Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*. That this act shall not be repealed without the consent of a majority of the Senators and Delegates of the Eastern Shore, which consent shall be ascertained by their voters, to be taken and recorded on the journal of the respective houses.

Mr. Vickers said that under the constitution of 1776 there was a provision that no act which effected the Eastern Shore should become a law unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Legislature. This provision, however, was not in the present constitution, and the object of the section proposed was to preserve inviolate this privilege to a United States Senator, unless a majority of the members from the Eastern Shore were willing to concede the point. This provision as to residence must mean something. It should be observed in good faith in all future time. It was not possible that the Legislature would place on the statute-book a law not enacted in good faith, to be repealed at any moment. If the provision relating to residence and re-enacting the law was in good faith, and designed to be observed in future, then this amendment was fair and just. He only asked this security as a guarantee of good faith.

Mr. Ohr seemed to him that this bill, as it came from the House, with the amendment now proposed, was an anomaly in legislation. It undertook to repeal and at the same time re-enacted an act for which there was no precedent in legislation. It was a violation of the constitution of the State of Maryland, and hence he proposed to strike out section 2. Under the proposed amendment no bill repealing the act could become a law by a vote of a majority of the members of the two houses of the Legislature. The amendment proposes that not the Legislature, but members from the Eastern Shore, shall control the action of the two houses. It really seemed to him child's play to repeal and revive an act in the same bill, and to make it imperishable by requiring two-thirds to assent to its future repeal.

He submitted to the gentleman, (Mr. Vickers,) as a legal proposition, that such power was not in the Legislature. He had never heard of its exercise in or out of the State. Members from the Eastern Shore, asked for the repeal this law, and as they have surrendered a prerogative right, why should we make it a perpetuity in the future? No judicial mind would pronounce it legal. He hopes the Senator would adopt some other mode to accomplish his purpose.

Mr. Vickers replied that the action of this House or Legislature was not dependent on that of any other. He was aware as a legal proposition, that one Legislature could not bind or control another. The Legislature of 1809 said that one of the Senators "shall" always be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore, and yet this Legislature was about to disregard that provision. If this amendment should be adopted, it would give a solemnity to the proceeding which would be respected in the future.

The amendment was lost—yeas 5, nays 18.

Mr. Tome moved to strike out the last section giving effect to the bill on its passage, which was lost, and this being the second reading, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Davis of Caroline, moved a suspension of the rules and that the bill be read a third time.

Mr. Stevenson said this was an attack of the enemy. The friends of the bill did not wish the rules suspended. He moved that the Senate adjourn.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senitorial Election.—On motion of Mr. Hammond, the House proceeded to vote viva voce for the United States Senator from Maryland as prescribed by the act of Congress of 1866.—The Speaker directed the clerk to call the roll, and the members announced their vote with the following result:

The votes of the conservatives were destributed as follows: Hon. E. F. Chambers, 3 votes Hon. R. B. Charmichael, 2 votes; Hon. Isaac D. Jones, 6 votes; Hon. Jas T. Earle, 8 votes; Hon. Samuel Hambleton, 4 votes; E. Leeds Keer, Esq., 5 votes; H. H. Neale of Queen Anne's 1 vote; E. K. Wilson of Worcester, 6 votes; L. L. Waters, of Somersent, 5 votes; George Vickers, Esq., 1 vote; Horace Beck, Esq., 6 votes; Hon. A. H. Evans, 3 votes; W. H. Neal, Esq., 1 vote; Dr. G. R. Dennis, 2 votes; Hon. Philip F. Thomas, 3 votes; Hon. John W. Crisfield, 5 votes. The radicals voted 20 votes for Hon. J. A. J. Creswell.

The following is the vote in detail for Senator. It is, of course a scattring vote:

For Horace Beck, Esq.—Messrs. Isreal, Hooper, Knott, Kraft, Lankford and Stevens.

For Hon. Alex. H. Evans—Messrs. Lindsey Magraw and Whittaker.

For W. H. Neal—Gov. Thomas.

For Dr. G. R. Dennis—Messrs. Welch and Beck.

For Hon. J. A. J Creswell—Messrs. Appleman, Baker, Bamford, Benton, Bishop, Bruce, Buhrman, Criswell, Gilpin, Gore, Gorsuch, Haller, Hoffine, Linthicum, McCulley, Poole Rouzer, Steiner, Tobey and Wampler.

