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The Kent News.

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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.

Office, Masonic Hall, Court House Green.

JAS. H. PLUMMER & WM. B. USILTON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, *payable in advance.* If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two DOLLARS will be *invariably charged.* No subscriptions received for less than six months.

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Advertisements inserted for three months, six months, or one year, at moderate rates.

OBITUARY NOTICES will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents for ten lines.

Job-Printing.—HAND-BILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, &c.—We have an extensive assortment of new and beautiful JOB TYPE, and are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice on very reasonable terms.

J. J. PEARCE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR

SHOP AT MY RESIDENCE BELOW

MR. J. T. DODD'S.

PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS received every season. CUTTING done at short notice. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Chestertown, jan17y.

Dr. J. T. TWILLEY,

DENTIST,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent Co., that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found (except on Thursdays,) at his office on the corner of Main and Water Streets, in the dwelling recently occupied by Capt. J. F. Taylor.

☞His charges are moderate and all work done by him guarantied to be as he represents.

jan4-y.

Read and Remember!

A. M. RUSSELL

HAS just returned from the city with a large variety of NEW GOODS, suitable for the old, the young, the middle aged, the youth, the babies, and the House Keeper. We will name in part, and when you come to town give me a call, and you will find many useful articles not to be found in any other store in the county, all of which will be sold at city prices for cash.

A. M RUSSELL.

A large variety of ROCKING CHAIRS, large and small sizes, Wash Stands, BED STEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, Picture Frames, and Saddles.

A variety of LAMPS, handsome PARLOR LAMPS, Lamp Shades, Window Blinds, Traveling Trunks, large and small—and *Saddles.*

CLOCKS—Eight-day and thirty hour, from 2.50 to $8.00 warrented to keep good time—and SADDLES.

A good assortment of SEGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF. If you want a prime article of TOBACCO give me a call. SEGARS sold cheap by the Box. SADDLES!

CONFECTIONERY.—Common and French CANDIES, ALMONDS, RASINS, FIGS, ORANGES, Lemons Dates, Prunes, Citron, Gum and Grape Drops, Tamerin's Pickles. *Saddles!*

A good stock of SADDLES, BRIDLES, Collars, Carriage, Cart and Wagon HARNESS, Whips, Plow Bridles, Saddler's Awls, Needles, Buckles, and SADDLES!!

BOOKS—School Books, Port Folios, Photograph Albums, pens, ink, paper, tooth brushes, Pocket Books, Razors, and SADDLES!!!

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SOAP, Crackers, Cheese, Spices, Fish, Concentrated Lye, Washing Soda, White Lead, Copperas, SADDLES.

CROCKERY.—FINE CHINA TEA SETS, Covered Vegetable Dishes, Soup Plates, Castors, Cups and Saucers, Soap Trays, Goblets Tumblers, and SADDLES.

Also, OIL CLOTHS, CARPETINGS, and SADDLES.

☞I will give a fair price in cash or trade, for Beef Hides, Poultry, Eggs, &c SADDLES.

A. M. RUSSELL.

Chestertown, Feb. 13, 1864—Saddles!

BENJ. H. GARDNER,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

He has now in store a large and excellent assortment of TOBACCO and SEGARS of every description; SNUFF, PIPES, SMOKING TOBACCO, and everything in this line of business, which he will sell at Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest rates.

Call and examine for yourslves.

MORE LIGHT!

I HAVE recently received from Philadelphia a large assortment of Coal Oil LAMPS and Chimneys. They are superior to anything of the kind I ever saw, and very cheap. You can fill and light your lamp without removing the burner or chimney. The burner and filler works on hinges. The Chimneys weigh 2, 4. and 5 ounces each; the four and five ounce chimneys are uncommonly thick and hard to break. I have seen them fall a distance of six feet to the floor without injury. Call and examine.

The public's ob't serv't,

March 12, 1864. A. W. SPARKS.

WANTED.

50,000 RABBIT HIDES,

500 Dozen Eggs.

10,000 lbs. of Rags, for which the highest price will be paid in CASH.

Feb. 20, 1864. WM SIMPSON.

