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The Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising.

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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars per annum, *payable in advance*. If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Advertisements not exceeding *eight lines* will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. OBITUARIES half price.

Job Printing, of every description, executed with neatness and despatch.

G. W. BRYANT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Office adjoining A. W. Sparks' Store. feb2-tf.

20,000 Peach Trees for sale; can be seen on the subscriber's Farm.
NORRIS BERNARD,
Still Pond X Roads, P. O., Md.
Jan. 12, 1867—tf.

FOR RENT—A STORE-HOUSE and DWELLING, at Locust Grove, for the present year
Apply to R. P. STEWART.
Feb. 23, 1867—2t.

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,
feb23-tf. Worton Manor.

CAUTION.
I HEREBY forewarn all persons from crossing my farm, known as the Mason Farm, with Horse, Cart, Carriage, or vehicle of any kind, as I am determined to enforce the law against all that disregard this notice.
ARTHUR J. WALLIS.
Feb. 23, 1867—3t.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in Quaker Neck, Kent county, Md., containing FIFTY ACRES, all arable, and divided into four fields, under good fencing.—Buildings good. It lies within half a mile of Chester River, and a steamboat wharf, and convenient to Churches, School, &c. Oysters, fish, &c., can be had in abundance. Possession given at any time. Apply to the undersigned on the premises, or by letter at Chestertown Post Office. S. F. SMITH.
Feb. 2. 1867—tf.

PAPER HANGING.
GEO. W. GREENWOOD,
CHESTERTOWN, KENT CO., MD.,
Is prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hanging and Paper Varnishing at short notice, in as good style as it can be done by city workmen, and at City Prices. Residence on Queen St., adjoining M. P. Parsonage. feb9 3m.

LOOK! LOOK!
NOW OPEN
At E. T. WILLIS'
Nearly opposite the Court House, adjoining the store of T. W. Eliason & Son,
A Fine Assortment of
Gold and Silver WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
Plated Ware,
&c., &c.,
Just Purchased in New York and Philadelphia from the Importers and Manufacturers, and will be sold as cheap as they can be bought at retail in the City. All Goods warranted as represented.
Call and see for yourselves. Remember the place, at E. T. WILLIS', nearly opposite the Court House. [Jan. 12, 1867—tf.]

New Store!
CHEAP FOR CASH.
JOHN SMITH,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Store in Chestertown, adjoining that of J. H. Burchinal & Son, and has on hand a well selected stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Ready-Made Clothing,
among which is a large stock of Superior Over Coats, which I will sell off at cost.
Also, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Crockery ware, Wooden ware, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of excellent quality, Confectionery, Dried Fruit, &c., &c.
I am selling cheap for cash, and invite purchasers to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods. JOHN SMITH.
Chestertown, Jan. 5, 1867.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.
NEW U. S. BOUNTIES,
INCREASED PENSIONS,
BACK PAY, &c., &c
State and Local Bounty.
White and Colored Soldiers, or their Widows or heirs, can have their claims promptly and faithfully attended to, (without charge until collected,) by
WM. B. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
70 *W. Fayette St., (near St. Paul St.,)* BALTIMORE, MD.
Information given *Gratis.—Enclose a postage Stamp for reply.* jan12.

Harness Manufactory
JOHN F. HOWARD,
HAS now in store, at his old Stand, in the room formerly occupied by Geo. Vickers, Esq., as a Law Office, a large lot of first-rate
Harness, Saddles,
BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS,
BITS, SPURS, BUCKLES and MOUNTING of every description. These Harness are made up in the best manner, of superior material, and will be sold at such prices as to make it to the interest of all to purchase of him.
Those in want of anything in this line of business are respectfully invited to call.
REPAIRING neatly and promptly done.
Thankful for the liberal patronage I have received in the past, I hope by strict attention to business, and using every effort to give entire satisfaction, to merit and receive an increase of patronage. JOHN F. HOWARD.
Chestertown, Jan. 5, 1867.

WANTED TO BUY
FUR, RAGS, HIDES, EGGS, &c.,
for which the highest market price will be paid in cash, by ABEL J. REES.
Rees' Corner. Feb. 2, 1867.

BRAND.—Wheat Brand by the quantity, at the Goose Hill Mill, or my Store, in Chestertown. W. F. BAKER.

