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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
SAMUEL S. MAFFIT,
OF CECIL COUNTY.

For Commissioner of the Land Office:
WILLIAM L. W. SEABROOK,
OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

For Congress:
HON. JOHN W. CRISFIELD,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

For Commissioner of Public Works:
LEMUEL ROBERTS,
OF QUEEN ANN'S CO.

COUNTY TICKET.

For the State Senate:
WILLIAM F. SMYTH.

For the House of Delegates:
GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
COMEGYS COSDEN.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court:
JESSE K. HINES.

For Register of Wills:
JOSEPH P. IRELAND,

For Sheriff:
SAMUEL W. CALEB.

For State's Attorney:
JAMES B. RICAUD.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court:
WILLIAM GOODING,
JAMES BECK, (of George,)
ANDERSON W. MELVIN.

For County Commissioners:
JAMES H. EDES,
JOHN H. GEMMILL,
JAMES L. DAVIS.

For County Surveyor:
CHARLES H. BAKER.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

For Magistrates: JOHN T. HURTT, WILLIAM B. TURRIT.
For Constables: WILLIAM A. MILLER, JAMES TOWNSEND.
For Supervisor—WILLIAM MORRIS.

SECOND DISTRICT.

For Magistrates: WILLIAM WATTS, ELIJAH CROSSLEY.
For Constables: FRANKLIN R. ROUSE, THOMAS RATCLIFFE.
For Supervisor—JOHN NELSON.

THIRD DISTRICT.

For Magistrates: BENJAMIN H. START, A. PRICE.
For Constables: WILLIAM J. JONES, JAMES I. WILSON.
For Supervisor—GEORGE T. MOORE.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

For Magistrates: JAMES GRAVES, HENRY W. EARNEST.
For Constables: JOHN W. DUYER, GEO. C. ADKINSON.
For Supervisor—JOHN W. CARROLL.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

For Magistrates: JAS. E. BLACKISTON, ENOCH R. ROLAND.
For Constables: WM. W. COLEMAN,
For Supervisor—G. LEMON MASLIN.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The latest dispatch from General Rosecrans states that the situation of his army was unchanged, and that the Rebels had made no demonstrations against it. The Rebel accounts to Saturday last report the Southern army around Chattanooga within striking distance of the Federal lines. In the recent battles they *claim* to have captured seven thousand prisoners, twenty stands of colors, thirty-six pieces of artillery and fifteen thousand small arms, and put down their own loss in killed and wounded at twelve thousand.

The Federal troops on Morris Island still continue actively engaged in the construction of batteries and mounting of siege guns, with the object of attacking Charleston. The prosecution of this work, though not seriously retarded, was yet difficult of accomplishment on account of the severe fire to which the working parties are subjected by the batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands.

The expedition to Texas has not been abandoned in consequence of the late disaster at Sabine Pass. The movement will now be made overland, and the large force to be engaged in the undertaking were going forward as rapidly as the transportation facilities would admit, by way of Brashear City and Berwick Bay. The occupation of Texas may be regarded as a fixed fact.

Major General Schenck having obtained leave of absence from the command of the Middle Department, in order to enable him to take his seat in Congress, the President has ordered Brigadier General Erastus B. Tyler to assume the command in Baltimore during his absence. General Tyler has been for some time commander of the defences of Baltimore.

The statement which has recently obtained currency in the newspapers that Capts. Sawyer and Flynn who were selected to be hung by the rebel authorities are ill-treated at Richmond, is untrue. On the contrary, it is reported that the Government has received intelligence that they are now on a level with other prisoners, treated as well, and will soon be exchanged. Capt. Winder and Gen. Lee, who were imprisoned by our authorities as hostages for Capts. Sawyer and Flynn, have been restored to a similar status.

Jeff. Davis has ordered the release of all criminals in the State prisons, provided they join the Confederate army. If they acquiesce it will add 8,000 to their ranks of the very worst description of cut throats and outcasts.

Another bread riot occurred at Mobile on the 4th ult., the authors of the disturbance, as in the previous riot, being the wives and families of soldiers dragged from their homes by the Rebel rulers, and now suffering for food. One of the Alabama regiments was ordered by General Maury, commanding at Mobile, to suppress the disturbance, but refused to do duty, when one of the city militia companies undertook the task and was defeated and compelled to fly by the women. Peaceful measures finally prevailed. The rioters proclaimed their intention, if means were not speedily devised to relieve their sufferings, to burn the city. A number of the paroled Vicksburg prisoners are at Mobile, and are represented as suffering greatly from the want of food, and openly declare they will not fight in the Rebel army again.

