last pretense of an overture to the South by the radical Congress.

Education and the Negroes.

From the Easton Star.

The thirst for education which is being shown by the negro population of the State, is a matter not unworthy the attention of the Legislature of Maryland. The Baltimore Society which has been organized with a view to encourage the education of the negroes in the city of Baltimore and the several counties, reports that about 80 schools have been organized, and are now in operation. Assuming that they average each 40 scholars, it gives an aggregate of over 3000 pupils. There can be no doubt that these negro schools will be multiplied and extended until they are made to exert a powerful influence upon this class of our population; whether that influence shall be good or bad, will depend upon the character of those who may teach and control them. No one, we presume, will say it would be right, under existing circumstances, for the Legislature to suppress these schools, and forever to deny the negroes the privilege of learning to read and write and keep accounts. Such legislation would be revolting to the moral sense of the world. It is just and right that they should be allowed to carry the experiment of improving their condition by education as far as their means will go.

While this much is conceded, we cannot close our eyes to the important fact, that those inside, and outside, of the State, who are directing the negroes in this matter, are hostile, in interests and feelings, to the controlling majority of the white people of Maryland; and if permitted to direct the education of the rising generation of the negroes, they will educate *them* in bitter hostility to all save the Radical party of the country. Herein lies the danger, and creates a necessity for the Legislature to thoroughly scrutinize the matter. If the evil is allowed to go on unchecked, there is no telling where it may end, and what may be the consequences.

In view of the peculiar condition of things surrounding the question, we respectfully suggest the propriety of the Legislature inquiring into the expediency of taking the education of the negroes under the charge of the State. It may be attended with some expense; but would it not be better to incur the expense rather than to allow them to be educated under the guidance of those who will corrupt them, morally and politically? If they should be taught by teachers appointed by authorized agents of the State, we should have some assurance that their minds would be properly directed; as it is, we have no such assurance: on the contrary, those having charge of them are known to be intensely fanatical and unfit to control a matter of such vital importance to both the white and black population.

We have thought much on the subject, and our reflections have conducted us to the decided conclusion that it is the safest policy for the Legislature of our State to relieve the abolition fanatics of their arduous duties in this matter, and to do it in a way that shall prevent their filling the land with their lamentations over "the poor and injured freedmen." The controlling majority of the people of Maryland are abundantly able to assist the negroes in providing for their educational wants, and they should not hesitate to assume the responsibility of doing so in such manner as to make them feel that their interests and welfare are identified with these who wield the political affairs of the State. There is need that they should be taught other things besides book knowledge, and such as they are not likely to learn from abolition teachers and lecturers.

Arrival of Surratt--Naval Academy to be Removed from Annapolis, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The gunboat Swatara and the steamer Gettysburg arrived off the navy yard late this afternoon. A large concourse of people assembled in the yard to gratify their curiosity, but Surratt had not landed before night set in, when the crowd dispersed. The officers of the jail have recently cleaned out one of the iron-cased cells for his reception, and it is probable that by to-morrow morning he will be safely lodged there.

The House committee on naval affairs have decided to report in favor of removing the Naval School from Annapolis. The committee will mention Newport, New London and probably other points as suitable places to establish the school, but will recommend no particular place.

Conscience.

Some driblets of "conscience money"—the results of the "pickings and stealings" of the last four or five years—continue to drop into the United States treasury. Greenbacks, as yet, are the only returns, no pictures, furniture, books, jewelry, pianos, &c. "Conscience" appears not yet to have reached these articles. When it does, there ought to be a large hall in the Treasury Department appropriated for the "exhibition"—and when the stream of these "spoils," now in the hands of private individuals, once begins, it ought to come with "a perfect rush!"—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Maryland Legislature.

Feb'y. 18th.—The following matters of local interest transpired:

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Vickers, the bill to incorporate the Slaughter Steamboat Company was taken up and passed.

The bill to repeal sections 87, 88 and 89, public local laws of Kent county, relating to drovers, having been read a second time, on motion the rules were suspended, read a third time and passed—yeas 20, nays none.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 18.—*Bills Passed.*—To incorporate the Sassafras River Steamboat Company.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.—To authorize the County Commissioners of Kent to convey to John Hadaway and others a portion of the Landing on Chester river.