WINTER BOOTS.—City made Heavy Boots closing out nearly at cost, at
Jan. 12, 1867. W. A. VICKERS'.

SPECTACLES—Gold, Silver & Steel frames—for sale very low, at WILLIS', adjoining the store of T. W. Eliason & Son.

The Popular Creed.

Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.
If a man's down give him a thrust—
Trample the beggar into the dust.
Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling—
Knock him over! kick him for falling!
If a man's up, oh! lift him higher!
Your soul's for sale, and he's a buyer.
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

I know a poor but worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth;
But the maiden will break her vow with ease,
For a wooer cometh whose charms are these:
A hollow heart, an empty head,
A face well tinged with the brandy's red,
A soul well trained in villainy's school,
And cash, sweet cash—he knoweth the rule.
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

I know a bold and honest man,
Who strives to live on the Christian plan,
But poor he is, and poor will be,
A scorned and hated thing is he;
At home he meeteth a starving wife,
Abroad he leadeth a leper's life;
They struggle against a fearful odds,
Who will not bow to the people's gods.
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes

So get your wealth no matter how!
No questions asked of the rich, I trow.
Steal by night and steal by day,
(Do it all in a legal way,)
Join the church and ne'er forsake her,
Learn to cant and insult your Maker;
Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool,
But don't be poor—remember the rule:
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

To My Mother.

No more do I see thee,
No more do I hear
Those tones which enchanted,
Like music, my ear.
No more the sweet smile,
Which was wont to impart
Like the sunshine, a gladness,
Is felt by the heart.

Thou art gone to the skies,
To that haven of Rest,
The home of the happy,
The Land of the blest.
There, with the immortal,
The ransom'd above,
Thou art singing hosannas,
The anthems of love.

No more shall the sorrows,
The pains and the cares,
The troubles and trials
Of this valley of tears,
Disturb that mild bosom,
That bosom so kind,
It seemed both the dove
And the angel combin'd.

For in that bright Eden,
That world of delight,
Eternal in beauty,
Undarkened by night,
The ills which afflict us,
And baffle control,
Are unknown to its people,
Unfelt by the Soul.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

Parental affection naturally inquires what it can best do for the welfare of its children in future years, and when the bosom which now throbs with love to its offspring shall be cold in death. Many plans are laid, and many days and hours of anxious solicitude are spent in contriving ways and means of rendering children prosperous and happy in future life. But parents are not always wise in the provisions which they seek to make for their children; nor do they always seek direction and counsel from God in this matter. The best inheritance for children is a good education, good and virtuous habits, unbending principles of moral conduct, and justice to the great human family. This is the best inheritance for children, and which all parents should be most anxious to lay up for them.

Many an unwise parent works hard, and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladder and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will not need the bladders.

Give your children a sound education, see to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you will have given what will be more valuable than the wealth of the Indies.—You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, and the blessing of God, the better for him.

AFFLICTIONS.—A merchant was one day returning from market, carrying a small valise filled with money. The rain fell with violence, and the good old man was wet to the skin. At this he was much vexed and murmured because Providence had given such bad weather for his journey. He reached the borders of a thick forest, and what was his terror at seeing, on one side of the road, a robber with levelled gun aiming at him, and attempting to fire! But the powder being wet by the rain the gun did not go off, and the merchant, putting spurs to his horse, fortunately escaped. As soon as he found himself safe, he said—

"How wrong I was not to endure the rain patiently! If the weather had been dry and fair, I would probably not have expected my return in vain. The rain which caused me to murmur came at a fortunate moment to save my life and preserve my property."

It is thus with a multitude of our afflictions; by causing us only slight and short sufferings, they preserve us from others far greater and of longer duration.

'Do you know what I am thinking about?' said a customer to his barber.—'No, Sir, not exactly, but I can see what is *running in your head*.'

A Russian miser is noticed as having learned to bark, in order to save the expense of keeping a watch-dog.

THE TWO PARTINGS.

The following is a tale from real life. The "National Baptist" from which it is copied, states that the incidents can be verified at the office of a gentlemen, at 530 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

On a winter evening twenty years ago, a fair young girl stood before the glass in her own pleasant little room, giving the last touches to her toilet. That night was the first party of the season, and perhaps Emma might be excused if she lingered a little longer than usual, smoothing once again her dark brown hair, and adjusting the soft folds of her beautiful dress.