LEATEHR COLLARS, Bridles and Halters, Chain Traces, Rope do., Cotton Rope, Manilla and Hemp do., Gilling Twine, &c., for sale by A. W. SPARKS.

CHEAPER than the Cheapest!—Linen Collars for only 15 cents, by

feb13. I. FRANK & BRO.

GOLD Pens, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Gilt Chains, at J. V. SMITH'S.

WATCHES constantly on hand, and will be sold at fair prices, by J. V. SMITH.

ETHERIAL OIL, and of the best quality now in the market, in store and for sale by WICKES & BRO.

WANTED—

1,000 lbs. Rags, 500 bus. Beans,

300 Dried Peaches, 200 do. Apples,

of all kinds. A. W. SPARKS.

NOTICE

To MERCHANTS, TRADERS, And Others.

ALL PERSONS AND BODIES, corporate or politic, in Kent county, who are or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License or renew the same on or before the

FIRST DAY OF MAY, ENSUING,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws passed by the General Assembly of Maryland.

The rates required for Traders' Licenses are as follows:

If the amount of goods on hand at the principal season of sale or expected to be kept on hand, does not exceed one thousand dollars, the price of License is - - - $12 50

If over $1,000	and not over	$1,500		15 50
" 1,500	"	" 2,500		18 50
" 2,500	"	" 4,000		22 50
" 4,000	"	" 6,000		30 50
" 6,000	"	" 8,000		40 50
" 8,000	"	" 10,000		50 50
" 10,000	"	" 15,000		65 50
" 15,000	"	" 20,000		80 50
" 20,000	"	" 30,000		100 50
" 30,000	"	" 40,000		125 50
" 40,000	"			150 50

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting the License applies thro' an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Kent County, To Wit:

On this —— day of —— 1864, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for said county, personally appeared —— —— and declared that he intends to apply for a trader's license, under the laws of the State, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it is a partnership) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade, that the amount of the stock of goods which he expects to keep, &c.,) does not (or will not) exceed $

Sworn before

Justice of the Peace.

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the county in which the Justice resides.

The rates of license of females vending millinery, &c., whose stock at any season of the year does not or will not exceed $500, is $6 50. If their stock does or shall exceed $500, the rates are the same as those of Traders' License, and the same form of application must be observed.

The law requires all persons proposing to sell spirituous or fermented Liquors, or Lager Beer in quantities not less than a pint, to apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in person, or in making the oath before a Magistrate as above, state that he desires a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, as the case may be, and the amount of Stock in trade in same manner as those applying for Traders' License. If the amount of stock does or shall not exceed - - - $500 the rate is $18 50

If over 500	and not over	1000	"	35 50
" 1000	"	" 2000	"	50 50
" 2000	"	" 4000	"	75 50
" 4000	"	" 6000	"	100 50
" 6000	"	" 10000	"	120 50
" 10000	"	" 20000	"	140 50
" 20000	"	" 30000	"	150 50

Persons applying for Ordinary Licenses, in which spirituous or fermented Liquors or Lager Beer is sold in quantities less than a pint, must make application to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the County in which they reside, and must also be recommended by two respectable freeholders of the immediate vicinity of the applicant, which may be made in the following form:

To the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County:—We, the undersigned, freeholders of Kent county, living in the immediate vicinity of —— ——, who is about to apply to you for a license to keep an ordinary at ——, in said county, do hereby recommend him as a suitable person to obtain the license.

—— ——, 1864.

The applicant must then make oath to the Clerk to the following effect, that he has bona-fide, and without intending to evade the requirements and the Acts of Assembly of this State, regulating the issues of Licenses to ordinary keepers and traders, provided and expects to maintain six good beds with sufficient clothing therefor, and three rooms more than sufficient for the private uses of said applicant, and stabling and provender for five horses at least.

