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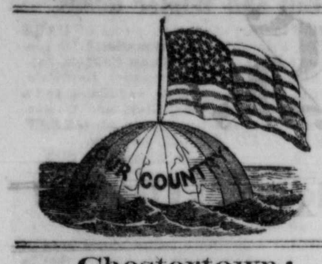
The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,.. Editors.



Chestertown:
Saturday Morning, Nov. 16, 1861.

The News.

By the arrival of a steamer at Fortress Monroe with official despatches from Commodore Dupont and General Sherman, we have the gratifying intelligence of the complete success of the great Naval Expedition to Port Royal on the Carolina coast. The fleet arrived off Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst., but on account of the stormy weather the attack was not made until nine o'clock on Thursday morning. After four hours' fighting the rebels found the fire of the fleet too hot for them, were seized with a "panic" and ran, leaving everything behind. The victory was complete, and achieved without the assistance of the land forces.

The capture of Beaufort is one of the most important, perhaps the most important, event of the war. It gives the Government the possession of the best harbor on the Southern coast, with an easy approach, and thus insuring a safe and capacious rendezvous for the fleet. It also incidentally commands the inland water communication between Charleston and Savannah. Beaufort is also within a few miles of the railroad between these two cities, which in that vicinity crosses several important bridges, by the holding or destruction of which the railroad approach from either city for a space of twenty miles would be commanded. Beaufort is situated in the centre of a group of islands, upon which the celebrated sea island cotton is raised, and from the nature of the country, broken up and divided by numerous streams, it is susceptible of easy defence. In fact it may be rendered almost impregnable to the party which with gunboats holds possession of the harbor and rivers. This success therefore must be considered a most important one, as it gives to us a superior harbor and affords a safe rendezvous where may be gathered a force which will threaten equally Savannah and Charleston.

Major General Halleck, recently arrived from California, has been assigned to the command in the Department of Missouri. General Hunter takes command of the Department of Kansas, and will probably co-operate with General Halleck. Major General Buel takes command in Kentucky. Western Virginia is made a separate Department under the command of Brigadier General Rosecrans.

The Grand Jury recently in session at Frankfort, Kentucky, found indictments for treason against thirty-two prominent citizens, among whom may be mentioned John C. Breckinridge and Humphrey Marshall.

General Price, commanding the rebels in Missouri, is thought to be retreating merely for the purpose of drawing General Hunter on, without engaging him, so as to draw troops from the Mississippi valley. Price's army is reported to be thirty thousand strong, with thirty pieces of cannon.

On Monday last a desperate fight took place on the open prairie near Kansas city between a party of six hundred rebels and one hundred and fifty Federal cavalry.—After a hard struggle the enemy was compelled to seek shelter in the woods.

The latest advices from the Kanawha state that the rebels who had been shelling one of General Rosecrans' camps, retreated so soon as they discovered that a plan was on foot to surround and capture them. There was no loss on our side.

The French frigate Proney was wrecked off the North Carolina coast during the recent heavy gale. The officers and crew got on shore, but finding it impossible to save the vessel, she was subsequently fired and blown up. No reason can be assigned for this, unless it was to prevent her guns and ammunition falling into the hands of the Confederates. Her officers and crew reached Old Point under a flag of truce and came up to Baltimore on Tuesday.

We learn from the Easton Gazette that Dr. C. C. Cox, of Easton, has been appointed by the War Department Brigade Surgeon of the Maryland Volunteers. He has, we understand, been assigned to Gen. Lockwood's Brigade, which will not necessitate a change of residence, or interfere with his professional duties.

PRICES AT NEW ORLEANS.—From a stray New Orleans paper we find that food is ruling at famine prices in that city. Mess pork is selling at *forty-five dollars per barrel*, bacon 22 a 25 cts. pound; lard 27a 28 cts., and Texas beef cattle $30 a $40 a head, and cotton and sugar not saleable to any extent.—*Sun.*

Maryland State Election.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The returns from the counties show that the vote generally at the late election was the largest ever polled. The official vote of all the counties has been received, and the majority for Bradford in the State is thirty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-two. The following is the total vote polled for Governor in the counties named:

	Bradford.	Howard.
Baltimore city,	17,922	3,347
Baltimore county,	4,560	2,243
Frederick,	5,326	2,323
Howard,	999	644
Carroll,	3,406	1,520
Harford,	2,197	1,633
Anne Arundel,	1,037	1,004
Queen Anne's,	1,039	939
Somerset,	1,830	997
Montgomery,	1,320	720
St. Mary's,	207	1,144
Kent,	1,095	633
Talbot,	905	906
Caroline,	1,076	548
Cecil,	3,062	1,092
Charles,	239	644
Worcester,	1,422	1,295
Prince George's,	854	723
Washington,	4,200	1,222

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The annexed is a full list of the members of the new Legislature:

SENATE.