"Come, Emma," called her mother at length; "I am afraid that you forget Mr. B. is waiting for you."

No, Emma had not forgotten, as the rosy blush that stole across her cheek testified. Her last thought, as she stood smiling at her reflection in the glass had been, "This is the color which *he* likes; I am sure he will be pleased."

Quickly she hurried down stairs, and after playfully excusing her delay, while the flush deepened at Mr. B—'s evident admiration turned to her mother saying, "I believe I am ready at last."

"Take good care of yourself, darling," said the mother, as she wrapped a warm shawl around the slender form, "and don't stay very late."

Their destination was soon reached, and as the young man moved through the brilliantly lighted room many a glance of admiration was cast at his companion, and more than one of his friends whispered, "James is a lucky fellow; I'd give a good deal to monopolize Miss Emma as he does."

The evening sped joyously on, and at length, toward its close, refreshments were handed around. Mr. B— was standing a little apart from Emma, who was the centre of a laughing group of young girls, when the lady of the house with a smile offered him a glass of wine.

"No, I thank you; I do not drink it," was the reply.

"Pshaw! what nonsense," she returned, "no one has refused it this evening, and I don't intend to allow you to be the first. Come, just one glass; it can't hurt any one."

"I cannot do it," he answered gravely, "for I have determined never to taste a drop."

"Come here, Emma," called the lady. "I want you to coax this obstinate young man to take a glass of wine. I know he will not refuse you."

Emma took the glass in her little white hand, and with a smile which few could have resisted, said, "Come, James, you will take just this one glass?"

"No, Emma," he answered with a powerful effort, "I have made up my mind, and you must not ask me to change it."

"Then you shall not accompany me home to-night, Mr. B—," said Emma, with an angry flash of her dark eye, "now take your choice."

"I must bid you good-bye then, Emma, if it comes to that," he said sorrowfully. "I would gladly do anything else for you, but that I cannot do." So saying he bowed and turned away.

"Never mind, Emma, I will see you home," said a young man standing near, whose flushed face betokened that he had taken more than one glass. "Let him go, the ill-natured fellow."

So saying, he offered his arm, which Emma accepted and they moved off together.

More than ten years had passed away. Mr. B— was married and established in a prosperous business, and by degrees the incidents of his parting with Emma was almost forgotten.

One day a man with whom he had a slight acquaintance, came into his store and asked for employment.

"I am afraid I can't give it to you, Norris," was the answer. "I make it a rule never to have any one in my employ who is intemperate."

"But I mean to stop all that, Mr. B." said the man earnestly. "I have made up my mind to quit drinking entirely. It's rather hard not to give a man a chance when he wants to reform."

"Well," said Mr. B—, partially relenting, "I will try you; come into the back part of the store, and I will give you some work."

A bundle was soon made up, with which Norris departed. Several days elapsed, and the work not being returned, Mr. B. sent to his residence to ask the reason.

Alas! it was the same old tale of sorrow. The husband and father had gone on a drinking frolic, leaving a sick wife and three starving children.

Mr. B—'s generous heart prompted him to go to their relief at once. He entered the miserable dwelling, and found the sick woman lying in a room almost bare of furniture; while the children sitting on the floor by the bedside were crying for bread. A few kind words and a promise of something to eat soon dried up their tears; and hastening to the grocery, he returned with an ample supply, which he broke among the famishing children.

While he stood smiling at their delight the mother burst into tears, and exclaimed, "O, Mr. B— can you forgive me?"

"What do you mean?' he asked in astonishment.

"Don't you remember Emma F—? Don't you remember my offering you the wine at the party, and your refusing it? God knows, I wish I could forget it; but it seems as if it were branded on my heart in letters of fire."

It was some moments before Mr. B— could realize that the miserable creature before him was indeed the bright, fascinating girl from whom he had parted so many years before.

"Poor Emma, how you must have suffered," he said compassionately.

"But do you forgive me?" she asked anxiously.

"Certainly, say no more about it. You must not stay in this wretched place. Is your mother living?"

"Yes, sir; in the country."

"Would you not like to go back to her with the children?"

"Yes, sir, but I have no means," she answered sadly.