Nine hundred and eighty-five drafted men of Boston are advertised as deserters.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

Some over-heated zealots in Maryland, in order to show themselves the "Simon Pures" of the supporters of the Government, and to commend themselves to the "powers that be" for office or something else, passed a resolution saying that "there is no such thing in times of rebellion as supporting the National Government without supporting the Administration of the National Government;" that "the measures of the President and the general policy of the Administration should, under the present trying circumstances of the country, be sustained by all true patriots in a spirit of generous confidence," &c. The authors and perpetrators of the above were ignorant of the views of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, which had been approved by the President, and they now find themselves arrayed against the opinions of both, and of uttering a heresy against the Administration, and bringing its authority into disrepute. On the 10th of November last, Secretary Seward addressed a letter to our Foreign Ministers, under the direction of the President, in which he says: "In this country, especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but *even essential to its stability*, to regard *the Administration* at any time existing, as *distinct* and *separable* from the *Government itself*, and to *canvass* the proceedings of the one without the *thought of disloyalty to the other*." "We are under obligations to save not only the integrity or unity of the country, but also its *inestimable and precious Constitution*." This is the language of wisdom and of patriotism.

DECLINED.—Wm. J. Jones, of Elkton, who was recently nominated for Congress in opposition to Mr. Crisfield, has declined. Having been previously nominated for the Legislature, he considers that the county has the first claim to his services! Or, in other words, as we understand it, Mr. Jones thinks he stands a better chance of being elected to the Legislature from Cecil county than of defeating Mr. Crisfield for Congress! The talk about his "first duty" being to his "fellow citizens of his own county," and especially when he informs us that he "expressly made known to the [county] convention his desire not to be a candidate," is all fudge, when the issue is between a seat in the Legislature and in Congress, with equal chance of an election to either. As soon might we expect to see a gentleman holding a seat in the State Senate decline an election as United States Senator. The simple fact in the case is, as we think, that Mr. Jones seeing he stood no possible chance of being elected, deemed it prudent to decline. He hopes that another candidate will be nominated, and consequently does not belong to that class of his party who object to opposition to Mr. Crisfield. He simply prefers that some other gentleman should be defeated!

ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES.—Officers from Baltimore, with authority from Colonel Birney, came to our town on Friday evening of last week, and remained until Wednesday morning last, during which time they recruited and sent away about three hundred negroes, nearly all of them slaves. These, added to the number previously taken from the neighborhood of Eastern Neck, make a total of about four hundred from our county alone. No discrimination was made between loyal and disloyal owners, but the slaves of both were taken alike, certificates of enlistment being given in all cases when demanded, though it was understood that only those who could establish their loyalty would receive compensation. But few slaveholders in this community have escaped loss, while many farmers are left without a single serviceable hand. In some instances boys, much too small for soldiers, were permittd to go away, but so far as our knowledge extends negro women were uniformly refused.—We are not advised whether further enlistments are to be made in our county.

AN APOLOGY.—The late hour at which the Comptroller's list of indebted officers was received, and the necessity for its publication this week, prevented us from going to press in time to mail our papers last evening. Our subscribers on the Elkton route will therefore please excuse us.

THE COLORED TROOPS TO BE CREDITED TO THE COUNTIES.—The Cambridge Intelligencer states, on the authority of Capt. Frazier, Provost Marshal, that the negro volunteers are to be credited to the counties in which they are enlisted; and that this is the only way in which he can credit the volunteers to the Congressional District without confusing his accounts. A letter from an officer of the War Department, previously published, elicited by an inquiry of Ex-Gov. Hicks, stated that the negro troops would be credited to the congressional district at large. If Marshal Frazier's plan is adopted, there will be no draft in this county, as the number of negroes already recruited here far exceeds our quota.

The same paper, which seems to be posted on all such matters, gives the following information as to how a loyal man may obtain compensation for his enlisted slaves:

"He will have to apply to Col. William Birney, Birney Barracks, Baltimore, for a certificate that his slaves have been enlisted in the service. After he has received this certificate, he will have to get another certificate from two Unionists vouching for his loyalty. He can then proceed to Washington, appear before the Board of Commissioners, present his certificate, and receive three hundred dollars for each slave the Government has taken from him. Those who cannot succeed in procuring vouchers for their loyalty, will of course receive no compensation."