Feb. 19.—*Leaves Granted to Introduce Bills.*—To Mr. Holton, to incorporate the Maryland and Delaware Canal and Railroad Company. To Mr. Vickers, to repeal section 14 article 11 of the code of public general laws, title attorneys, and relating to petitions for freedom; to repeal section 4 chapter 303 of 1860, relating to the appointment of State directors in the several railroad companies of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Inauguration of Lieutenant Governor Cox as Governor.—Mr. Mackall submitted the following: Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to make all proper arrangements for the public ceremonies in the Senate Chamber, at half-past twelve o'clock on Tuesday next, having reference to the installation of the successor of the present Executive of the State.

Mr. Bowie inquired as to the propriety of such an order. On what information was the Senator basing his proposed proceeding? Was it known that the present Executive would resign?

Mr. Mackall replied that he had such information from the proper authority, and the President of the Senate also said the Governor had informed him that he should resign, to take effect on that day.

Mr. Bowie thought the Senate, at least, should have been notified officially of such intention.

The order was adopted.

Reports from Standing Committees.—Mr. Vickers, from the committee on judicial proceedings, reported Senate bill to repeal sections 27 and 28, article 18, public local laws, entitled St Mary's county, sub-title Charlotte Hall, and re-enact the same; read a first and second time, by consent, and ordered engrossed for a third reading. This bill prevents the sale of liquors to any minor at or within two miles of Charlotte Hall, without the consent of the parents of such minor, by any person, whether having a license to sell or not. A bill to provide for the changing of names by application to the judges of the Circuit Courts of the State; read first time. Also Senate bill authorizing the acts of the Assembly passed at the present session of the General Assembly to be repealed and to make valid such repeal. Mr. Vickers stated that two of the committee were in favor of reporting the bill and two opposed to it. The bill was read a first time.

Baltimore City Election.—Mr. Vickers, from the select committee, reported a bill to repeal the 4th, 7th, 15th, 16th, 26th, 213th and 222nd sections of article 4, code of public local laws, relating to the city of Baltimore and the election of mayor and members of the city council of said city, their terms of office respectively, the time of entering upon the duties of their offices respectively, and to amend and re-enact said sections, and to repeal an act passed at January session, 1867, entitled an act to repeal section 227 of article 4 of the code of public local laws, relating to elections in the city of Baltimore, and to re-enact the same with amendments, and to amend and re-enact said section 227. The bill was ordered to be printed. The day of the election is left blank in the bill.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Militia Bill.—The bill to establish a new militia system for this State was taken up on its second reading. Mr. Miller, (Speaker,) (Judge Carmichael in the chair,) said the militia bill which passed the House of Representatives yesterday provides that said law shall go into effect in every State where there is no existing law inconsistent with said act of Congress, and he hoped the bill would pass at once. He desired that this bill should not provide for negro organization commanded by their own officers.

Mr. Calvert offered an amendment that no person shall be elected an officer of militia who has not been a resident of the State for five years, which was adopted.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment that the inspector general shall be chosen by the General Assembly on joint ballot, immediately after the passage of the bill, at the salary of a major General of the United States army, not to exceed 5,000, which was adopted.

Mr. Hammond said that there was no military organization in this State, except a few negro troops in Baltimore, and without an inspector general of energy, ability and experience the bill would be worthless. The compensation of such a man should be a liberal one. He knew of no one in the State who would accept the situation so competent as the person who had elaborated this bill, and who was excluded by the five years provision.

Mr. Calvert said they could organize the militia without Yankee officers.

Mr. Stevens said if there were not Marylanders competent for the office of inspector general he was ashamed of his State.

Mr. Miller thought it was an inconsistent provision, inasmuch as the law required only a two years residence to vote for members of Congress.

Mr. Knott moved to reconsider the vote on the amendment of Mr. Calvert requiring a five years' residence to become officers, &c.

Pending its consideration the House took a recess until 4½ o'clock.

New Treason Bill.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on the judiciary of the House of Delegates, Wednesday reported the following bill:

An act to repeal section 87 (relating to insurrection) of article 30 of the code of public general laws, entitled "crimes and punishments," and to amend and re-enact the same.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assemby of Maryland*, That section 87 of article 30 of the code of public general laws, relating to crimes and punishments, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the same be and it is hereby amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 87. Every person, his counsellors, aiders or abettors, who shall be convicted of actually raising insurrection or rebellion in this State, shall suffer death. And every person, his aiders and abettors, who shall be convicted of counseling, consulting, conspiring or attempting to raise insurrection in this State, shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than six years nor more than twenty years.