For Hon. John W. Crisfield—Messrs. McCulloh, Nelson, Spicer, Whiteford and Wilson.

For Hon. E. F. Chambers—Messrs. Miller, (Speaker), Hall and Kerr.

For Hon. R. R. Carmichael—Messrs. Neal and Pitts.

For Hon. Isaac D. Jones—Messrs. Bixler, Boswell, Davis, of Baltimore city, Feig, Thomson and Waltmyer.

For Hon. Philip F. Thomas—Messers. Davis of Charles, Morgan and Williams

For Hon. James T. Earle—Messrs. Burche, Calvert, Hatton and Magruder.

For Hon. Samuel Hambleton—Messrs. Aydelott, Dawson, Hersey and Jump.

For E. Leeds Keer—Messrs. Clark, Ford Hutchins, Nicolas and Smith.

For W. H. Neale, of Queen Anne's—Judge Carmichael.

For E. K. Wilson of Worcester—Messrs. Coleman, Flaherty, Gordy, Neilson, Robson and Turner.

For L. L. Waters—Messrs. Dennis, Hammond, Jones, King and Parsons.

For George Vickers—Hon. A. H. Evans.

The call of the roll having been concluded, the Speaker stated that no further action upon the subject was to be had until to morrow, when one vote of both houses would be taken on joint ballot, at 12 o'clock.

[The object of the conservatives was to postpone an election until the bill in the Senate repealing the Eastern Shore law is passed, although they acted in perfect compliance with the act of Congress requiring a vote to be taken on the second Tuesday after the meeting of the Legislature.]

The House adjourned until to morrow at 11 o'clock.

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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1867

EASTON, MD.

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AT this Office, to learn the Printing business, a boy 15 or 16 years old, fair education and of moral character. [jan 26-tf

☞ A Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the Maryland Legislature has passed an act abolishing the article in the code permitting the sale of negroes into slavery as a punishment for crime. There will hereafter be no distinction in the State in the mode of punishing white and black criminals.

The Senate adopted a report against suspending the bounties to colored soldiers.

Both Branches of the Baltimore city Councils on Wednesday, took action in relation to the law passed by the Legislature providing for a new election for Mayor and City Councils. The first branch passed resolutions protesting against the law as an invasion of the rights of the city, and asking the protection of Congress.

The second branch passed a resolution appropriating $20,000 to be used by the Mayor in testing the legality of the law passed by the Legislature.

The other branch passed the resolution appropriating $20,000 to-night, and it has been approved by the Mayor, and is now ready.

The Baltimore *American* of Thursday also says, that Mr. Bowie's (Democrat) resolution proposing to suspend the payment of the State bounties to colored men enlisted in the United States service—which was introduced the day after Congress had passed a law to stop the payment of the United States bounties to slave owners—was taken up. An adverse report had been made upon it from the Committee on Federal Relations, which Mr. Bowie himself supported, stating that his motives had been uninterpreted, that he did not intend to place the Legislature of the State in an attitude of antagonism to Congress; and the faith of the State being pledged to the payment of the bounties in question, he would vote against his own resolution, which he accordingly did, and the unfavorable report thereon was concurred in."

We think it very probable that had we not a Congress in session that will not spare the rod to evil doers that Mr. Bowie, would never have taken the second sober thought.

☞ We believe there has been nothing new or startling transpired in this section since our last issue. The tramping of horses, the flying sleighs and the music of the bell(*es*) has been the order of the day. There have been a few bruises, caused in various ways; some by not standing up and others because they were bad navigators, or didn't care how the wind blew so "I lay me down to sleep." No one has been killed, no one frozed, none eloped and but few married though the thermometer has stood at freezing point for some time. Partridges, rabbits, &c., are faring bad, however, from the fact that the vegetable world has so long been hid by the snowy covering which has entirely enwrapt it. In fact game of no sort is worth hunting for except the "pigeon" which is sprightly and quick and does not depend upon groveling in the dirt, but soars aloft for its prey; but none except the best marksmen can secure it.—Take it all together it has been a severe winter.