In addition he shall also make oath to the Clerk of the rate of rent or annual value of the house or place at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done or intended to be done. If the said rent or annual value does not exceed $100 the rate is $25 50

If over $100	and not over	200	"	40 50
" 200	"	300	"	50 50
" 300	"	400	"	60 50
" 400	"	500	"	75 50
" 500	"	750	"	90 50
" 750	"	1000	"	100 50
" 1000	"	2000	"	150 50

Any person proposing to keep an oyster house, &c., or any place other than an ordinary, for the sale of spirituous or fermented Liquors, or lager-beer in quantities less than a pint, shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county where he resides, and must be recommended by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity as a suitable person to keep such a house. The License in all cases by the late Act of the General Assembly, is $50.

The oath required to be made by applicants for Traders' License, and License to sell spirituous liquor in quantities not less than a pint, may be made before a Justice of the Peace and forwarded to and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to whom all applicants for License must be made.

Any person, or company of stage players, ventriloquists, slight of hand performers, rope dancers, tumblers, and wire dancers, shall, previously to exhibiting or performing for a reward in any county in this State, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for such county, thirty dollars for one year, or one dollar for each exhibition, at his or their option.

Every person or company of circus riders or equestrian performers, who shall exhibit for a reward in any county in this State, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for such county, the sum of thirty dollars for a license therefor for one year.

Every person or company who shall exhibit for a reward any animal or animals, or natural or artificial curiosities of any kind, (except models of useful inventions,) shall pay to the said Clerk the sum of fifteen dollars for a License therefor for one year.

Each license shall contain a list of the personal performers, or animals, or other articles or things to be exhibited.

The owner or keeper of every stallion or jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said clerk, with the seal of his court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such stallion or jack for one year from the date thereof; Provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid, shall be exempt from all other State tax.

Any owner or keeper stationing or standing any stallion or Jack without a license, shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

S. W. CALEB,

Sheriff of Kent county.

New License Laws,

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at the Regular Session, commencing Jan. 1862, relating to Licenses.

AN ACT to amend the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the Licenses of Hawkers and Pedlars.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the twenty-first and the twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the licenses of hawkers and pedlars, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

"Twenty-one." For every such license, not to extend beyond the county in which the same may be issued, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: For ever license to travel on foot, the sum of forty-dollars; to travel with a horse or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of fifty dollars; with two horses or other beasts of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of seventy dollars. For every such license to extend over the whole Eastern Shore or the whole Western Shore, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: for every license to travel on foot, the sum of sixty dollars; to travel with a horse or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred dollars; with two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

"Twenty-two." No such license shall be granted to any other than a white person or to any hawker or pedlar in the name or style of partnership or company, and but one person shall act under any such license.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

AN ACT to amemd the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses, by adding thereto the following section, relating to partnerships taking out Licenses

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following section be and the same is hereby added to the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, to follow the second section thereof:

Any license may be obtained by partnerships or firms, as well as by individuals; but in all cases, the names of all the partners of any firm shall be set forth in full in the license, and no license shall protect any person pretending to act under the same, unless it is named therein, or is entitled as a representative, or assignee under the provisions hereinafter contained in this article, and the clerk issuing the license shall enter upon the record of licenses, the full names of all the members of a copartnership to which such license is issued.

Section 2 And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the 30th day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the seventieth section of the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses for Ordinaries.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the seventieth section of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses for Ordinaries, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

If any person or body politic shall propose to open or keep an Ordinary, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which said applicant may reside, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore, to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor, under which license spirituous or fermented liquors, or lager beer, may be bartered or sold in quantities less than a pint.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect on the 30th day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the forty-second section, relating to the granting of Licenses to Traders, of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-second section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws relating to the granting of Licenses to Traders, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor:

Sec. 42. When any person, body or politic, or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceding section, except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor; but no license to trade or to sell spirituous or fermented liquors shall be issued by any Clerk of a Court to a feme-covert, or to any person under the age of twenty-one, without the special order of the Judge of the court; but no Judge shall give such special order to issue license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable free holders, resident of the ward or district wherein the place of sale may be and whenever any license shall be issued to a feme-covert, or minor, the said feme-covert, or minor, shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of their business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued therefor in any court of this State; and the said feme-covert may be sued, or indited and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the license laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, as if she were a feme sole; and, if judgement be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to affect her separate estate, provided however, that such responsibility shall in no manner affect or impair the responsibility of the husband, or parent under the existing laws and that this Act shall take effect on the Thirtieth of April next.