Sub-sec. 5. If any person or persons within this State shall hold any secret or public meeting, or unite with or belong to, any secret club or association known by him or them to be intended to effect, promote, or encourage any attempt to subvert, overthrow, or usurp the government of this State; or shall counsel, consult, conspire, or combine with others to subvert, overthrow, or usurp the government of this State; or to levy war against this State; or to give aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, whether foreign or domestic, within the State or elsewhere, and be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than twenty years, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall be subject to a penalty of two thousand dollars, to be recovered in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of the State, one-half thereof to be for the use of the informer and the other half for the use of the State.

Sec.—And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Proceedings of Congress.

There was an exciting day in both branches of Congress on Tuesday. The House assembled at 11 o'clock A. M. and immediately resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill for the more efficient government of the Southern States. The question recureed upon Mr. Spalding's motion to concur in the Senate's amendments, and resulted—yeas 73, nays 98. So the House refused to concur.—Messrs. Francis Thomas and John L. Thomas, of Maryland, voted to concur, and Messrs. Phelps, McCullough, and Harris, of Maryland, voted against a concurrence. A committee of conference was then asked for, and the Senate was informed of the result of the vote in the House. The Senate immediately took action on the subject, and after an exciting debate, refused a committee of conference and insisted on its amendments. Thus the whole question of reconstruction or new government for the South is again at sea.

At the evening session, the House having been informed of the vote of the Senate insisting on its amendments, resumed the consideration of the subject. A motion was made to concur in the Senate's amendments with certain modifications. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, which lasted until past eleven o'clock, when the House adjourned, with the understanding that a vote would be taken Wednesday at noon.

The House agreed to the report of the conference committee on the bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil officers, making the tenure of Cabinet officers continue during that of the President appointing them, but making their removal subject to the approval of the Senate. A similar committee reported the Indian appropriation bill, somewhat modified, and it was passed. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to assign one vessel of war of the United States for the purpose of carrying food and clothing to Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, for the use of the people who are suffering by reason of the failure of crops, &c.

Boundary Line Between Maryland and Virginia.

A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature relative to the monuments designating the boundary lines between Maryland and Virginia, and on this subject we would make a suggestion to the member who introduced it. Of course the members are aware that the late Colonel Angus McDonald was sent to England, before the war, to search among the archives, libraries, &c., for such books, manuscripts and maps as might throw light on what are the true boundaries of the State of Virginia. He returned, after a considerable absence, during which he made a most interesting and valuable collection of maps, charts, books and manuscripts, from which, and other sources of information, he compiled a report, which, we believe, was never laid before the Legislature. Indeed, it was thought impolitic to do so, or to take any action on the subject, because of the threatening aspect of political affairs. This report proves, as we think, incontestably, that the true boundary line between Virginia and Maryland is the northern bank of the Potomac, and that the whole of that magnificent river belongs to the former.—*Richmond Whig.*

Medicinal qualities of Pumpkins

At a recent discussion in the New York Farmers' Club, a correspondent writes of the virtues of the pumpkin:

I will give you a simple, yet very valuable cure for inflammatory rheumatism. A woman's arm was swelled to an enormous size, and painfully inflamed. A poultice was made of stewed pumpkin, which was renewed every fifteen minutes, and in a short time produced a perfect cure. The fever drawn out by the poultices made them extremely offensive, as they were taken off. I know a man who was cured of severe inflammation of the bowels by the same kind of application. I think such subjects as this proper for discussion in a farmers' club.

A Duel with a New Result.

A duel was fought at West Point, Georgia, last Saturday, between Major Baker, of Lowndes county, and Mr. Anstill of Mobile in which the former was seriously, if not mortally wounded in the side. Mr. Anstill was unhurt, but his second was not so fortunate. As Mr. Baker was falling he discharged his pistol, but his aim being uncertain, the ball lodged in the thigh of his antagonist's second. We believe such an occurence is unexampled in the annals of duelling. The distance was five paces, and the weapons pistols.—*Montgomery Mail.*

The Situation in Congress.