"Do not trouble yourself," said Mr. B., "as soon as you are sufficiently recovered I will take care of that part of the undertaking. Let me know if there is anything else I can do for you. No thanks," he added, as the poor woman commenced a grateful acknowledgment; "good-bye."

This was the second parting.

Young ladies, you who are accustomed to press your gentlemen friends to partake of wine, pause now, and ask yourselves the question, whether you are prepared for the miserable fate of a DRUNKARD'S WIFE? C. C.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.—Mr. Clayton recently turned loose the national bird in the Alabama Legislature upon an educational bill. Said the honorable gentleman:

Mr. Speaker, look at the king of the air, the noblest of birds, the eagle of the Alps; watch him as he stands erect, with his proud and noble form on some high point upon the rock of Gibraltar, with a keen eye, peeping up at the sun. He looks sleepy, drowsy, droopy, with the mist and dews of the morning covering all over his frosty form. Thus he is before the break of day. At length the great god of the morning, as he shines through this mist, warms him up a little, and he begins to feel like soaring upwards somewhat; and he does soar and soar and soar away up above the smoke and dust and clouds, kicking back at the thundering noise and rampant confusion and uproar going on below him. So will it be with Alabama if we adopt this law. She will rise in intellect above all the surrounding trash and rubbish which lies piled up thick about us. But fail to pass it, and you will have to send out of the State for your intellect, and you become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those who will educate.

ADVERTISING AND ITS RESULTS.—From every section of the country come testimonials of the advantages derived from a well-regulated system of advertising. A surer or safer investment for business men cannot well be imagined. It puts them before the public in a beneficial light, they become "known and read of men," and reap an abundant harvest from the seed thus sown. There can be no doubt of the fact; patrons declare it; newspapers assert it, and experience conclusively proves it. The Adams (New York) *Visitor* speaks of an eminent Bostonian who regarded an advertisement in a newspaper as a personal invitation to call, and said: "While I sometimes hesitate about entering a store the proprietors of which have not sent their card to my residence, I always feel certain of a cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm." The same paper adds: "There is in this remark an assurance of one of the many results of advertising. The trader and his calling become identified and the name of a man is inseparably connected in the mind of the public with his merchandise. It may not be the very day an advertisement appears that it bears its fruit; weeks or months may elapse, and then when the want arises, the article to be obtained immediately suggests the advertiser. This is the effect of general advertising when persistently followed. A special class of advertising, where some novelty is announced, is more immediate.

THERE are many people in the world who make it a practice to sponge the reading of newspapers without any expense to themselves. This has often been noticed and commented upon. They are not confined to any particular locality, but are found wherever the newspaper goes. An exchange from Maine thinks there are more of this class there than elsewhere, while the *N. H. Gazette* believes the Granite State is infested with these men to a greater degree. It says: We have known men of means to hang around a store where the proprietor takes a paper, for the mere purpose of reading the paper, and getting the news without its costing them anything. There are scores of families whose parental heads spend enough in bad rum and tobacco weekly to pay for a dozen newspapers, and still persist in sponging what little information they get of what is going on in the world, from their neighbor. Any man who can afford to indulge in rum, beer, cider or tobacco, can abundantly afford to subscribe and pay for a newspaper for the benefit of himself and family. Is not that so?

THE members of the Maine Legislature have voted themselves a copy each of Webster's (unabridged) Dictionary, Lippincott's Gazette, the Bible, and ten dollars' worth of postage stamps.

That will do very well for the Maine Legislature; but if it had been saintly Massachusetts, she would have wrung her hands, and then voted themselves "a rich farm and a couple of n-a-g r-o-w-s!"

SALT IN CHIMNEYS.—The Boston Transcript recommends that in building chimneys brick layers should put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourses of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in the chimney, for the reason that the salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot, thus becoming damp, falls down into the fireplace.

For the Kent News.

The School Question.

"Examiner" Examined—No. 3.