Anne Arundel—John S. Sellman, Union.
Frederick—G. Eichelberger, Union.
Montgomery—Dr. W. Waters, Union.
Washington—Lewis P. Fiery, Union.
Prince George's—D. J. H. Bayne, Union.
Somerset—B. Lankford, Union.
Caroline—Arthur John Willis, Union.
Queen Anne's—S. T. Harrison, Union.
Allegany—John Everett, Union.
St. Mary's—C. Billingsley, Secession.
Charles—John W. Jenkins, Secession.
Calvert—J. K. Dalrymple, Union.
Baltimore city—Coleman Yellott, Seces'n.
Baltimore co.—Dr. A. A. Lynch, Secs'n.
Carroll—John E. Smith, Union.
Cecil—J. J. Heckart, Secession.
Dorchester—C. F. Goldsborough, Union.
Talbot—H. H. Goldsborough, Union.
Harford—Franklin Whittaker, Secession.
Howard—John S. Watkins, Secession.
Kent—David C. Blackiston, Secession.
Worcester—Teagle Townsend, Secession.

The ten last named Senators hold over, most of the Secession men representing strong Union counties.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

We came very near getting the entire House of Delegates. The secessionists have succeeded in electing four members—hardly enough to make legislation troublesome.

Baltimore City.—Union—W[illegible]ice, Michael Warner, Thomas S. A[illegible]er, Edmund Wolfe, James Stockdale, N. Christopher, Dr. Wm. S. Reese, J. Hugg, Steptoe B. Taylor, R. Stockett Matthews.

Baltimore County.—Union—Reverdy Johnson, John S. Berry, John T. Ensor, John H. T. Jerome, John B. Pearce.

Frederick County.—Union—Thomas Hammond, James B. Coale, Hiram Buhrman, Joshua Biggs, Thomas Johnson, Henry R. Harris.

Howard County.—Union—Thos Donaldson, Edward Hammond.

Anne Arundel County.—Union—Col. John Walton, G. W. Nutwell, Henry F. Dunbar.

Washington County.—Union—John V. L. Findlay, Samuel Rohrer, George Pearson, John J. Thomas, F. Dorsey Herbert.

Harford County.—Union—Elisha Lewis, R. B. McCoy, M. Dove.

Cecil County.—Union—J. A. J. Creswell, Andrew McIntire, Hamilton Morton.

Carroll County.—Union—Warren L. Little, George Everhart, S. R. Waters.

Allegany County.—Union—George A. Pearre, Charles W. White, Lloyd Lowe, A. Chamberlain.

Montgomery County.—Union—Allen Bowie Davis, Robert P. Dunlop.

Prince George's County.—Union—John Bowie, Sr., George W. Duvall of Geo., James J. Bowie.

Caroline County.—Union—R. E. Hardcastle, W. A. Willis.

Somerset County.—Union—Robert W. Dougherty, Dr. Hiram H. Gunby, Jos. Wright, John Turner.

Kent County.—Union—Geo. B. Westcott, Wm. F. Smyth.

Dorchester County.—Union—Dr. Francis P. Phelps, Sr., Dr. Thomas King Carroll, John Q. Leckie.

Queen Anne's County.—Union—Thos. H. Kemp, Charles McCollister.

Worcester County.—Union—G. W. P. Smith, Levi Duncan, Wm. T. Purnell.

Calvert County.—Union—George Peterson, Dr. S. R. Bird.

Talbot County.—Union—William H. Harrison, David Kerr, Jr.

Charles County.—Secession—Dr. Thos. A. Carrico, Peregrine Davis.

St. Mary's County.—Secession—Col. John F. Dent, Benj. G. Harris.

RECAPITULATION.

	Union.	Secession.
House of Delegates,	70	4
Senate,	13	9
	83	13
	13	
Union maj. on joint ballot	70	

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the Second Judicial District, comprising the counties of Montgomery, Anne Arundel, St. Mary's, Howard, Charles, Prince George's and Calvert, there were three candidates running, namely, Bowie, Union; Ford, Peace; and Tuck, Independent, and the contest is evidently very close. The returns give Mr. Bowie ninety-one majority in the District.