P. S.—FROM MIRTH TO SADNESS.—We had scarcely put down our "stick" from setting the above paragraph, when our attention was attracted by a crowd near the store of Mr. Samuel Patchett, and on repairing to the spot we ascertained that a collision and sad accident had taken place, as follows: Just a short time previous Mr. M. G. Feddeman passed down the street with himself and two other gentlemen in the sleigh, and passed out near the Easton Academy at a moderate gait, but on turning a corner the sleigh upset, Mr. Feddeman jumping out, but losing his foot-hold and fell, and the other two thrown out. By this means the horse got loose and ran full speed up Dover street to Front just as Mr. F. G. Wright, his wife and a young man was passing in a two-horse sleigh, and in the twinkling of an eye the running horse of Mr. Feddeman jumped with full force into the sleigh as it was crossing his track, crushing both sleigh and people to the ground. The horses of Mr. Wright, then ran off, leaving the body of the sleigh and those that were in it all in a mass of ruins. It is supposed that Mrs. Wright's injuries are the most severe. Drs. Anderson and Willson were called in and rendered medical aid. It is feared that several of the ribs of Mrs. Wright are broken besides other internal injury. This accident occurred about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at eight o'clock, the hour of going to press Mrs. W. lay in a very critical condition. Of course Mr. Feddeman, especially, is very much exercised in mind over this sad occurrence.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the U. S. Senate on Monday, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer such property of the United States at Point Lookout, Maryland as may be necessary and of use to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers. The committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent massacre of United States troops at Fort Phil. Kearney. Several bills in relation to the Pacific Railroad were read and referred. The Tariff bill was considered and a number of important amendments adopted. Without including the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned until to-day.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the most interesting subject under consideration, so far as our Maryland readers are conserned—and in which the country generally is interested—was the preamble and resolution introuced by the Hon. Hamilton Ward, of New York, directing the Committee of Elections to inquire into the recent election of Maryland, and ascertain if the laws of the State disfranchising Rebels had been violated; if loyal voters were deterred from the polls and if the armed force of the United States was used by direction of the President of the United States and upon the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, and authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers. Mr. Phelps opposed the resolution, relating points of order against its reception, but after considerable discussion, during which Mr. Ward stated that he offerhd it at the request of a number of leading Unionists of Maryland, the resolution was adopted. [It will be remembered that on Friday both Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland refused, on the motion of the Republicans, to grant information on this subject, the majority voting almost in a body against it. The House of Delegates, however, reconsidered its action on Saturday and adopted the resolution of inquiry.] The Republicans of Maryland will be gratified, we are sure, with the action of the House, and will anxiously await the result of its investigation. A resolution was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Representation, declaring that on the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as well as those now pending, and those which may hereafter be proposed, the late Rebel States shall not be entitled to vote, and shall be incapable of accepting or rejecting any amendment until restored by Congress to their full power in the Union; and any amendment shall be declared adopted which shall be ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress. A bill regulating the powers of the Supreme Court was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. A bill regulating the sale of gold by the Treasury Department was passed. The Select Committee on the murder of United States Soldiers in South Carolina was directed to inquire into public whipping of United States citizens in North Carolina, particulary in Raleigh and its vicinity, and the burning to death of citizens in South Carolina when confined in jail. Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill was debated to the hour of adjournment.—An evening session was held at half-past seven o'clock, when the discussion was continued, and at ten o'clock the House adjourned.

☞ Hon. J. Dixon Roman, well known throughout the political circles of this State, as a man of ability, and a forcible speaker, died in Hagerstown last week.

NEW SUPPLY.—Mr. Jesse Hughes has just received from Baltimore, via Greensborough a fresh supply of Boots and Shoes. He invites his customers to call and examine them.

☞ C. M. Jump, Esq., of the Maryland Senate and Mr. R. T. Martin, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Comptroller's report and other legislative documents.

[Washington correspondence of the Easton Gazette.]

Congress, from the Gallery—The "Impeachment Bill"—Senator Sumner inveighs against the President—Reply of Hon. Reverdy Johnson—Bill for "additional compensation," &c., &c.

