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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.

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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.

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L. J. COX, JR. J. A. MERRITT.

COX & BROWN,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain and Country Produce Generally,
NO. 10 BOWLY'S WHARF,
jy9-y. Corner of Wood St., BALTIMORE

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD,
Commission Merchant,
No. 2 BOWLY'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Particular attention given to the sale of Grain and Produce. Consignments are respectfully solicited. jan19y.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. P. FRANCIS.
WM. T. TOMLINSON.

TOMLINSON & FRANCIS,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Grain, Live Stock, and Country Produce generally,
No. 96 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.
☞Orders for Groceries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other merchandise, will be promptly filled nov4-y.

T. N. GOULD. I. REYNER DUKES. W. G. NICHOLSON.

GOULD, DUKES & CO.,
PRODUCE
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 102 Light Street,
(Opposite E. S. S. Wharves,)
BALTIMORE.
☞Consignments of Grain and all kinds of Produce solicited. Orders for Groceries, Liquors, &c., promptly attended to.
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SHEUBROOK, WOODALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain and all kinds of Country Produce,
NO. 124 LIGHT ST. WHARF, Opposite the wharf of Slaughter's Steamboat Line,
BALTIMORE.
All consignments are thankfully received and promptly attended to. feb3.

TO FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, And Country Merchants.
ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE
Flour, Grain, Clover and Flax Seed, Tobacco, Hay, Lumber, Staves, Bark, Sheep, Calves, Poultry, Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Game, Vegetables, Wool, Rags, Furs, Skins, Fruit, green and dry, &c.,
Can have them well sold at the Highest Price in Baltimore, with full returns always within ten days of their reaching the city, by fowarding to the Commision House for Country Produce of
F. E. MARINE,
N. E. Corner of Frederick and Pratt Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.
☞The highest charge made is five per cent. Goods of every description, (except Liquors,) purchased and forwarded with despatch, when either cash or trade accompanies the order.
By consent I refer to the following certificates:
BALTIMORE, Feb. 25th, 1864.
Having known Mr. FLETCHER E. MARINE for many years past, we take pleasure in stating that we know him to be a gentleman in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, in the transaction of business. He is prompt, attentive, obliging and reliable. John W. Randolph, Cashier Fell's Point Bank; Isaac P. Cook, Register of Wills; Armstrong & Berry, Booksellers; Robert Turner, dealer in Fertilizers; John W. Bruff & Co., Dry Goods; E. & S Frey, Druggists; Rev. C. B. Tippett, East Baltimore Conf.; Rev. Andrew Manship, Phila. Conf.

ROCK HALL, Kent Co, Md., Dec. 21, 1863.
This is to certify, that during the last six years, I have been both directly and indirectly connected with Mr. F. E. Marine, in business; and take pleasure in stating that during that time I have always found him a practical, industrious, business man, of most unquestionable integrity, possessing the confidence of all the business men who know him.
Yours, most respectfully, C. A. LEARY.
apr15—y.

Peninsular Machine Works.
J. T. BUDD. T. R. SHARP.
BUDD & SHARP,
PROPRIETORS,
Successors to A. Peters, MIDDLETOWN, Del.
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
And IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.
Threshing and Reaping Machines, Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Mill Work, Clark Co's Sorgo Mills and Pans, Iron and Brass Castings, and Forgings of every description. Repairing done promptly and in the best manner. Iron Railing of a variety of patterns. Dwelling and Cemetery Lots enclosed. d16y.

DRESSING FOR CHURCH.

Has anybody heard the bell?
You have?—dear me, I know full well!
I'll never dress in time—
For mercy's sake, come help me, Luce,
I'll make my toilet very spruce,
This silk is quite sublime!

Here, lace this gaiter for me—do;
"A hole!" you say? plague take the shoe,
Please, Lucy, try and hide it—
Just think, it's Sunday, and, my soul,
I cannot wear it with a hole!
The men will surely spy it.

They're always peeping at our feet,
(Tho', to be sure, they needn't peep,
The way we hold our dresses:)
I'll disappoint them, though, to-day?
"And cross myself," pray did you say?
Don't laugh at my distresses!

Now, Lucie, pray feel my waterfall,
Do you think it large? ain't it too small?
What bother these things give.
My Rats and Mice, do they set straight?
Please hurry, Lucie, I know I'm late—
"There's Willie," as I live.