In the Fourth Judicial District, comprising the eight Eastern Shore counties, Goldsborough's majority over Brown is about four thousand.

WE learn from an unofficial source, that a special session of the Legislature will be called to convene in about two weeks, important matters, demanding immediate action, imperatively demanding the measure.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

Capture of the Forts at Port Royal.

GREAT ROUT OF THE REBELS.

AUTHENTIC DETAILS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12, P. M.—The steamer Bienville has just arrived at Old Point from the Great Expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday morning and brings highly important and most cheering intelligence. Capt. Steedman, left her at this place and proceeded at once to Washington.

He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The steamers Union and Osceola went ashore and were lost, as previously reported. The steamer Governor foundered at sea, but the Issac F. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew, with the exception of a few marines.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst. On Tuesday the small gunboats sounded and buoyed out the channel under a fire from the forts, which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning the 7th inst., the men-of-war and the gunboats advanced to the attack.

THE ACTION COMMENCED.

At 10 A. M. the action commenced, and was hotly carried on both sides, and lasted about four hours, at the end of which time the Rebels were compelled by the shower of shells from the fleet to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat.

Our loss in this brilliant opening of the campaign in South Carolina was only eight men killed, including the Chief Engineer of the Mohican, and about twenty wounded.

The Rebels' loss in the action is not known, but fifty-two dead bodies were found by our men and buried. All their wounded, except two, were carried off.

Two forts were captured—Forts Walker on Hilton Head, mounting 23 guns, and Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, mounting 19 guns. The guns were of heavy calibre.

They were both new and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science, and pronounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault by land forces.

THE REBELS RETREAT—A COMPLETE ROUT.

The final retreat of the Rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything, arms, equipm[illegible] of all kinds, even the officers' s[illegible] missions. All their letters [illegible]h public and private, order b[illegible] and documents of all kinds, were l[illegible]ir f[illegible] fell into our hands, afto[illegible] our [illegible]uch valuable information.

Among the papers [illegible] a despatch from Jeff. Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal. (Query—Who was the traitor?)

The [illegible] surrounding country was seized [illegible]rful panic on the arrival of the fl[illegible] The day after the fight of the enemy from their entrenchments the Seneca and two other gunboats, under the command of Lieutenant Amman, proceeded up to Beaufort and found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk.

All the plantations upon the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who, as the boats passed, came down to the shore with bundles in their hands, as if expecting to be taken right off.

Our troops seized all the letters in the Post Office at Beaufort.

LANDING OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

After the capture of the forts the whole army, about fifteen thousand strong, were safely landed and established on shore.

The forts were but little injured, but the Rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells.

The force of the enemy in the forts, as ascertained from their papers, was from three to four thousand men, under Gen. Drayton, of South Carolina.

Our victory is complete—the enemy leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running.

The Rebels loss is supposed to have been two hundred.

General Drayton commanded at Fort Walker, and Colonel Elliott at Fort Beauregard.

The Rebels retreated across Skull Creek to a village twenty-five miles in the interior, where, it is supposed, they intend to make a stand.

The negroes had already begun to pillage and destroy in Beaufort. The white population all fled to Charleston by small steamers by the inside route.

Gen. Sherman has already hundreds, probably thousands, of negro laborers at work.

A great panic had seized the inhabitants of Savannah, and it was believed the capture of that city would be easy.

It is understood that Gen. Sherman will improve the defences of his position before making any forward movement.

In the forts captured was found a large supply of ammunition and stores of the best description.

Great Union Victory in Kentucky.

Four Hundred Rebels Killed and One Thousand made Prisoners.

On Friday, the 8th inst., Gen. Nelson attacked the Rebels under General Williams at Piketon, the capital of Pike Co., Ky., and after two days' fighting defeated them, killing 400 and taking 1,000 prisoners. General Williams and General Howe, the Rebel commanders, are among the prisoners taken.

The balance were scattered in all directions. The Federal loss was comparatively small.

Colonel L. Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men. Colonel Harris, of the Second Ohio Regiment, made an attack in front with 600 men.

The victory of the National troops was complete.

Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, who is in Washington, says that this victory is even of more importance than the capture of Beaufort.

Judge Carmichael's Charge to the Grand Jury.

[From the Centreville Times.]