HON. E. H. WEBSTER, the Union candidate for Congress in the second district of this State, and Colonel of the Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteers, has addressed a letter to the people of his district, accepting the nomination, and defining his position on the prominent topics of the times. In regard to emancipation in Maryland, he says:

"As I desire to conceal no political sentiment that I entertain, I will state to you my opinions in reference to emancipation in the State of Maryland, though I conceive that the question has but little connection with my duties, as your representative in Congress. I believe that this war, made in the interest of slavery, as was predicted before its commencement, by the friends of the Union, has virtually destroyed slavery in our State. It has taken contentment from the slave, and security of possession from the master. Its domestic features are already gone, while nothing is left but that which is unsatisfactory and hurtful I therefore favor Emancipation, but it must be emancipation *made according to law, and the wishes of the people of Maryland*. It is exclusively their question and must be decided by them."

TRUSTEES' SALES.—The farm of the late Matthew J. Wood, situated near this town and containing 202 acres, was sold by George Vickers, Esq., on Tuesday, and purchased by Mr. Joseph Merritt, of Cecil county, for $50 per acre, or $10,105.

R. Hynson, Esq., sold on the same day the farm in Quaker Neck which belonged to the late James Brown of Edward. It contains 56¼ acres, and was purchased by Mr. D. A. Benjamin for $1,050.

ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO TROOPS.

The Commissioner for organizing negro troops in the Department of the Cumberland announces as follows the classes of negroes and the terms upon which they will be enlisted into the service of the United States:

1st. All freedmen who will volunteer.

2d. All slaves of rebels or disloyal masters who will volunteer to enlist will be free at the expiration of their term of service.

3d. All slaves of loyal citizens, with the consent of their owners, will be received into the service of the United States.—Such slaves will be free on the expiration of their term of service.

4th. Loyal masters will receive a certificate of the enlistment of their slaves, which will entitle them to payment of a sum not exceeding the bounty now provided by law for the enlistment of white recruits.

5th. Colored soldiers will receive clothing, rations, and ten dollars per month. Three dollars per month will be deducted for clothing.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 24, on the gunboat Wyandonk, by which Acting Master's Mate Alfred P. Matthews of this city was instantly killed. It appears that the quarter gunner, Thomas Seegar, was engaged in cleaning a revolver, when by some means as yet unexplained, one of the barrels was discharged, the ball entering the right breast of Mr. Matthews, and, it is supposed, cutting the main artery of the heart; he bled profusely and died without uttering a word. Mr. M. had been in the navy since the breaking out of the rebellion, and has spent most of his time in the Potomac Flotilla, among the officers and men of which he was deservedly popular.—*Washington Chronicle, Sept. 28.*

This gentleman was the son of the late Capt. Wm. P. Matthews, who for a number of years published the *Kent Bugle* in this town.

CAROLINE COUNTY.—The Union party in Caroline county have nominated the following ticket:

For Clerk, Josiah Jump. For Sheriff, Wm. M. Mahan. State's Attorney, David Blocksom. House of Delegates, Alexander Ridgaway and Albert N. Davis. Judges of the Orphans' Court, Wm. Roe, Robert Thawley, Bennett Todd. County Commissioners, Noah Seward, Jos. Mobray and Clement Sullivan. County Surveyor, Willis Corkran.

[From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 30th.]

WHOLESALE ABDUCTION IN MARYLAND.

An intelligent resident of Washington, just returned from a brief tour on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, communicates the following account of what he saw and heard in that oppressed portion of the State. We can only express our extreme surprise that these most irritating and injurious violations of the laws of the State and the rights of its people by military subordinates have not been put a stop to by the Government:

"The abduction of slaves from the Eastern Shore of Maryland went on during the whole of last week with unrelenting vigor and energy, and all notwithstanding the exertions of prominent loyal citizens and alleged pledges made in a high quarter to the contrary. Amongst those who are reported to have had interviews with the civil and military authorities of the Government, in order to have a stoppage put to the ruthless abduction of the able-bodied slaves so essential to the agricultural operations of the Eastern Shore, Ex-Governor and now Senator Hicks held a prominent place. Rumor has it that he was successful in obtaining from the President a promise that the spoliation suffered by the farmers of the counties east of the Chesapeake Bay should not be continued, but that from the Secretary of War the most that could be had was that the threatened visit of a negro regiment—composed in part of Eastern Shore negroes—to their former homes, should be delayed two or three weeks.