How splendidly the silk will rustle!
(Please hand my "self-adjusting bustle,"
My corset and my hoop.)
There now, I'll take five skirts or six—
Do hurry, Lucie, and help me fix,
You know I cannot stoop!

"How shall I say my prayers to-day?"
As if girls went to church to pray!
How can you be so foolish?
Here, damp this ribbon in cologne;
"What for?" to paint, you silly one!
Now, Lucie, don't be mulish.

Now then, my hat—how he abhors
This thing—its big as all out doors—
The frightful sugar-scoop!
Thank Heaven, my cloak is handsome, too,
It cost enough to be, I know—
(Straighten this horrid hoop)!

My handkerchief and gloves you'll find
Just in that drawer. Luce, are you blind?
(Does my dress trail)?
It's all the fashion, now, you know,
(Pray, does the paint and powder show
Through my loose vail?)

Thank you, my dear, I b'lieve I'm dressed;
The saints be praised! the day of rest
Comes only once in seven,
For it, on all the other six,
This trouble I should have to fix,
I'd never get to Heaven!

THE FIRST ARMY WAGON.—The Quartermaster's Department proposes to send to the World's Fair at Paris, France, advertised to be held in the spring, a novelty in the shape of the first army wagon used by the national army during the rebellion. This wagon campaigned against Richmond under McClellan, Burnside and Hooker. Following Hooker to Tennessee it was transferred to that army, and was with Sherman in his grand march to the sea, and from Savannah to Washington.

PUT OUT THE LATCH STRING.—In the course of debate in the House of Representatives a few days since, Mr. Delany, of Ohio, said he was ready to admit the members from Arkansas and Tennessee to this floor, and it was due to the country that this be done speedily. In referring to these remarks the New York Times says, "her representatives are true and loyal men; and yet they keep knocking in vain at the doors of Congress. Why not at once, in a spirit worthy of an enlightened and patriotic people, put out the 'latch-string."

TOBACCO.—There are about thirty species of tobacco, all possessing nearly the same properties. It is said the plant was first found in Yucatan. It was taken to Spain, and from thence to Portugal.—From Portugal it was carried to different European kingdoms. Snuff taking commenced in Paris, Catherine de Medicis, being its first patron Soon after the settlement of America, it became an important article of commerce, and 120 pounds was the stipend paid for a wife by some of the early settlers of Virginia. The editor of the California Farmer asks—"Was it the practice in early days for the women in old Virginia to smoke their gallants into matrimony?"

ONIONS AND POULTRY.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of cornmeal is an improvement.—*Genesee Farmer.*

GEN. LEW. WALLACE.—A dispatch from Saint Louis, says "Gen. Lew. Wallace is in the city. The reports of the General's implication in Mexican filibustering schemes are unfounded, he having settled down to a quiet practice of law in Crawfordsville."

NEVER in the history of East Tennessee has a greater interest been manifested by her citizens on the subject of religion, religious revivals being in progress all over the land, and hundreds are being added to the various denominations of the Christian church.

A would-be prophet down south lately said in one of his sermons that "he was sent to redeem the world and all things." Whereupon a native pulled out a Confederate shin-plaster, and asked him to fork over the specie for it.

THOUGH a man has all other perfections and wants *discretion*, he will be of no great consequence in the world; but if he has this single talent in perfection and but a common share of others, he may do what he pleases in his particular station of life.

MASS MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Speech of President Johnson.

THE RADICAL LEADERS DENOUNCED.

A mass meeting was held at Grover's Threatre, in Washington, on Thursday, Feb. 22d, to endorse the reconstruction policy of the President and his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many were unable to obtain admittance. A large number of persons were also addressed from outside stands. A series of resolutions were adopted, which were presented to the President by a committee after the meeting had adjourned. In the meantime, a very large concourse of persons gathered at the Executive Mansion, and the President, upon receiving the resolutions, addressed the multitude in a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he "handled without gloves" the radicals in Congress who are throwing impediments in the way of reconstruction and endeavoring to subvert the Government. We give the following extracts:

One portion of our countrymen advocated that institution in the South; another opposed it in the North, and it resulted in creating two extremes. One, in the South, reached the point at which they were prepared to dissolve the Government of the United States to secure and preserve their peculiar institution; and in what I may say, on this occasion, I want to be understood. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to this peculiar institution in the South, and who went to the extreme of being willing to break up the Government to get clear of it. [Applause.] I am talking to you to day in the common phrase, and assume to be nothing but a citizen, and one who has been fighting for the Constitution and to preserve the Government. Those two parties have been arrayed against each other, and I stand before you to-day as I did in the Senate of 1860, in the presence of those who were making war on the Constitution, and who wanted to disrupt the Government, to denounce, as I did then in my place, those who were so engaged as traitors. I have never ceased to repeat, and as far as efforts could go, to carry out the sentiments I then uttered. [Cheers.]

I have already remarked that there were two parties—one for destroying the Government to *preserve* slavery, and the other for breaking up the Government to *destroy* slavery. The objects to be accomplished were different, it is true, so far as slavery is concerned, but they agreed in one thing, and that was the breaking up of the Government. They agreed in the destruction of the Government, the precise thing which I have always stood up to oppose, whether the disunionist comes from the South or from the North. I stand now where I did then, to vindicate the union of these States and the Constitution of the country. [Applause.]

When rebellion or treason manifested itself in the South I stood by the Government. I said I was for the Union with slavery, or I was for the Union without slavery. In either alternative I was for my Government and the Constitution.—[Applause.] The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and with its physical power has put down treason in the field. Yes, the section of country which arrayed itself against the Government has been put down by the Government itself. Now, what do these people say? We said, no compromise. We can settle this question with the South in eight and forty hours. How? Disband your armies, acknowledge the Constitution of the United States and obey the laws, and the whole question is settled. Well, their armies have been disbanded. They come forward now in a spirit of magnanimity and say: "We were mistaken. We made an effort to carry out the doctrine of Secession and dissolve the Union. That we have failed, and, having traced this thing to its logical and physical consequences and results, we now again come forward and acknowledge the flag of our country, and obedience to the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws." [Cheers.] I say, then, when you have yielded to the law; when you acknowledge your allegiance to the Government, I am ready to open the doors of the Union and restore you to your old relations to the Government of our fathers." [Prolonged applause.] Who, I ask, has suffered more for the Union than I have? I shall not now repeat the wrongs or sufferings inflicted upon me, but it is not the way to deal with a whole people in the spirit of revenge.

But, my countrymen, after having passed through the rebellion, and given such evidence as I have, though men croak a great deal about it now [laughter], when I look back through the battle-fields and see many of these brave men, in whose company I was in parts of the rebellion, where it was most difficult and doubtful to be found; before the smoke of battle has scarcely passed away; before the blood shed has scarcely congealed; what do we find? True, the rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the Government in the field, but is that the only way in which we can have rebellion? They struggled for the breaking up of your Government, but, before they are scarcely out of the battle-field, and before our brave men have scarcely returned to their homes to renew the ties of affection and love, we find ourselves almost in the midst of another rebellion. [Applause.]

The war to suppress one rebellion was to prevent the separation of the States, and thereby change the character of the government and weaken its power. Now, what is the struggle? There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the government in the hands of the few, and thereby bring about a consolidation which is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation. [Enthusiastic applause.] We find that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. What are they? We find that the government can be revolutionized and be changed without going into the battle field.

Sometimes, revolutions the most disastrous to the people are effected without shedding blood. The substance of our government may be taken away, leaving only the form and shadow. Now what are the attempts. What is being proposed? We find that, in fact, by an irresponsible central directory, nearly all the powers of the government are assumed without even consulting the legislative or executive departments of the government. Yes, by a resolution reported by a committee upon whom all the legislative power of the government has been conferred.

That principle in the constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and House of Representatives, to be the judges of the election and qualification of its own members, has been virtually taken away from those departments of the government and conferred upon a committee, who must report before they can act, under the constitution, and allow members duly elected to take their seats. By this rule they assume that there must be laws passed; that there must be recognition, in respect to a State in the Union, with all its practical relations restored, before the respective Houses of Congress, under the Constitution, shall judge of the election and qualification of its own members. What position is that? You have been struggling for four years to put down the rebellion; you denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State had the right to go out; you said that they had neither the right nor power. The issue has been made and it has been settled that a State has neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union; and when you have settled that by the executive and military power of the government, and by the public judgment, you turn round and assume that they are out, and shall not come in. [Laughter and cheers.] I am free to say to you as your Executive that I am not prepared to take any such position.