The foregoing are truly taken and copied from the laws recently received from the Comptroller.

JESSE K. HINES,

apr2. Clerk Circuit Court Kent Co.

THE LIFE THAT IS TO BE.

BY CAROLINE A. BELL.

What is best we may not see,
In the life that is to be;
But with longing heart and eyes
Gaze we up to clouded skies,
Thinking, feeling, knowing we
Cannot trace our destiny.

Like a voyager at sea,
Steering over steadily
From a far-off land that lies
Under glorious, sunny skies;
So through mist and spray sail we
For the life that is to be.

What is best we may not know,
In our pilgrimage below,
Ever striving for the goal,
Though with weary, fainting soul,
Till with spirit eyes we see
All the life that is to be.

The Lady's Friend.

"SUCH A RATTER."

A contemporary gives the following amusing account of his experience with a dog which he bought from a dealer on his assurance that he was "such a ratter."—He had some trouble at first in getting a rat, on which to try his "pup." He succeeded at last, and says:

However, the next day I was so fortunate as to secure from a boy in the market a fine old-line, bob tailed rat, whose furious efforts to *chaw* everything within reach gave promise of glorious sport for Nip. Took the rat home, called in my dog, and told my wife that if she wanted to see the way that terriers *did* rats, to come down in the basement. She came down and shut the door just in time, too; for as soon as Nip saw the rat, Nip, my ratter, for which I paid the old gent five dollars, made a most unmistakably cowardly movement toward the hall. Wife, on a chair, said the dog did not appear to see the rat.

Told wife to keep her breath. Thought I would not give Nip any reason for not seeing the rat again; so I tied the string that held the rat to the dog's hind leg—He saw the rat that time, and jumped on the chair by wife. Laughed and shoved him off. Tried the stove next. Got off the stove without being shoved. The rat, however, being an old stager, and not being used to such treatment, made a demonstration on Nip's rear, and I don't believe little Flora Temple ever made better time in the same limits than that dog and rat made around the room.

First heat, dog had the lead closely followed by rat, who, on striking the half-mile pole, (foot-stool in the corner,) broke badly—in fact, nearly broke his back—and before he could be brought down, (he was sliding on his back,) dog led him by whole length of string. Didn't stop for wind, but started on the second heat. Got off well together, (tied,) and went finely around, neck and tail, until they reached the judge's stand, (wife standing on a chair,) against which dog brought up solid, bringing the judge down in a style preeminently sudden, if not dignified. The heat was decided against the dog, you may bet, and it was only after much persuasion that the judge would again take her stand.

The third heat may be aptly termed a dead heat. They got off as well apart as the dog conveniently could, and sailed lively until just as they struck the last quarter, when the rat, which ran about as well on his back as on his legs, shied the track, and got rather queerly wound around a table leg. Dog kept on as fast as the string and length of his hind leg would let him. On raising the rat he was found to be *non compos*, totally defunct, in fact dead. Nip was not much better off.

Wife said that *that* dog couldn't kill mice. Told her that he had certainly killed that rat; but, on viewing the feat in a scientific light, I must confess I did not feel quite satisfied with the performances of my pet, and the next morning gave him away to a milkman, who wanted a ratter to free his stable from the depredations of the vermin. I have not been able to ascertain which left him first, the rats or the dog.

A CHICAGO girl, tired of waiting for the young men who don't "propose"—probably on account of the expense, or the preponderance of girls since the war broke out—takes advantage of the season, and speaks out boldly in the "Wants" column of the Chicago Tribune, as follows: "This is leap year. I'll wait no longer. So here I am, twenty-one years of age, prepossessing, medium size, healthy, educated, prudent, large sparkling eyes, long black flowing hair, and as full of fun as a chestnut is full of meat, born to make some man happy, and want a home. Does anybody want me?"

IN a Scotch town lately, a man from the country applied to a respectable lawyer for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occurred. "Ou, ay, sir," rejoined the applicant. "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the lees till't yourse1'."