Messrs. Editors:—If anything were lacking to prove that your correspondent "Examiner" has never, in common with many other faultfinders, fairly examined the present school system of Maryland, it is assuredly furnished in his last article, on Female Teachers. Has he ever read the law establishing these schools? Has he ever visited any of our schools either under the old or new system, so as to be able to draw truthful conclusions? Hundreds of cavillers are constantly inveighing against the system who never pretend to enter the doors of a school house and know nothing of its practical operation. To show how far a blind prejudice may lead a very sensible man into error, I quote from "Examiner" his opening sentence: "A prominent feature in the present educational system of Maryland is the employment of females in the schools—The young ladies are denominated *teachers*. Now the fact being unquestioned and unquestionable," &c. What fact, Mr. "Examiner?" If you mean your first statement, that the employment of females as teachers is a feature of the system, your fact is questioned and questionable; or, rather, you are wholly indebted to your lively and fertile imagination for it. I have carefully read the law, and have failed to find a word or syllable about female teachers or their employment. Are you not, sir, addicted to poetry? That they are employed *is* a fact, and may be, I presume, easily accounted for on several grounds. As first, necessity. Thousands of our young men from the North, South, East and West engaged in the late bloody civil strife, and are numbered with the dead. They fill our national cemeteries, and teach no more. The places they occupied in life are now filled by others, who find clerkships and other pursuits more remunerative and less irksome than the drudgery of the school room. There is a scarcity of men, nor can they, for the salaries paid, be induced to teach. Other avocations pay better. Another reason, I apprehend, for their employment is that they are better adapted to the work.

If, Mr. "Examiner," the public were amazed at the temerity with which you opened your batteries, what must now be thought of the character of your gallantry which prompts the discharge of a broadside at helpless woman? It would perhaps only serve you rightly to turn you over to the tender mercies of one of these "weaker vessels." Not wishing, however, to have you utterly demolished, I forbear, hoping to meet you again at Philippi.

Your great philosopher asserts that "grace and softness are the peculiar embellishments of the other (fair) sex."—Well, sir, are not grace and softness precisely what should be required in a teacher? Or are awkwardness and rudeness, in your opinion, preferable? But nature, you say, has adapted her (woman) to a certain sphere. Very good, sir. Then perhaps she has adapted man to an *uncertain* one; and as the object of all education is to assure us of certainties, it would seem that the woman's sphere is identical with that of the teacher. And to this conclusion you finally come, when, in your closing paragraph, you utter the pious wish that she may find her legitimate sphere, and "discharge those duties which lay the foundation of all true education." What duties, sir, can lay this foundation unless they be the duties of instruction—of the teacher—for which nature evidently designed woman?

As to the qualifications you have named as being indispensable, where can you hope to find them if not in woman?—Strength to toil,—patience to labor,—hope to support,—method to arrange,—understanding to comprehend,—and knowledge—such as you have never found in a teacher of your strong and majestic sex. If you mean by "strength to toil" mere muscular stamina, woman may sometimes, I admit, be deficient. But are not teachers of the other sex sometimes wanting in this respect? Are there no mannikins teaching? But I have yet to learn that muscular force is a necessary qualification of the teacher. If it be, then the Myers and the Heenans and their compeers of the ring should be the men for your money. In all other respects, which you have specified, and in others more important, which you have not, as in aptness to teach, in the gentle winning affection which attracts and binds the pupil to her as with hooks of steel, and in that neatness and order so pre-eminently the trait of female character; females are as far superior to your majestic sex as a thorough bred Arabian is to a common pad. An appeal is made to history; and, Sir, you are to be pitied for the rashness which led you to make it. What, I pray you, have queens Caroline, Elizabeth or Victoria to do with our question? If they were good as queens it was due to the careful teachings of the mothers who reared them.—Why do you avoid the examples of Washington, Webster, Wirt, Pinckney, Adams and a host of truly great men who have publicly ascribed their greatness to the faithful, patient, hopeful, prayerful, judicious and intelligent teachings of their first and chief instructors—their mothers?

"What woman presides over a college?" Perhaps none. Does this prove that none can? Does it not rather prove that your majestic sex are afraid to invite them to try? "What woman edits a paper in the interest of education?" Suppose none. What does this prove? That no one can? Surely not. So you might ask, what woman has constructed a locomotive or navigated a ship? Such questions prove nothing. If, however, you ask what woman has ever trained a human mind, imbued it with a love of the truthful and beautiful and directed its energies to the development of the useful, I answer at once, your mother, sir, if you were ever so fortunate as to have one.