Probably at no time in the history of the nation, has a more profound and complete question presented itself before the American Congress, for adjustment, than that evolved by Mr. Ashley's bill, for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Some have said, for the sake of harmony in our national councils and the reputation of the country, if his administration is corrupt, let us endure it, during the remaining two years of his executive career. "Others claim that Mr. Johnson has already assumed an attitude of hostility to the true interests of the people which can result in naught but disaster to the country, while by his arrogance, bigotry and intolerance, he cannot fail to draw down upon our heads the redicule and contempt of the nations of Europe. I shall not attempt to elaborate this question, or argue its merits either way. Certainly this looks decidedly blue for the incumbent of the White House. Charles Sumner, the polished scholar, the refined gentleman and pure patriot, has openly declared war against him. On Thursday in his speech before the Senate, he alluded to "the state of beastly intoxication in which he appeared berore the people on the 4th of March, 1865;" his maudlin speeches through the country;" "his disgusting efforts of the 22d of February last," &c., in not the mildest tones. The fact is that he handled A. J. without gloves, and alledged most serious charges against him. He charges him with gross corruption and high misdemeanors in his executive capacity. Mr. Johnson of Md., replied at some length, regretting the intemperate heat of the gentleman from Mass.; believing that upon reflection he would perceive the injustice of his tirade. Space will not permit quotations from either speech, though both were masterly efforts. Mr. Loan, of Missouri, from the House, charged the President with complicity in the assasination of Mr. Lincoln. It is supposed that the House committee at New Orleans, are developing startling facts, the disclosure of which will appall the nation. Many, high in position will probably be involved in treachery, and a series of systematic atrocities and villanies, unfolded and brought to light.—The committee are unremitting in their efforts, and a report may be expected ere long. The bill giving additional compensation to clerks and other civil employees of the government, has passed the House and gone to the Senate for confirmation. This is a simple act of justice, giving 20 per centum additional on all salaris, for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1867. The present salaries are insufficient to meet the exorbitant rates of living in Washington, the caustic criticisms of the New York press to the contrary, notwithstanding. This measure was defeated at the last session, and many are anxiously awaiting the result of the reference to the Senate. On Friday last the conservatory attached to the White House was totally destroyed by *that great purifier*, fire. The loss is estimated at between two and three hundred thousand dollars. The green house contained plants which cannot be replaced. Some cactuses that date back to General Washington's time, magnificent full grown lemon tree, valuable camelia Japonicas, twenty years old, and other rare and valuable specimes were all consumed. The fire originated from some mismanagement of the furnaces by which the building was heated.

THOMAS.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Reconstruction of Baltimore City—Movement to Oust City Government—New Election in Two Weeks—The Writ of Habeas Corpus—Criminal Court's Power Limited—Senatorial Question not Decided—The New Police Law.

[Special Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

ANNAPOLIS, January 21, 1867.

There was but rather a slim attendance in the Senate and House to-day. Owing to the severe storm of last night, it was thought there would not be a quorum present of either House, but the morning train from Baltimore brought quite a number of members of both Houses and disappointed this apprehension.

THE EASTERN SHORE LAW.

In the Senate there were only sixteen members present, and Senator Waters, the anxiously looked for absentee, whose vote on the Eastern Shore law question is a matter of so much speculation, was again absent. So far as can be ascertained nothing definite is known as to his position in regard to this question—whether he will cast his vote for or against the repeal of the law which now lies as a stumbling block in the progress of Governor Swann toward the Senatorship.

The contested seat of Senator Ohr, the Republican member from Allegany, will doubtless be decided to-morrow against that gentleman and in favor of Mr. Spates, the Conservative Contestant, which will add one vote to the number understood to favor the repeal. According to some estimates this will make twelve votes in favor of the repeal of the law; but as it requires thirteen votes to pass the measure, and as the President of the Senate (the Lieutenant Governor) can only vote in case of a tie, and as there would, without Dr. Ohr, only be eleven votes in the negative, that gentleman (the Lieutenant Governor) would still be debarred of the pleasure of voting himself Governor.

GOVERNOR SWANN IMPATIENT.

According to the latest reports it is understood to be the determination of the friends of Governor Swann to elect him Senator on Thursday, whether the Eastern Shore law be repealed or not. The Governor is understood to be quite indignant at the delay, as showing a want of due respect for the "Great Seal of the State" and the Executive thereof.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

I learn that the last caucus of the friends of Governor Swann, held on Friday night, was by no means as harmonious as some of the previous consultations have been. Some of the high contracting parties were in a very unamiable mood. Some who were very confidently expected to have been present, to give in their adhesion and "sign the contract," were not on hand. Others proved to be weak in the faith, and altogether there was a good deal of tribulation in the camp; and after a brief session the concave separated in a very unhappy state.

"RECONSTRUCTION" OF BALTIMORE.

In the House, the great feature of the day's transaction, and one which I presume will in no small degree astonish the loyal people of Baltimore, showing up, as it does, in glaring colors the bold and utterly reckless and unscrupulous character of the legislation which is being enacted here, was the final passage of Mr. Neilson's bill, legislating out of office our entire City Government, and providing for a new election for Mayor and City Council on Wednesday, the 6th of February, just two weeks from next Wednesday.