This is the era of strange things and not the least strange of the very strange occurrences are the charges given by our Judges from the Bench to the Grand Juries. Our Court commenced its session on Thursday, and on Friday His Honor Judge R. B. Carmichael charged the Jury. We did not hear it, but we have heard enough of it, and to say the least we have heard nothing complimentary thereof. After adverting in the usual manner to the duties of the Jury the Judge proceeded to comment upon the political troubles of the day, during which we understand every body who favors the support of the Constitutional Government was severely scraped over, and then the Jury were charged to find out concerning the informers and skulking spies in our midst, to whom we are indebted for the presence of the soldiery of the "so called United States" in our midst. Yea verily! we wonder who they are, and we wonder what his honor the Judge would do with them should he by means of the Grand Jury obtain possession of their names. We do not wish to be deemed impertinent, but as Judge Carmichael holds his seat by the vote of the people of this District, he certainly ought we think to respect their expressed wish somewhat, and not let that expression because adverse to him throw him off his balance. We have heard the question asked more than once what the G. J, are to do, whether indict Old Abe for his many misdeeds, issue a warrant for the summary arrest of Gen. McClellan or demand the immediate departure of Gen. Dix and the soldiers of S. C. U. S. from our soil. We do not know and we do not think that his Honor the Judge knows.

Pity Court did not set on Monday his charges might have aided in changing some of the votes at the election on Wednesday.

Local Matters.

The Celebration on Tuesday Night.

On Tuesday evening last Chestertown was all in a halo of political and patriotic glory and a blaze of candles. The grand illumination and torchlight procession, in honor of the unparalleled victory achieved for the Union cause in Kent County and in the State of Maryland, was the most magnificent affair that ever transpired in the history of the good old town. It was emphatically an occasion of great rejoicing, participated in by the many hundreds who joined in the procession or mingled with the throng. All parts of the county were fully represented on the occasion, some riding a distance of twenty miles or more to witness and take part in the demonstration.

The dwellings of the Union citizens generally were brilliantly illuminated; a few, from prudential or domestic causes, properly declining to do so. We hear also of dwellings in various parts of the county which were illuminated on that evening.

About seven o'clock the Home Guard, under command of Lieut. Colonel Massey, marched into town and took position at the head of the procession, which had been previously formed in front of the Town Hall. Next in order came the transparencies and devices, about fifty in number, the largest of which were drawn on wheels. These bore various appropriate inscriptions and representations, according to the liking of their originators—some, standard national mottoes, whilst gave evidence of the inventive genius, humor, and ready wit of their authors. One of them, *which arrested our attention*, bore the following inscription: "*The Kent Conservator still printing tickets!*" This device may have been suggested by one of the excuses—a jocular one, we suppose—which the secessionists gave for their overwhelming defeat, namely, that they could not get a sufficient number of printed tickets for their voters—i. e. not men enough to vote the tickets that *were* printed (?) Or it may have originated from the fact that the last two issues of that paper were printed on half sheet, the excuse for the first of which it gave—"busy this week printing tickets!" Or the idea may have been—we don't know—that anticipating a large increase in the secession vote *at the next election*, they had taken time by the forelock and commenced early in order to have a sufficient supply for the occasion! We hope however that none of our exchanges will "publish to the world" on our authority that the "Kent Conservator" is "*still* printing tickets!"

In making the circuit of the town the procession halted—as all Union processions do—in front of the residence of General Vickers, which was beautifully illuminated and tastefully decorated. The General of course was expected to make a speech, which he *did* in his usual patriotic and eloquent style, and with a little freer interpersion of pleasantry and wit than he is in the habit of indulging. He spoke until one man was taken with fits—not the *hysterics*, which have been so prevalent in certain quarters since the election;—had he been a secessionist we might at once have conjectured the cause of his malady; but as this was a Union man, we may readily infer, in view of the many good things which the General said, that his was "a fit of joy." At any rate he soon recovered, and went on his way rejoicing.

The whole affair passed off in the most admirable and agreeable manner, and was finally terminated by consigning "Jeff" to the flames and to a common resting-place with Secessionism in Maryland!

On Dit.—We are informed by a citizen that passing along during the early part of the evening, he discovered an *individual* sitting on a certain porch down town, with his legs projecting outside over the corridors—a rather unusual and awkward position, he thought, for the gentlemanly occupant to assume. On a little closer examination, however,—for it was *dark* there,—he soon ascertained that it was not a real *living* being, but only a personification of whom he supposed might prove a welcome visitor—*it was "Jeff" viewing the procession!* How he came there the curious may conjecture!