But *I* appeal to history, not to show that if Essex and Derby were eliminated, Elizabeth and Victoria would be mere shadows—for so would George III. and a large majority of emperors and kings be shadows (and very poor ones) when you eliminated their prime ministers—but I appeal to history on this identical question of female competency and adaptability to teach children. The answer will I think be to the point, emphatic, clear, conclusive.

I quote from Pennsylvania School Report, 1866. Says the Superintendent of Allegheny county: "Our female teachers are generally succeeding well. . . . Such has been their success in the work assigned them as to impress the public with the idea that they are an indispensable element in the teaching force of our county." The Superintendent of Blair county reports: "It is somewhat singular that all of those teachers who failed were males. It seems to me therefore when employing teachers, the question should not be, is the applicant a male or female, but whether he or she is qualified to teach." Rather a sensible view, Mr. "Examiner," isn't it? From Bucks county we hear that "the number of female teachers is gradually increasing, and my impression is that the time is not very remote when our schools will be almost exclusively taught by females. The success of female teachers is well established in all our most intelligent districts, and a close comparison of the success of the teachers of both sexes will result favorably to the ladies." The same writer further says, "the meager salaries now offered command a *better* class of female than male teachers." Sensible, again, Mr. "Examiner." In Cameron three male teachers are employed, all the rest are females, and give general satisfaction. Of Chester county "it is again affirmed that females succeed better than males in teaching." "This," it is alleged, "is to be accounted for on the ground that when they have once entered on the business of teaching they take more interest in qualifying themselves for their duties." In other words, they are not embryo lawyers, doctors, judges, governors, senators, &c., aiming "to kill two birds with one stone," in which so many of the strong and majestic sex so admirably succeed—the intellectual development of the children being one of the birds, and a bird of the *auser* species (themselves) the other. I am not however done with history, and importuning your forbearance and patience, Mr. "Examiner," I proceed to quote; "It is a lamentable fact," says the superintendent of Fulton county, "that in a number of schools in the county public opinion seems to be opposed to this (female) class of teachers. I know of no cause to which one may attribute this, other than an ignorance of those grand and essential characteristics of the model teacher and moralist." The superintendent of Washington county says, "female teachers improve the manners and tastes of the pupils more than males; they surpass them in teaching small pupils, and equal them with those more advanced." He evidently has no faith in the muscular accomplishment. The superintendent of Union county declares "there seems to be an increasing prejudice on the part of many against female teachers. Having observed the matter somewhat, I think this prejudice altogether unfounded." In Snyder county "eleven female teachers were employed, they were as successful as the males." "The increased number of female teachers" in Montgomery county "is an evidence that they are doing their work well." In Mercer county it is said "the increase of female teachers was not in the least detrimental to the schools." The superintendent of Mifflin county says: "Probably the number of female teachers will not be diminished much, as prejudice against them is wearing away. In several parts of the county is was compelled to give way. Schools which had been in a notoriously bad condition, and came to be so in the hands of male teachers, grew into beautiful proportions beneath the genius and power of the female mind."

Thus, sir, might I proceed to take the testimony of history—not upon the vague and irrelevant matter, as of the fitness of woman to rule a nation, or to build a locomotive, but of her fitness to teach. This mass of evidence, the results of experience in only a part of one State, could be swelled to a much greater extent by an appeal to the history of other States—but I am deterred by a fear of trespassing upon the courtesy of the editors and the patience of their readers, and also by the conviction that if this does not satisfy you it is because you are desperately incorrigible. You have Moses and the prophets; if you believe not them, I must turn you over to some one of the accomplished ladies now engaged in teaching in our county, and who with less than a week's tuition would demonstrate to you, very practically too, that what you pronounce to be an utter *impossibility* is a very common occurrence;—that young ladies are actually efficiently and successfully teaching.

Another article on the distinctive features of this new school system and its real merits and demerits, will close what I now have to say on this subject.

REVIEWER.

IN a jovial company, each one asked a question. If it was answered, he paid a forfeit; or, if he could not answer it himself, he paid a forfeit. An Irishman's question was, "How does the little ground squirrel dig his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?" When they all gave it up, Pat said: "Sure, don't you see, he begins at the other end of the hole." One of the party exclaimed, "But how does he get there?" "Ah!" said Pat, "that's your question—can you answer it yourself?"

Federal Compensation for Slaves.