"Certain it is that the worst anticipations seem those most likely to be realized. The steamboat Cecil was every day last week busily engaged in gathering up slave property along the coasts of Queen Ann's, Talbot, and Dorchester counties. About six hundred slaves have been carried away against their owners' wills from Talbot alone, and on Friday last the Cecil transported from Cambridge to Baltimore about one hundred slave negro men who were gathered from Dorchester county. Scores of farms have been suddenly stripped of their best labor, whilst few or none but helpless women and children are left behind for their owners to feed and support as best they can. On one estate, where the negroes numbered about four hundred, all the adult males have been beguiled or forced away, and three hundred women and children left to shift for themselves. What renders this the more embarrassing to agricultural proceedings is the total absence of white labor which might fill the place of the slave peasantry. A large portion of a most fertile and valuable region must go untilled the next year, and great private and public losses be the consequence.

"It is stated that promises of considerable sums of money to the negro men, with other seductive offers, are among the most common means used to entice them from their owners; in some cases force is menaced for the purpose. Thus a farm will be visited after nightfall by an officer and one or two men in military uniform. The owner will be notified that his servant has 'volunteered,' and that a military party have come to take him off. Of course resistance on the part of the master is out of the question, as he is always caught unawares.

"The bounty usually promised to each male negro slave is one hundred dollars, whilst the white man who recruits him gets two dollars for his share in the proceeding; but there is a doubt whether the white parties into whose hands the bounty is placed always deliver to the recruited slave the full amount designed for him by the original providers of the fund, whether they be official or (as some aver) a society in the North which has been formed to gather money for the special abolishment of slavery in Maryland. The amount collected by the company is understood to reach $100,000, and that it is out of this fund that the newspapers and other aiders and abettors of these slave abductions are paid for their labors.

"It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding these inroads and injuries upon the property of the people, not a word has been uttered going to encourage the hope that the Federal tax bills would be diminished one dollar."

Rebel Situation in Virginia.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says:

The cavalry reconnoissance made by General Buford last week demonstrated that the remaining Rebel force in Virginia has been over-estimated. It is believed that but one full corps remains in front of Richmond with additions from the troops left from Longstreet's corps and Stuart's cavalry. The Rebel force, therefore may reach thirty thousand, acting entirely on the defensive. The fortifications at the fords on the Rapidan are mounted with ordinary field artillery, so that the gun could be easily removed in the event of a retreat. The conclusion is irresistible that the Rebels started out with the intention of fighting out the campaign in Georgia and Tennessee, and abandoning Virginia for the present. Nothing but exhaustion of their forces, without the gain of any territory, would be the result of a fall campaign in our immediate front, while whole States must be redeemed by the Rebels in the West or the great contest be given up. Failing to drive Rosecrans out of East Tennessee in the battles just fought, we may look for the reinforcement of their army from Virginia and other points and for the continuance of the vigorous offensive operations on which they have already entered.

DESERTERS.—Provost Marshal General Fry has perfected his arrangements for the arrest of deserters. Having a large number of deputies, in addition to the provost marshals in all the congressional districts, the chances of escape are consequently much diminished. The reward for the arrest of a deserter is increased to $30. It is determined to treat such parties with the utmost rigor, in order, if possible, to prevent the practice of desertion.

AN OPINION.

We quoted a few days ago the words of that distinguished leader of the Administration party in the last House of Representatives, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who, in a speech at Christiana, in Pennsylvania, said that "he did not care any thing about the proclamation of freedom, as it is called," because it seemed to him a superfluity. We observe that another distinguished friend of the Administration—we allude to the Hon. Henry Winter Davis—is equally persuaded of the inutility of the proclamation, considered as a paper edict. In a speech delivered in Philadelphia last week he said:

"There are four millions of men in those regions on our side. *They are slaves.*—The President has proclaimed them free. That paper confers no title; it can only be made a title by arms."

As this has always been our view of the matter, we hope it will ultimately be admitted that a man may concur with Mr. Stevens and Mr. Davis without being necessarily a "traitor," or even a "rebel sympathizer."—*National Intelligencer.*

The Iron-Clads before Charleston.