OUR PAPER.

In consideration of the momentous interests involved in the recent election, we had felt it our imperative duty for some time past to devote a considerable share of our space to such matter as had a direct bearing upon the issues before the people; and we have the satisfaction to know that our efforts have not been altogether fruitless, but that they have contributed somewhat to the attainment of the desired result. In pursuing this course we have necessarily given more political matter than some of our readers cared to see, and some also which has not had the glare of "apples of gold in pictures of silver" to their sensitive vision.

But now that the great struggle is over and the Union cause won so triumphantly, we think we may safely resume the publication of our wonted proportion of agricultural and literary matter. Our readers may therefore hereafter expect to find our first page devoted in the main to articles of this character, but it may occasionally happen that so much space cannot be well spared from the narration of the stirring incident and events rapidly transpiring in the progress of the war.

We trust that many of our campaign subscribers will find it convenient to become permanent patrons of the "News." Some of them have already sent in their names as regular subscribers, and we hope their example will be followed by many others. Let all consider the matter.

DIPTHERIA.—This unusually fatal disease, we regret to learn, has made its appearance in Chestertown, within the last week, and has already proved fatal in several instances. The family of Mr. S. E. Sullivan has been sadly afflicted within the past few days. That dread disease, diptheria, has been in his family, and of three interesting children, two have been lain in the grave. We have seen several receipts for the cure of this disease, among which is the following, by an experienced physician of New Jersey, who states that it can be cured by this "simple, rational treatment, if resorted to in the forming stage, and in most cases, in any and every stage of the disease." We give it for what it is worth:

"The treatment consists in converting a virulent, specific sore throat, into an artificial sore throat, by the free use of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic) either in substance or strong solution—thirty grains to a half ounce of cold water—to be applied to the whole visible internal throat. Fear not—use liberally and you will cure every case. Such has been my experience. What can be more rational? A superficial burn will heal by a natural process—a specific, virulent disease will not. Physicians try it. If resorted to early and thoroughly applied, it will never fail."

DROWNED.—A young man, named Wm. H. Warren, son of Mr. Harry Warren, living in Broad Neck, was drowned while crossing Lankford's Bay, in a canoe, on the night of the 6th instant, by losing his balance and falling overboard. The night being dark and tempestnous, his comrades were unable to rescue him. The deceased was aged about 20 years, and is spoken of by those who knew him, as an upright, sober and industrious young man. An inquest was held over the body, and a verdict rendered of "death from accidental drowning." An obituary, furnished by a friend of the deceased, will be published next week.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.—By refrence to the Code of Public General Laws, we find that the Sheriff and other county officers are required to qualify within thirty days after the receipt of the commissions by the County Clerk. County Commissioners are required to meet within sixty days after their election, and take the oath prescribed by law. Magistrates and Constables are required to qualify within thirty days after the receipt of their commissions by the Clerk. Should any of them fail to qualify within time specified, the offices are declared vacant.

THE HOME GUARD.—Since the election recruiting for the Home Guard has been prosecuted with increased success. Some of the companies are full, and the whole regiment is expected to be completed in the course of a few weeks.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.—The following is the official vote for District Officers in the Second Election District of this county:

Magistrates: Graves 169, Crossley 179, Medders 141, Jacoby 143. Constables: Lynch 174, Rouse 176, Gleaves 138, Morris 141. Road Supervisor: Nelson 176, Skeggs 140.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

From the Baltimore American of Thursday.

The offerings of Grain at the Corn Exchange to-day were exceedingly limited. Wheat was in good demand for milling and shipping purposes. Sales were made of whites at 135a145 cts. for medium to fair, 150a165 cts. for good to prime do., and 167a168 cts. for choice samples of do. There were no sales of red reported, but we quote it steady at 130a135 cts. for fair to good, and 136a138 cts. for prime lots. Corn was firm, with a good demand for it. There were sales of 800 bushels good to prime white at 70a73 cts., an advance of 1 cent, and 2,100 bushels prime old yellow brought 63a64 cts. We quote new white and yellow at 50a58 cts. Oats were steady, with a good demand for Maryland at 36a40 cents.