I said to the Senate, in the very inception of the rebellion, that the States had no right to go out, and that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled, and I cannot turn round now and give the direct lie to all I profess to have done in the last four years.

I say that when they comply with the constitution—when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted—when they yield obedience to the law—I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored. [Long cheers.] But then, gentlemen, as we swing round the circle, I have fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed Davis and Toombs and the Slidells, and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat; and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men—I care not by what name you call them—[a voice, call them traitors]—who still stand opposed to the restoration of the union of these States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the restoration of this Union. I am still in favor of this great government of ours going on and following out its destiny. [A voice, Give us the names.]

A gentleman calls for their names.—Well, suppose I should give them. [A voice: "We know them."] I look upon them—I repeat it, as President or as a citizen—as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them as were the men who fought against us. [A voice: "What are the names?"] I say, Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. [Tremendous applause.] I say, Charles Sumner. [Great applause.] I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe, are among them. [A voice: "Give it to Forney."

Some gentleman in the crowd says give it to Forney. I have only to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. [Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country. I stand for the constitution, where I placed my feet from my entrance into public life. They may traduce me; they may slander me; they may vituperate; but let me say to you that it has no effect upon me. And let me say in addition, that I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies.—(Applause, and a cry of "the people will sustain you.")

I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, and not only insinuated, but said decidedly—the insinuation has been given in high places—that if such a usurpation of power had been exercised two hundred years ago in a particular reign, it would have cost a certain individual head.

What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of? None, none. The usurpation I have been guilty of has always been standing between the people and the encroachment of power. And because I dared say in a conversation with a fellow-citizen, and a Senator too, that I thought amendments to the constitution ought not to be so frequent; that their effect would be that it would lose all its dignity; that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a short time; because I happened to say, that if it was amended, such and such amendments should be adopted, it was a usurpation of power that would have cost a king his head, at a certain time.—[Laughter and applause.] And in connection with this subject, it was explained by the same gentleman "that we were in the midst of earthquakes—that he trembled, and could not yield." [Laughter.]

Yes, there is an earthquake coming—there is a ground swell coming of popular judgment and indignation. That's true. The American people will speak by their instincts, and they will know who are their friends and who their enemies.

I have occupied all positions under this government, beginning with an alderman, and running through all branches of the Legislature. [A voice: "From a tailor up."] Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. [Tremendous applause.] Now that did not discomfort me in the least; for when I used to be a tailor, I had the reputation of being a good one, and of making close fits. [Great laughter.] Always punctual with my customers, and always did good work. [A voice: "No patchwork."] No, I don't want any patchwork—I want a whole suit. But we will pass by this little facetiousness.

My friends may say, You are president; you must not talk about such things.—When principles are involved, my countrymen--when the existence of my country even is imperilled—I will act as I have on former occasions, and speak what I think.

I was saying that I had held nearly all positions—from alderman, through both branches of Congress to that which I now occupy; and who is there that will say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem, or made a promise he did not fulfil—who will say that he has ever acted otherwise than in fidelity to the great mass of the people?

They may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witness. I do not want, by inuendoes—by indirect remarks in high places, to see the man who has assassination brooding in his bosom exclaim: This Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way! I make use of a very strong expression, when I say *that I have no doubt the intention was to incite assassination*, and so get out of the way the obstacle from place and power. Whether by assassination or not, there are individuals in this Government who want to destroy our institutions and change the character of the Government. Are they not satisfied with the blood that has been shed? Does not the murder of Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath of the opponents of this Government?—Are they still unslaked? Do they still want more blood? Have they not got honor and courage enough to obtain their objects otherwise than by the sword of the assassin? [Cries of "no," "no."] I am not afraid of assassins attacking me where a brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguise, his footsteps noiseless. If it is blood they want, let them have courage enough to strike like men. I know they are willing enough to wound, but are afraid to strike. [Applause.] If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and the preservation of this Government in its original purity of character, let it be shed; but when it is shed let an altar to the Union be erected, and then if it is necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a fit libation to the union of these States. [Great applause.] But let the opponents of this Government remember that when it is poured out, "the blood of the martyrs will be the seed of the church." [Applause.]