The reconstruction agitation at Washington seems to be rapidly reducing itself to one of two alternatives, military domination pure and simple, or military domination with a poor privilege. In politics the republican majority has borrowed the maxims of Mahomet. He and his successors went with the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other; extermination or conversion were the choice in their conquests. So with the congressional majority, unlimited military rule or acceptance of their ideas of political organization. The difference in point of consistency is clearly with Mahomet and his successors. They had no constitution to fall back upon, nor was submission exacted in order to give efficiency as respected their own right to the terms offered. But with the congressional majority there is a constitution which they admit needs to be altered, and that consent is essential to its alteration, and yet they propose, in contradiction to that very charter of right, to extort the requisite consent. Such is the precise effect of what is called the Blaine amendment, which has found favor in certain quarters where the memory of the obligatious of the present constitution could not be entirely drowned and which has been incorporated into the bill which was passed by the Senate on Sunday as a substitute for the two schemes, upon the recommendation of the caucus committee of seven, at the head of which was Mr. Sherman. The substance of that amendment is that whenever a sufficient number of the States shall have ratified the pending constitutional amendment so as to make it part of the existing constitution of the United States, and shall have incorporated into their own State constitutions provisions for equal suffrage to all except persons concerned in the rebellion, and for equality in the public schools, and equality in all pursuits and avocations, and the people shall have ratified the same by a vote, and Congress shall have then reviewed their work and approved it, then the States thus submitting shall be admitted to representation in Congress. Why not assume the position which Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, occupies, at once, and declare the pending constitutional amendment already adopted and binding upon every State? For, if the States which have not already accepted it may be compelled to accept it, then their consent is not necessary to it. No rational being can maintain that a consent extorted by force and violence has any validity. In an ordinary contract between man and man, what is called duress will avoid any stipulation; and if consent therefor has any meaning, it has quite as much as when applied to a people as to a single individual. It is said that there are indications of an agreement between the President and Congress in regard to reconstruction. Until the secret shall be revealed it is not necessary to canvass the possible points of accord. But, judging from the past, they will not be found in the military bill of Mr. Stevens, nor in the Blaine amendment, as parcel thereof; nor in that compound of the two, which was passed by the Senate on Sunday morning last. This compound production—composed of the Stevens military bill and the Blaine amendment—which some men are deluded into calling conservative in some of its features, has gone back to the House to meet the hostility of those extreme republicans who insist upon two points merely, the appointment of commissioners to be taken from the President and given to the head of the army, and the total abrogation of the writ of habeas corpus within the States. Its whole conservatism consists in the omission of an assault upon the presidential power of appointment, and the absolute suspension of the habeas corpus. But how the omission from a bill of two provisions, when all the other provisions which it contains are arbitary, coercive, cruel and inexorable, can make it conservative, the people of the country will fail to perceive. There is, moreover, a feature in the third section of the bill, as passed—the equivalent of the Blaine amendment—which looks to the disfranchisement by the State constitutions to be adopted under it, of all persons who have had any participation in the rebellion. As these constitutions are to be submitted to Congress, under that section, for ratification or rejection, before the States can be admitted to representation under the terms of the bill, this may clearly be taken as a foreshadowing of the purpose not only to exclude from office under the third section of the constitutional amendment, but also to exclude from voting every man who has taken any part in the war. It is, therefore, plain to see that the effect and purpose of the scheme is to exclude, ultimately, from the State and federal government, in every department and in every privilege, all except those whites setting up exclusive claims to loyalty, and the negroes of those States. Instead, therefore, of having any feauture of moderation to recommend it, the bill of the Senate is the most artfully contrived and fully as extreme as any of all the measures which have yet received the sanction of either house of Congress.

Should any scheme be settled upon between Congress and the President, it should at least exclude the project of positive coercion, which is the vital principle of the present devices. When unscrupulous chafferers open a bargain, they put forward exorbitant pretensions, so as to allow the largest margin for negotiation, and it may be that the extravagant and oppressive, not to speak of arbitary and unjust, devices of the past ten days are thrown forward to be bartered against the veto power. The antecedents of President Johnson do not justify the supposition that he will accede to the bill which has passed the Senate, nor that he will acquiesce in positive compulsory measures. But it is impossible to penetrate the future. The darkness of the present hour suspends all power of provision, and almost precludes conjecture.

Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It is stated that Governor Swann recently tendered to the Hon. John M. Frazier, late speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, and now a member of the Baltimore bar, the vacant seat in the Court of Appeals. Mr. Frazier, however, declined the position, preferring the active pursuit of his profession to the honors and inadequately requited labors of the bench.

A little girl named Walker, died at Albany from the poisonous effect of the green coloring on candy which she ate.

South Carolina--Speech of Gov. Orr.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—The anniversary banquet of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce took place last night. Governor Orr, in the course of his remarks, said:

Our political relations are of a very grave character. I have recently been in a position where I had an opportunity of consulting with many of those who control the Government. I say to you in all frankness that it is difficult to tell what our political position in the future is to be.

Gentleman from the Southern States, and particularly those from North Carolina, from Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, were of opinion that some scheme that could be suggested might be the means at least of securing the support of the conservative portion of the radical party, hence the scheme which you have seen presented. It was not supposed that it would meet the favor of the extremists, but that it would meet the views of the more moderate men. In their personal relations I feel it my duty to say they treated me kindly, treated me courteously, and manifested every disposition to have a perfect and complete settlement, but some of these same gentlemen, when next they went into the halls of Congress, would indulge in speeches of the most violent character.

My own judgment is, if the Legislature of North Carolina adopts the programme with any degree of unanimity, if Arkansas adopts this amendment and if the Southern States adopt it, or manifest a disposition to adopt it, it will produce the best results upon a considerable portion of the Radical party, and save the South from many of the proposed radical measures.—I know a great many of our people are in favor of folding their arms. They say we are in the power of this people, let them do as they please. I do not believe in any such doctrine. I am not one of the dignity sort. I have believed in our doing something for ourselves. I have believed in indicating to this people that there is no sullenness, at least on the part of the people of the South; that we are prepared to give them all honorable guarantees, to secure their rights in the Government; and when we did so we at least challenged the respect of the honest portion of that party.

I have bent myself for two long years to produce that result. Whether it will follow I do not know. In taking the position I occupy it was to serve the people of South Carolina, and I intend to continue to serve them; and, notwithstanding the growl of grumblers, I shall not be swayed from the performance of my duty upon that line. If it accomplishes the results hoped for, I shall be fully compensated for any sacrifices that may have been made; if it fails, I shall feel that any responsibility for the further humiliation and oppression of South Carolina does not lie at my door. [Applause.]

To-night Governor Orr, by invitation, will address a public meeting of the freedmen of the city.

☞ The Washington Correspondent of the Balto. Sun, says:

About one year ago Mr. Cresswell introduced a bill in the Senate prohibiting, on pain of fine and imprisonment, the indenture or retaining in service of colored children without consent of their parents or next friends. The bill was drawn up, Mr. Creswell says, at the instance of the freedmen's bureau officers in Maryland, who complained to him that large numbers of colored children were held in practical slavery in your State, and that they were powerless to prevent it. This bill has been permitted to sleep in the hands of the judiciary committee until to-day, when it was reported adversely upon, on the ground that the civil rights bill afforded all necessary protection. The bill, however, was left in a position where it may taken up and acted on at any time.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White: no sales. Red $3 00.
CORN—White 93; yellow 93a94.
OATS—Oats, 56 cts.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted without charge, and we look to the friends of the parties to furnish the notices. OBITUARIES will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents a square, of ten lines, to those handing them in, unless otherwise directed.

DIED.

HARTLEY.—In Baltimore, on the 17th inst., after a lingering illness, SUSANNAH HARTLEY, aged 83 years, leaving five children and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

MARRIED.

MOORE—GIBBONS.—On the 19th day of January, 1867, by Rev. Henry Walker, JOHN A. MOORE, of Kent County, Md., to Miss EMILY A., daughter of Rev. Mr. Gibbons, of Washington, D. C.

NEW GOODS.

T. W. ELIASON & SON
Will open on MONDAY next,
A Large Assortment of New Goods,
embracing in part,
BRO. MUSLINS, of all qualities;
BL'D. do., of NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA and other grades. Tickings, Osnaburgs, Denims.
Best Medium Light Styles of Calico,
" Mourning " " "
A full line of *OIL CLOTH* and *WINDOW SHADES* of NEW and BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, at greatly reduced rates.
All of our Stock has been selected with care and will be sold at the lowest market rates. We invite the attention of our customers and the public to our Stock.
Chestertown, February 23, 1867—y.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

In small lots to suit purchasers, 150 head of good COTSWOLD EWES, as good as any in the State, most of them got by Imported Bucks. Terms—12 months credit, with approved security.
JOHN GALE,
Feb. 23, 1867—tf Worton Manor.