An officer attached to one of the iron-clads off Charleston, September 15th, speaking of the gallant conduct of the Monitor Weehawken, when she got aground in the harbor, says: "The battle with Moultrie was the best we have had. If the Ironsides had not run out of ammunition we should have nearly destroyed the fort. The Monitors have lost three killed and a number wounded. Three were severely hurt in the Weehawken by a shot knocking in the top of the turret during the fight of the 7th. The Ironsides has been under steam for over a year, and has never needed repairs. The iron plating, dented as it is, is still as sound as ever, the utmost damage being a port shutter or two knocked away, which are easily replaced. I have seen balls strike her and spin vertically up in the air from her slanting sides. We should have more of just such vessels. The sick list of the Ironsides is not larger than that of a wooden frigate, and she has never had a man killed or wounded.

"The navy will co-operate with the army on all possible occasions, but we must reserve the fire of our heavy guns in order that we may be ready for any critical emergency, as these pieces are unsafe after a certain number of discharges and we have already exhausted one-third of their resisting power."

BURNING OF A GOVERNMENT STEAMER.—The United States transport steamer City of Albany was partially destroyed by fire at Baltimore, where she had been undergoing extensive repairs, on Monday night. The vessel was of about one thousand tons and of great speed. She had capacity for carrying about one thousand troops and was finished in beautiful style, having been built for a passenger boat between New York city and Albany. The damages sustained will amount to sixty or seventy thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance, the government always taking the risk upon its vessels.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The recent arrangement for exchange between Gen. Meredith and Commissioner Ould embraces all the prisoners captured up to Sept. 1, 1863, amounting to about 24,000, and leaves at least 40,000 in our hands. The terms of the cartel are the same as before.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

GRAIN.—Some 21,000 bushels of Grain were received at the Corn Exchange this morning. We quote as follows:

Common to fair white wheat	130a160
Good to prime, do.	170a185
Common to choice Red,	145a158
White Corn we quote at	95a98 cts.
Yellow do., as to quality, at	95a98 cts.
Maryland Oats, new, by measure,	60a65 cts
New Rye, per bushel,	108a110 cts.

DEATHS.

In Quaker Neck, on the 13th ult., THOMAS, aged 11 months and 11 days, son of C. H. and M. L. Baker.

In Baltimore, on the 18th ult., ELLEN BARRON, youngest child of S. C and Mary Ann Bordley, aged 19 months and 4 days.

COPY OF A LETTER, WRITTEN BY OUR BLESSED LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, found 84 miles from Ieonium, sixty-five years after our Blessed Saviour's crucifixion. Printed on beautiful colored paper, and for sale at 25 cents per copy, by MARY E. THOMAS, Quaker Neck.

Smyrna Mail.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON and after MONDAY, OCT. 5th, the Daily Mail for Smyrna and intermediate places will be closed at the Chestertown Post Office at 9 o'clock, A. M.

oc3 3t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the premises of R. S. Thomas, Esq., near Chestertown, about the last of July, a Black HORSE with white hind feet, about 15 hands high, and 15 or 16 years old. He formerly belonged to Dr Whaland, and is known by the name of "Stokes." A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the undersigned, at Chestertown.

oc2—3t. J. OSBORN RASIN.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, on attachment, issued by Chas. T Lusby, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, at the suit of Jas. Gore, use of Josiah Lusby, against the goods and chattels of William Timms, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William Timms, of, in and to

1 WAGON AND HARNESS,
FOUR MULES,
CROP OF CORN STANDING,
LOT OF CORN BLADES,
AND TWO CALVES,

And I hereby give notice that on *TUESDAY, the 13th of October*, 1863, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Market House, in Chestertown, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, the said property, so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debts, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JAMES GRAVES,
Oct. 3, 1863-ts. Constable.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS EMMA J. LANE,

HAVING taken the School formerly conducted by Miss Emory, resdectfully informs the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity, that she has opened her School in a large and pleasant room in Capt. Taylor's new house, on Water street.

TERMS:—Four, Five and Six-Dollars per quarter Ornamental Branches, extra.

Oct. 3, 1863—3t.

For Sale,

A BLACK MARE, safe to harness, eight years old, and in good order. Also, a BUGGY WAGON. Enquire at this office. oc3-3t.

Estray.

WAS taken up as an estray trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, a red and white BUFFALO COW, with white face—no ear marks. The owner of the said cow is notified to come forward, prove property pay costs and take her away. HENRY URIE,

Oct. 3, 1863—3t.* near Rock Hall.