This bill, which had previously passed the House, was to-day returned from the Senate with some slight amendments and immediately taken up, as a message from that body, and on motion to agree to the amendments made by the Senate, the bill was finally passed.

The bill is as follows:

A Bill entitled an Act to repeal the 4th, 7th, 15th, 16th and 20th Sections of Article 4th of the Public Local Laws of the City of Baltimore, relating to the qualification of Electors in the said city, and regulating the time for holding elections for Mayor and members of the City Council and the time for entering upon the duties of said office, and to re-enact the same with amendments.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the 4th, 7th 15th, 16th and 20th sections of Article 4th of the Public Local Laws, relating to the city of Baltimore be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following sections substituted in lieu thereof.

Section 4. The inhabitants of the city of Baltimore who possess the qualifications for electors of the House of Delegates, shall, on the first Wednesday of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in every second year thereafter, elect by ballot a person of known integrity, experience and sound judgment, twenty-five years of age or upwards, ten years a citizen of the United States, and five years a resident of said city next preceding the election, and assessed on the books of the Assessor with property in said city to the amount of five hundred dollars, to be Mayor of the city of Baltimore, to serve for the term of two years.

Section 7. And the salary of the Mayor first elected under the provisions of the law hereby enacted shall be $3,000, and thereafter he shall receive such salary as shall have been provided by ordinance previous to his election.

Section 15. An election for members of the First Branch shall be held on the first Wednesday of February, 1867, and on the same day in every year thereafter, and shall be held by wards, and no person shall be entitled to vote for any but the member of the ward of which he shall be a resident; and the qualification of the election of members of the City Council shall be the same as of election for Mayor.

Section 20. The City Council shall meet on the third Wednesday in the month of March, 1867, and on the same day in every year thereafter, and the number of days of their sitting in any one year shall not exceed ninety, but the Mayor may summon them to convene whenever, and so often as it may appear to him that the public service may require their deliberations; two-thirds of each Branch shall be a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day.

GETTING UNEASY.

I notice that some members of the House are getting uneasy in regard to the vast multiplication of officials. To-day a step in this direction was evinced in a movement getting rid of some portion of their superabundant supply of chaplains. The over-pious zeal of the House in voting themselves *five* chaplains, at $5 per day, a now beginning to be looked upon as a somewhat extravagant luxury, and so there is a prospect that for the remainder of the session our Legislators will endeavor to deny themselves by curtailing their religious privileges. All we have to say is, bear in mind gentlemen, we don't advise it. Your correspondent is certainly of opinion that no legislative body ever stood in need of more praying than does the present Legislature of Maryland. A. F.

ANNAPOLIS, January 23, 1867.

THE EASTERN SHORE LAW.

This morning there is quite an apparent intensification of interest manifested in regard to the question of the repeal of the Eastern Shore law. The arrival of Senator Waters and the expulsion of Senator Orb, and the probable effect these two circumstances will have on the "Repeal question," are themes of prime interest this morning—I have even heard of bets being wagered as to Senator Waters' vote.—Just think of betting as to which way the *waters* will flow, whether up hill or down—whether the *waters* of Somerset will reverse the order of nature and flow up hill to replenish "*Swann lake*" or continue to irrigate the Eastern Shore.

So far as I can ascertain, the position of Senators on this much vexed, and to not a few vexatious, question remains as given in *The American* of Wednesday—for repeal 12 (counting Mr Spates); against repeal 11; doubtful, 1.

What influences have been brought to bear upon this doubtful *one* during the past night remains to be developed. One thing I think is certain—Senator Waters has a will of his own, and cannot be influenced against his judgment and convictions. I hear that Mr. Swann's friends do not get any encouragement from him. He is evidently not an admirer of the present Executive of Maryland, and has no very great confidence in his political honesty. At all events, I venture the prediction that Mr. Waters will not be prepaired to aid in removing this stumbling block in Governor Swann's progress until the very last tithe of the bond has been paid down by the Conservatives; until they have yielded up the whole political power of the State into the hands of the Democracy by such legislation as will accomplish that much desired end.