"HAVE the jury agreed?" asked a judge of the Court of an attachee whom he met upon the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yis," replied Patrick, "they have agreed to send out for a half gallon!"

A CLERGYMAN being recently absent from home, his son, of ten years, was asked to pronounce the blessing. "No," he replied, "I don't like the looks of them 'taters."

[From the National Intelligencer.]

WHAT IS CONSERVATISM?

It is common for captious or thoughtless partisans at the present time to identify all political "conservatism" with what they call "devotion to slavery." In point of fact, and of theoretical truth, conservatism has no more to do with slavery than with any other institution. Conservatism in the sphere of politics has no special relation to any material interest. It aims to maintain the Constitution and the laws in respect to all matters whatever. It does not aim to uphold slavery, but to uphold the Constitution and the laws in respect to slavery as well as in respect to all other matters. It may happen, indeed, that when a political radicalism proposes to strike at slavery through the vitals of the Constitution, the true conservative must resist any such encroachment on the organic law of the land, not because he seeks to cherish slavery, but because he seeks to cherish the Constitution of his country. Conservatism proposes to keep good faith with conscience and society by not arraying the one against the other, and by refusing to cut adrift from the plain injunctions of the latter at the suggestions of the former, for that can never be an enlightened conscience which would break the bond of social order by a rash and impulsive spirit of innovation. The genius of true conservatism is well defined by a Republican contemporary in the following language:

"To our mind, the old adage, 'prove all things and hold fast to that which is good,' contains the key-note of true conservatism. Revolution itself is conservative when it seeks to enforce and perpetuate a great principle, which may perhaps be as old as time. Antiquity is not necessarily error. The Christian religion is not valuable that it has survived eighteen centuries. The works of Milton and Shakspeare are as full of truth and beauty as they were two centuries ago. It may well be, that had Christ not lived, and Milton and Shakspeare never written, the subtle beauties of Tennyson and Longfellow would never have been developed. While we cannot respect antiquity for its own sake, we yet cherish and the love its great truths and mighty accomplishments.

'In religion, in poetry, in science, in art, and in politics we would not only hold fast and perpetuate the valuable achievements of the past, but we would work on with a generous emulation towards the nearest approximation to their perfection which may be vouchsafed to man. All human progress is accomplished through conservation. Exhausted empires stumble and fall down upon the highway of nations, and drop the burden of their accomplishments. Straightway that burden is taken up by some young State, carried on and developed toward the ever receding goal of Utopia. The field of origination is becoming well nigh exhausted, but that of development is ever being extended.—The American people afford two parallel and remarkable illustrations of this fact. Luther, Calvin, and Knox were the pioneers of that religious liberty which brought our fathers to this country, and which is the glory and boast of their children: while our Constitution bears the impress of the old barons at Runnymede. They gave to England an aristocratic Republic, with a permanent Executive—monarchy and hereditary aristocracy its unessential forms.' Our fathers copied, substituting republicanism and striking out those forms.

"It is the height of folly to sneer at true conservatism, and stigmatize it as old-fogish and slow. There can be no progress without it, except at the expense of true national power and greatness. It behooves this people, especially at this time, to cling to the landmarks which were laid down for us by our forefathers, to follow in the path which they laid out for us, to turn not our faces from the goal toward which they aimed. We would be conservative of the liberties which they conquered for us, of the Constitution which they gave us, and of the great destiny which awaits us. We would know no progress to the one side or the other of the path of human political progress which has been assigned to this people; neither would we abate one jot or tittle of the principles upon which this Government was built, and which have underlain its history. The moment we forget this policy and abandon that action chaos has come again, and we drift back past the accomplishment of centuries. The Union once broken can never be reconstructed.—The Constitution once abandoned can never be restored. Enthusiasm inflamed by hatred may be potent to tear down, but it will be powerless to build up."

A NEW STAY LAW.—The Legislature of Maryland at its late session passed a stay law, applicable to Prince George's, Calvert, Anne Arundel, St. Mary's and Charles counties. It provides for an absolute suspension of execution upon all judgments and decrees for the payment of money until the 1st of January next.—Then, upon paying all interest and costs, and one-fourth of the principal debt, the debtor becomes entitled to a further stay of four months, when another installment must be paid, and so on.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.—Louis Napoleon has appointed a commission to visit Mexico for scientific purposes and with an eye to cutting the American isthmus by an interoceanic canal.