ARRESTS ON THE EASTERN SHORE.—The Easton (Md.) Star states that John D. and Wm. H. Nabb, of that town, were arrested by the military on Sunday last, with the view of securing certain arms, but subsequently released. At Centreville, Md. also, Madison Brown, the county clerk, and Lt. John Palmer, of the Smallwood Rifles, were taken into custody, but soon after released, the latter on giving up several guns. The houses of Capt. R. Goldsborough and Lt. James Tilghman were searched, but no arms found. So says the Centreville State Rights.

DEATHS.

In Chestertown, very suddenly, on Monday morning last, MAGGIE, aged 1 month and 17 days; also, on Thursday last, of Diptheria, PAUL, aged 2 years, 8 months and 25 days—children of Samuel E. and Margaret A. Sullivan.

In this place, on Sunday last, of Consumption, WILLIAM, son of Daniel and Sarah E. Smith aged 16 months.

SALT—By the bushel and by the sack, on hand and for sale by
Nov. 16, 1861. WICKES & BRO.

GRAIN PEPPER and Saltpetre, for sale by
Nov. 16. WICKES & BRO.

MOLASSES TUBS, for packing Pork, on hand and for sale by
Nov. 16. WICKES & BRO.

A Card.

GEORGE VICKERS informs persons who may have business transactions with him, that he expects to be absent till Thursday next, the 21st inst. (Chestertown, nv16-1t.)

Over-Coats.

JUST RECEIVED, one of the LARGEST and most complete assortments of OVER-COATS ever opened in Chestertown, at prices ranging from $4 to $22. Call and examine.
Nov. 16. JAMES H. SMITH.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned on Notes or open accounts for the year 1860 and 1861, are earnestly requested to call and settle on or before the 10th of December, otherwise I shall proceed to collect the same according to law. J. LEWIN CREW,
nv17 4t. Smith Ville.

6¼ CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, Nov. 3, 1861, PHILEMON DICKERSON, Jr., a boy hired by the year, and I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or hiring him within the limits of the State, for I am determined to enforce the extent of the law on all who disregard this notice.
nov16-3t. M. E. THOMAS.

NEW STORE and NEW GOODS.

Mrs. Pearson,

(ADJOINING THE BANK,)

HAS opened in her New Store Room, between the Bank and Mrs. Perkins' Boarding House, a variety of

FALL DRESS GOODS,

Trimmings, and Notions,

such as Black Dress Silk, Corded Poplin, fig'd Cashmeres, Cashmere Reps, Balmoral Plaids, all wool Delane, Calicoes, fancy and black.

MOURNING GOODS.

Alpaccas, Mereno all wool Delanes, Sack Flannels, white Flannels, blch. and brown Muslin, Irish Linen, white and colored Tarlaton, Cambric and Swiss Muslin and Bishop Lawn. Ladies' and children's black Lasting Gaiters, city made, and children's Morocco Shoes.

NOTIONS. Clouds, Hoods, children's worsted Coats and Caps; Nets for the hair, worsted Sleeves, worked Collars, the cheapest ever offered in this market; Mourning Collars, HOOP SKIRTS, large stock, both ladies and children; lot of Balmoral Hoop Skirts, something entirely new, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Chestertown, Nov. 16, 1861.

TWO FARMS ON CHESTER RIVER, AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE at the Hotel of John McDaniel, Esq., in Chestertown, on

THURSDAY,

The Fifth day of December, 1861,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable property, situated in Queen Ann's county, Maryland.

No. 1.—A FARM, situated on Chester river, within two and a half miles of Chestertown, containing

150½ ACRES.

The Improvements consist of a good DWELLING HOUSE, Tenant House, Barn, Stable, and Shed. One field has been seeded in wheat. There is a fine

Apple and Peach Orchard

on the Farm. 4,100 Trees will come into bearing next year. A well of good water convenient to the Dwelling.

No. 2.—A FARM, adjoining the above, contains

160 Acres,

50 of which is rich new land. The Improvements consist of THREE TENANT HOUSES, Barn and Stable, with a well of good water convenient.

Both of the above Farms have been improved with lime, are beautifully situated on Chester River, convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, &c. Steamers pass the farms daily.

There are also good FISHING SHORES on each of the Farms, and Ducks and wild fowl abound in season.

THE TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash; the balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, from the day of sale. These terms may be altered to suit purchasers.

Possession given on the 1st of January, 1861.

For further particulars apply to J. H. BURCHENAL, Chestertown, Md., or to

GEORGE VICKERS,
Chestertown, nov16ts. Agent.

[Cecil Whig copy tds. and send paper and bill to advertiser.]