Mr. Spates, the successor of Dr. Ohr, has not yet arrived, but will be here to-night. His vote is counted on by the friends of Mr. Swann as certain for "repeal," but as we understand, it is greatly desired by Governor Swann and his admirers to manage, if possible the repeal of the Eastern Shore law without the aid of Mr. Spates. Having a very wholesome dread of doing anything that may furnish even a pretext for objecting to Governor Swann's credentials when he reaches the United States Senate, they fear that, among other objections, it may be charged that the Senate of Maryland turned out a *Radical* Senator in order to procure a Conservative vote for the repeal of this most vexatious impediment.

CIVIL RIGHTS—WHOLESOME FEAR OF THE RADICAL CONGRESS.

This wholesome fear of what our Maryland legislations of the Democratic and Conservative schools are proud of denominating as the Radical Congress, was more than once made manifest to-day in the Senate and House. In the Senate, Mr. Henkle, of Anne Arundle county, moved to take up the bill repealing the obnoxious features of the Code in regard to the sale of negroes as a punishment for crime. He said he was anxious to have this bill passed in order to stop the clamors of the Radicals in Congress.—Mr. Bowie whilst favoring this bill, did so on the ground taken by Governor Swann, in his recent Message, that it was unjust to the white man, as making a discrimination against him in favor of the negro, immurging the former in dungeons and depriving him of his liberty, whilst the negro, sold into slavery as a punishment for crime had his liberty, &c. The Senator did not undertake to prove, however, that it was out of sympathy for the negro that the law directing him to be sold into slavery as a punishment, was originally put upon the statute book of the State.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The show of going through the form of voting for a United States Senator, was again re-enacted to-day at noon with the same result.—Governor Swann got *one* vote, and the result of the votes were, as usual, scattered broadcast over the State. In fact, the whole affair is getting to be a wearisome piece of foolery. The force has lost, by frequent repetition, what little interest it possessed in the way of novalty, and like a worne out sensational piece at the theatre, no longer "draws."

THE CONVENTION BILL.

In the House to-day the Convention bill was again under consideration, when quite an animated discussion took place on the question of representation and the merits of the bill generally.

Dr. Phelps, of Dorchester, is the course of his advocacy of the bill, bitterly denounced the present Constitution of the State the Convention which framed, and the mode in which it was adopted. The Convention of 1864 had but one idea—that of abolitionizing Maryland. Ideas brought here by New England influence, and the Constitution thus framed was fixed upon the unwilling people of Maryland by Federal bayonets. The Constitution of 1864 was not indigenous to the soil; it was a foreign importation, forced upon Maryland, as he said, by Federal bayonets, and was therefore not binding upon the State. By this means many of the people of Maryland had been reduced from affluence to abject poverty. Neither the State nor the General Government had a right to thus rob the people of Maryland of their property without compensation, and they would expect compensation. He repudiated the idea that emancipation was necessary as a war measure.

He denounced the course Congress was pursuing, trampling upon the people of the South with the iron heel of despotism. In regard to representation he said he wanted a mixed base of representation—territory and wealth and population. He wanted the colored people counted as population in fixing the basis of representation. He concluded with a fresh burst of indignation for the present Constitution of the State, which he characterized as a mongrel, miserable, despotic Constitution, adopted by a very small minority, with the aid of the soldiers' vote and Federal bayonets. He wanted to wipe out this Constitution with all the officers holding under it from the Governor to the lowest constable, though, he added, he would be willing to except the Governor for the good he had done!

Mr. Tobey, of Washington county, briefly replied to some of Mr. Phelps' denunciations. The people of Washington county knew what war was. They had suffered more than any other portion of the State. They knew what destruction of property meant, and, remembering who were the cause of the war, they considered the constitutional provision disqualifying those people just. They thought that those who had done this great wrong might well be excluded from the right to vote and hold office. Those citizens of Maryland who came with the Rebel army into the State and destroyed the property of its citizens were certainly guilty of treason, which were a crime as well deserving of punishment as felony and murder.

Mr. Toby, in conclusion, said, without urging anything against calling a convention, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, he warned the majority who favored this bill that, if unpleasant consequences ensued, those who passed this bill would be responsible.

Mr. Appleman, of Washington county, addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and particularly in opposition to the representation as proposed. He warned the House that Washington county would not submit to the injustice which this bill proposed. With regard to the proposition to count the negroes as a basis of representation, he said: "If you want to act consistent, let them vote. If the Southern counties want negroes to be represented as goods and chattles, why not let Western Maryland ask representation for horses and mules?" He again warned the friends of the Convention bill that if they forced the measure upon Western Maryland, in the face of the present Constitution, it would not be submitted to; and, said the speaker: "If we cannot have justice here, we will appeal to a higher tribunal!"