WHETHER President Lincoln ever perpetrated the following or not we are unable to say. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald is responsible for it:

"Judge Baldwin, of California, an old and highly respectable and sedate gentleman, called a few days since on General Halleck, and, presuming upon a familiar acquaintance in California a few years since, solicited a pass outside our lines to see a brother in Virginia, not thinking that he would meet with a refusal, as both his brother and himself were good Union men. 'We have been deceived too often,' said Gen'l Halleck, 'and I regret I can't grant it.' Judge B. then went to Stanton, and was very briefly disposed of with the same result. Finally he obtained an interview with Mr. Lincoln, and stated his case. 'Have you applied to General Halleck?' inquired the President; 'and met with a flat refusal,' said Judge B.—'Then you must see Stanton,' continued the President. 'I have, and with the same result,' was the reply. 'Well, then,' said Old Abe, with a smile of good humor, 'I can do nothing, for you must know *that I have very little influence with this Administration!*'"

RETURN OF COLORED EMIGRANTS FROM HAYTI.—During the last session of Congress the sum of $600,000 was appropriated for the colonization of colored persons declared free by the acts of emancipation and confiscation. Taking advantage of this appropriation about 420 colored persons embarked, in April last, at Fortress Monroe, under a contract with Forbes and Tuckerman, of New York, for the Isle of A-Vache, belonging to the republic of Hayti. During the passage the small-pox broke out, and they suffered terribly therefrom. After their arrival out their sufferings, from want of attention, became so great that Secretary Usher, under the direction of the President, dispatched Mr. D. C. Donnohue, of Indiana, to examine into their condition, and Mr. Lincoln determined, upon his report, to have them returned to this country without delay.—Accordingly, the ship Marcia C. Day was sent to the Isle of A-Vache during the month of February, and on Sunday she returned and cast anchor in the Potomac, near Alexandria, with the surviving colonists, now 368 in number, on board.

THE 5.20 LOAN.—In the course of a debate in the United States Senate, a day or two ago, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, made the following interesting remarks, relative to the subscriptions to this loan, by the agency system adopted by the Treasury Department:—

There were twenty five hundred agents. The precise number of persons interested cannot be stated, for many of the subscriptions were by banks; but I have no doubt that a million of persons are interested in the five-twenty loan. The stock holders of every bank which subscribed for it are interested, and I do not know but that my estimate is too small. I know that in the portion of Ohio where I live there is scarcely an independent farmer or mechanic who has not more or less of the five-twenty loan. It has been taken by servants, laborers, mechanics, persons in every condition and degree of life, poor and rich. This is one of the great benefits of the system adopted. If this loan had been sold in gross in the city of New York, as former loans were negotiated, it would have been held there in bulk, or transported to Europe and made the basis of large importations. As it is, it is held by our own people.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—*Tribute to Loyal Women.*—At the close of the Patent Office Fair in Washington, Mr. Lincoln, in response to the calls of the crowd, made the following remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I appear to say but a word. This extraordinary war in which we are engaged falls heavily upon all classes of people, but the most heavily upon the soldier. For it has been said, all that a man hath will he give for his life; and while all contribute of their substance, the soldier puts his life at stake, and often yields it up in his country's cause. The highest merit, then, is due to the soldier.

In this extraordinary war, extraordinary developments have manifested themselves, such as have not been seen in former wars, and among these manifestations nothing has been more remarkable than these Fairs for the relief of suffering soldiers and their families. And the chief agents in these Fairs are the women of America.

I am not accustomed to the use of the language of eulogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying, God bless the women of America! [Applause.]

A CONVENTION IN LOUISIANA.—An order has just been issued by Gen. Banks to hold an election for delegates to the Louisiana Constitutional Convention on the 28th inst. The convention meets at New Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 150 delegates, chosen on a white basis according to the census of 1860.