In the Constitution of the country, even that portion of it which provides for the amendment of the organic law, says that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its representation in the Senate. And now what do we find? We find the position taken that States shall not be represented, that we may impose taxes, that we may send our tax gatherers to every region and portion of a State, that the people are to be oppressed with taxes; but but when they come here to participate in the legislation of the country, they are met at the door and told, no, you must pay your taxes, you must bear the burdens of the Government, but you must not participate in the legislation of the country, which is to affect you through all time. Is this just? [Cries of no, no.]—Then I say, let us admit into the councils of the nation those who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal; those men who acknowledge their allegiance and swear to support the Constitution. It is all embraced in that.

I know some do not attach so much importance to this principle as I do, but one principle we carried through the Revolution was, that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that principle as laid down in fundamental laws by our fathers. If it was good then it is now. It is a fundamental principle that should be adhered to as long as free government lasts. I know that it was said by some during the rebellion that our Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid away—that in the time of war and rebellion there was no Constitution. Well, we know that sometimes, from the very great necessity of the case, that we must do unconstitutional things in order to preserve the Constitution itself. But if while the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up as a parchment; if it was violated in some particulars to save the Government, there may have been some excuse to justify it. But now that peace has come, now that war is over, we want a written Constitution, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, unroll it, reread it, and understand its provisions. Now, if you have saved the Government by violating the Constitution in time of war, you can only save it in peace by preserving the Constitution, and the only way to preserve it is by a strict adherence to the Constitution of our fathers as it is now unfolded. It must now be read and understood by the American people.

I come here to-day, as far as I can, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution, and to save it, for it does seem to me that encroachment after encroachment is proposed. I stand to-day prepared, as far as I can, to resist these encroachments upon the Constitution and Government. Now that we have peace, let us enforce the Constitution. Let us live under it and by its provisions. Let it be printed in blazing characters, as it were, in the heavens, penetrated with stars, that all may read and understand. Let us consult that instrument. Let us digest its provisions, understand them and understanding abide by them.

I tell the opponents of the Government I care not from what quarter they come, whether from the East, West, North or South, you who are in the work of breaking up this Government by amendments to the Constitution, that the principles of free government are deeply rooted in the American heart. All the powers combined, I care not of what character they are, cannot destroy that great instrument, that great Charter of Freedom. They may seem to succeed for a time, but their attempts will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean and confine them to limits. They may think it can be done by a concurrent resolution, but when it is submitted to the people's judgment and to the popular will, they will find they might as well undertake to introduce a resolution to repeal the law of gravity as to keep the Union from being restored. It is just about as plausible to resist the law of gravity, which binds as to a common centre, as that great law of gravity which will bring back these States and replace them in their relations.

All these conspiracies and machinations, North and South, cannot prevent it. All that is wanted is time until the American people can get to know what is going on. I would the whole American people could be assembled here to-day as you are. I wish we had an ampitheatre capacious enough to hold these thirty-one millions of people, that they could be here and witness the struggle that is going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers.—They would settle this question. They would see who it is and how it is, and what kind of spirit is manifested in breaking up this free Government. Yes, when they come to see the struggle and understand who is for and who is against them, if you could make them perform the part of Gladiators, in the first tilt you would find the enemies crushed and helpless.

I have tried to do my duty. I know that some people, in their jealousy, have made the remark that the White House is President. Just let me say that the charms of the White House, and all that sort of flummery, has less influence with me than with those who are talking about it. The little I eat or wear does not amount to much. That required to sustain me and my little family is very little, for I am not a feeding man, though in one sense of consanguinity or affinity, I am akin to everybody. The conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country is all the reward I have.

In conclusion of what I have to say, let me ask this vast concourse, this sea of upturned faces, to go with me—or I will go with you—and stand around the Constitution of our country; it is again unfolded, and the people are invited to read and understand it, and to maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the principles of our fathers, though the heavens fall; and then, though factions array their transient forces to give vituperation after vituperation in the most virulent manner, I intend to stand by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety, as the paladium of our civil and religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest close around him.

Accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the indulgence you have given me in my extemporaneous remarks. Let us go on, forgetting the past and looking only upon the future, and trusting to Him that can control all that is on High and here below, and hoping that hereafter our Union will be restored, and that we will have peace on earth and good will towards men.