The following preamble and resolutions have been reported from the committee on Federal Relations in the House of Delegates of Maryland:

Whereas, by a joint resolution, approved April 10, 1862, Congress resolved "that the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system."

And whereas President Lincoln in public and private conferences with the representatives of the border States in the year 1862, and afterwards, urged upon them the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their limits, as a measure of very great importance in aiding the United States in bringing to a successful issue the civil war then existing, and by his proclamation of the 22d of September, 1862, declared his purpose to again recommend to Congress the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States not in rebellion who might adopt immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within its limits.

And whereas by the 24th section of the act of Congress approved on the 24th February, in the year 1864, provision was made for enrolling all able-bodied male colored persons resident in the United States as part of the national forces, and for awarding to each loyal person to whom a colored volunter might owe service, a *just compensation*, not exceeding three hundred dollars for each colored volunteer; and under said provisions and previous thereto, under the military authority of the United States, a large number of slaves owing service to loyal citizens of Maryland, were induced to leave their owners and to enlist in the military service of the United States, or were received on board of steamers under the command of the said military, and carried away from the service of said owners by said military, so that their service was totally lost to their said owners, and very few of the said loyal owners have ever received any compensation for slave volunteers so enlisted, or service so lost.

And whereas on the 29th day of October, in the year 1864, the Governor of Maryland, in pursuance of authority vested in him, did, by his proclamation, declare that the constitutional form of government, framed and adopted by a convention of delegates, of the people of Maryland, on the 6th day of December, in the year 1864, had been adopted by a majority of the voters of the said State, and would go into effect as the proper constitution and form of government of the said State, superseding the one then existing, on the first of November, 1864.

And whereas on the said first day of November, 1864, the said constitution went into full operation as the supreme State law, and by the 24th article of the declaration of rights of the said constitution slavery was abolished in this State, and all persons held to service or labor as slaves were thereby declared to be free, whereby the private property of large numbers of the loyal citizens of Maryland to the value of many millions of dollars, which had been from the foundation of the government, State and Federal, by the principles of universal public law recognized in all governments founded in justice and law, as well as by the most solemn guarantees of the constitution of the State and of the United States, down to the first day of November, 1864, secured to the owners thereof, was taken away from the said owners, and no "compensation for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system," has been made by giving to this "State pecuniary aid," according to the faith of the federal government, solemnly pledged by the joint resolution aforesaid; although in anticipation of its observance, by section 45 of the third article of said constitution it was provided that "the General Assembly shall have power to receive from the United States any grant or donation of land, money or securities for any purpose designated by the United States, and shall administer or distribute the sums according to the conditions of said grant."

And whereas, it is undeniable that the said "private property" was taken from the owners thereof as aforesaid at the instance, and for the most part by the agency, of the federal government of the Union in a time of civil war, for the use and purposes of the said government in successfully carrying on the said war.

And whereas no State in the Union, from the adoption of the federal constitution hitherto, has more faithfully kept her plighted faith, or more promptly met and discharged every obligation to the federal government and to her sister States than Maryland:

Therefore be it and it is hereby resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, on behalf of her loyal citizens whose private property has been taken as aforesaid, that the State of Maryland has a good, valid and just claim upon the government of the United States for reasonable and adequate compensation for the said property; and that it ought not to be doubted that the federal government, when the passions excited by the late unhappy civil war shall have subsided, will recognize the justice of the said claim, and faithfully perform her manifest duty in regard to it.

And be it further resolved, That the General Assembly ought to provide by law for taking and perpetuating the evidence of the number and value of the persons held to labor and service as aforesaid by the loyal citizens of Maryland, and so as aforesaid discharged from such service and labor.

ISAAC D. JONES, Chm'n.
EDWARD HAMMOND,
PHILIP F. THOMAS,
RICH'D B. CARMICHAEL,
DANIEL C. BRUCE.

A NOVEL AUCTION.—The Cambridge (Md.) Intelligencer of Saturday says:

Quite a novel auction will take place at the Court House door to-day precisely at 12 o'clock. It will be nothing less than an auction of debts—very bad ones at that—due Mr. Jere. Irwin of this town. Mr. I. being, as he says in his hand-bill, "sadly in need of funds," and despairing of being able to collect in the usual way, is determined to dispose of his bad bills to the highest bidder.