For Sale,

A good Horse, eight years old, will work anywhere, and a superior saddle horse. Apply at the *TRAPPE CORNER.*
February 23, 1867—3t.

DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS.
A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases where a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please ask for "Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills," and observe that the two likenesses of the Doctor are on the Government stamp—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other in his present health.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box. Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, New York; S. S. Hance, 106 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, N. E. cor. of Fourth and Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, 134 and 136 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Brothers, southwest corner of Second and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
[4th & 5th w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

BERGER & BUTZ'S
EXCELSIOR
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
ALSO, THEIR
Ammoniated Super Phosphate of Lime.

THE ABOVE FERTILIZERS contain a a large per cent. of *SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME.* They have been extensively used through Maryland alongside of Peruvian Guano and other popular Fertilizers and have never failed to give entire satisfaction. We wish every farmer to try a bag and satisfy themselves of their superiority. They are packed in good strong bags, finely prepared and perfectly dry for drilling. The best grades of Peruvian Guano, Plaster, &c., for sale.
R. J. RUTH & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
No. 16 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.
February 23, 1867—tf.

Store House & Dwelling
AT LOCUST GROVE,
for rent for the present year. Apply to R. P. STEWART.
February 23, 1867—3t.

PLOW CASTINGS,

BRIDLES, COLLARS, TRACES AND PLOW LINES, just received at the *TRAPPE CORNER.*

ALL KINDS of COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted at the *TRAPPE CORNER.*

GARDEN SEED.—All kinds of Garden Seed, warranted fresh and genuine, now open for inspection at the Trappe Corner.
STEVENSON CONSTABLE.
February 23, 1867.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

I HAVE just received from the City another large lot of
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
COCONUTS,
PRUNES,
FIGS,
ALMONDS,
APPLES,
CRACKERS:
Together with a fine assortment of French Confectionery. Also, on hand a large lot of *CANDY and TAFFY*, of my own manufacture, which I am selling at City prices.
Give us a call and be convinced.
HUDGINS' BAKERY,
Next door to the Post Office.
Chestertown, Feb. 23, 1867.

For Rent,

For the balance of the present year, the room under the Voshell House, formerly occupied by me. Rent low.
Feb. 16, 1867—3t. E. T. WILLIS.

A Card.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the Public that I have taken the convenient and centrally located BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 14 South Calvert Street,
where I am prepared to accommodate permanent, transient, and table boarders, on moderate terms.
Feb, 16—1m. THOS. D. BURGESS.

LAST NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

AFTER the fifteenth of March, 1867, all tax payers in the Third Tax District whose taxes have not been paid for the year 1866, will be proceeded against, without respect of persons. All persons interested are requested to take notice accordingly. After that time I shall proceed to close my books as speedily as possible.
EDWIN CROUCH,
Feb. 16—4t. Coll. 3d District.

PLOUGHS AND CASTINGS

Of superior quality, equal to any ever offered in this market. Would refer those who have never used our castings to the following well known farmers: Messrs. Thos. P. Dixon, Jas. W. Skirven, J. T. Skirven, Jno. Brice, Henry Bramble, Joshua Copper, Comegys Cosden and John Gale.
Selling off the entire Stock at great bargains. WM. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, February 16, 1867.

DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS
OF THE FIRST DISTRICT,
Take Notice.

THIRTY DAYS after the date of this notice I shall proceed to collect all unpaid Taxes in the First District of Kent County, for 1866, BY LAW. This is the *last notice*, and all who are in arrears will consult their interest by paying up. I will make NO EXCEPTIONS whatever, as my books must be closed up.
SAMUEL G. COPPER,
Jan. 26, 1867—5t. Collector.

A Card.

G. W. BRYANT,
Attorney at Law,
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Office adjoining A. W. Sparks' Store.
Chestertown, February 2, 1867—tf.

COLLARS and BRIDLES, TRACES and Plough Lines, for sale cheap, by
T. R. STRONG & CO.

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