Estrays.

TAKEN up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, two WHITE HOGS, marked with a crop in the right and swallow fork in the left ear. Also, one RED STEER, two years old, with no mark. The owners must come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. R. E. WALLIS,

Oct. 3, 1863—3t. Agent for A. J. Wallis.

THOMPSON!

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with the LARGEST STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered in the county, such as

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
SHOES AND BOOTS,

SERVANTS' SHOES and BOOTS of all kinds. Gentlemen's Game Boots. Gum and Buffalo Shoes. Call and see the GREAT OPENING.

October 3, 1863—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to REALY & ROLAND up to Jan 1st, 1863, are requested to call on E. N. ROLAND, at Bell Air, and settle either by money or note bearing interest from Jan. 1st, 1863, before THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1864. All persons disregarding this notice may expect their claims to be put in a legal train for collection.

REALY & ROLAND,
oc3—3t* Bell Air, Kent County, Md.

E. N. ROLAND,

BELL AIR, KENT COUNTY,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has in store a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware,
And well made Boots and Shoes,

which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

COARSE DRY GOODS, for Servants' wear, Ladies and Children's Stockings of all sizes.

TOBACCO & SEGARS,

of good and common brands, as cheap as they can be bought in the county.

PLOUGH CASTINGS, of the various patterns. Bacon, Fish, Salt, &c.

COAL OIL and LAMPS and Wicks.

A general variety of SIMPLE MEDICINES.

☞ FRESH GOODS received from the city every week.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at market prices.

E. N. ROLAND.

Bell Air, Oct. 3, 1863—y

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an election will be held on

WEDNESDAY,

The Fourth day of November, 1863,

in the several Election Districts of Kent County, at the usual places of holding elections in said Districts, viz:

For the 1st District at Massey's X Roads,
" 2nd " at Kennedyville,
" 3rd " at Worton Heights,
" 4th " Court House, Chestertown,
" 5th " at Forktown.

And the election so to be held in the several election districts of said county, is for the purpose of voting for the following officers:

A Comptroller of the Treasury;
A Commmissioner of the Land Office;
A Representative of the First Congressional District of Maryland in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States.
A Commissioner of Public Works, for the Fourth District of Maryland;
A State Senator;
Two members of the House of Delegates;
A Clerk of the Circuit Court;
A Register of Wills;
A Sheriff;
A Prosecuting Attorney;
Three Judges of the Orphans' Court;
Three County Commissioners;
A County Surveyor;
And Justices of the Peace, Constables, and Road Supervisors, for the several Election Districts, respectively, (according to the Acts of Assembly relative to those officers,) as follows:

For District Number 1,
A Road Supervisor, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables.

District Number 2,
A Road Supervisor, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables.

District Number 3.
A Road Supervisor, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables.

District Number 4.
A Road Supervisor, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables.

District Number 5,
A Road Supervisor, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables

☞ The Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 6 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES L DAVIS,
Sheriff of Kent County.

Sheriff's Office, Chestertown, oc3te. (T)

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Chestertown, October 1, 1863.

Adkinson, Benedict B.	Murry, Clayton
Baker, S. B.	Newnam, Nelson
Brice, Jos. R.	Osmond, A. P.
Baker, W. S.	Owens, John
Beck, Wm. H.	Price, Mary B.
Couley, Owen P. 2	Price, John
Clinton, Joseph	Quimby, Caroline
Downs, Ella	Register, Mary A.
Davidson, Jas. P.	Surdgick, Charlotte
Davidson, Thomas	Shuster, Wm
Fidus, Anduyr	Shattuck, John S.
Gooding, Wm.	Sinton, Joseph
Gale, James	Stoops, Webster
Galen, Lizzie	Stokes, John
Gleen, Eli	Strong, Caroline
Garret, Mary E.	Stoops, John W.
Gaines, Jerome B.	Simmons, Levi
Hughs, Col	Smith, Elizabeth
Jones, Hester A.	Thompson, Ann Corsy
Jones, N. N.	Viran, Howard T.
Jacobs, Thomas A.	Woolman, B. H.
Jerome, Phebey A.	Walls, John
Kaylor, Jacob	Woodland, Asbury
Kennard, J. A.	Whaler, George F.
Lothop, Lerenn	

oc3-1t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.