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CHILDREN'S LIVES SAVED FOR 50 CENTS.—Thousands of Children die annually of Croup. You mothers, if you would spend 50 cents and always have a bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in the house, you never need fear losing your little one when attacked with this complaint. It is now 18 years since I have put up my Liniment, and never heard of a child dying of Croup when my Liniment was used; but hundreds of cases of course have been reported to me, and many state if it was $10 per bottle they would not be without it. Besides which, it is is a certain cure for Cuts, Burns, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Mumps, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Spasms, Old Sores, and pains in the back and chest. No one once tries it who is ever without it. It is warranted perfectly safe to take internally. Full Directions with every bottle. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [jan 5-1y

☞ We find in Ayer's Almanac, (now ready for delivery gratis, by DAWSON & BRO., the remarkable statement that the temperature of the earth has not diminished more than 1-300th part of one degree Fahrenheit from 2000 years. To our inquiry how he could make such an assertion Dr. Ayer writes us the following answer. "Hipparchus gives the exact record of an eclipse in his time. This enables us to measure with extreme accuracy the earths' diurnal revolutions since to any eclipse now. Diminution of its heat would by consentration, shorten its axes and consequently its time of revolution on its axes. The data shows that this change has been only such as I state it, mathematically and indisputably true."—[New York Journal. jan 5-1m

$1.500 Per Year! We want Agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. [may 12-1y.

MARCHING ON!—Constantly advancing in public favor, throughout the United States, the British Colonies and Spanish America, and needing no Flourish of Trumpets to proclaim success, that standard article, CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, is now far ahead of any preparation of its class. People of Fashion, at length thoroughly understand the terrible consequences entailed by the use of metallic and caustic preparation, and admit the superiority of this famous vegetable Dye. Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Hair Dressers. [jan 5-1m

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches?—Our Grecian compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price $1.00—3 packages for $2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 133, Brooklyn, N. Y. [apr 15-1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the direction for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
jan 6-1y Williamsburg, Kings c., NY

NEW U. S. BOUNTIES, INCREASED PENSIONS

Under recent Act of Congress, Soldiers of 1861 2 and 3 are, in certain cases, entitled to an *additional Bounty* from the U. S.

Soldiers who were disabled in the late war by the loss of eye sight, arm, leg &c., &c., are entitled to an *Increase* of *Pension* of $25, $20 and $15. Widows and Orphans are also entitled INCREASE of Pension under late Act.

Persons writing for information will please state the Name of the Soldier, his Company and Regiment, with the date of enlistment and discharge or death; also, how much Bounty or Pension received, and if the Soldier is dead, give the name or names of the nearest of kin.

Address, (enclosing Postage Stamp for reply.)

WM. B. HILL,
Attorney at Law,
70 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
aug 11

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S
mar 26-1y EASTON, Md

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1867.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—White,—none offered.
Red—none offered.
CORN—White, 1 02a$1 04
OATS— 57a58 cts.

MARRIAGES.

STEWART—SPARKLIN.—Married at Landing Neck, Church on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Brandreth, Charles E. Stewart, to Alerine, eldest daughter of Samuel Sparklin, late sheriff of Talbot county.

ADAMS—FRAMPTON.—On the 22d of November, by Rev. J. Brandreth, Charles E. Adams, to Miss Lizzie F. Frampton, all of this county.

CLAYLAND—PRICE.—On the 3d inst., by the same, Calvin Q. M. Clayland, to Miss Henrietta Price, of this county.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT.—On the 15th instant, Hannah, wife of Joseph T. Bartlett, of Talbot county, and the daughter of W. E. Bartlett, of Baltimore.

HOPKINS.—Fell asleep in Jesus, December 13th, 1866, in Miles River Neck, Nathaniel Hopkins, in the 47th year of his age.

HUGHES.—On the 17th instant, in Easton, William Osker, aged 9 months, son of Jesse and Georgeanna Hughes.

Hearken to the Words of Wisdom and escape from Evil.

ALL persons indebted to me by note, account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the 10th of March next.

Persons are requested to pay due regard to this kindly admonition, as age and necessity have constrained me to take this method of closing up my business. The public's obedient and humble servant

jan 26-3t