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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 17th, states that two expeditions have just returned with satisfactory results. Contraband traffic between the rebels in Maryland and Virginia has for a long time found its way across the Potomac, near the extremity of the Peninsula, between the Potomac and Rappahannock, to Richmond. Parties were according sent to break up these avenues of support and information, and to prevent the enforcement of the rebel conscription law. The expedition was just in time to prevent the enforcement of the conscription, as was ordered, in the counties on the neck from the 12th to the 17th inst. A large quantity of provisions and a number of horses and mules, intended for the rebels, were seized. Among the captures were too large mail bags and several citizens engaged in smuggling; several rebel soldiers, also a rebel signal officer, who had been stationed to report the movements of vessels upon the Potomac. Several vessels, used in carrying supplies across the Potomac, were also captured and destroyed.

The officers commanding the blockading fleet off Charleston during the recent raid of the Rebel iron clad gunboats, have furnished the Navy Department with a formal denial of the Rebel report that the fleet was driven off and the blockade raised. They state the Rebel report to have been false in every particular, and relate facts to show that the vessels remained at their usual anchorages.

We have advices from Mexico to the 20th ult., which are important. Congress adjourned on the 15th, with the full determination of prosecuting the war against the French to the bitter end. The French had not marched upon Peubla, as before stated, but were still at Palmar, thirty miles distant, unable to move for lack of teams and mules. The most active preparations were in progress in Peubla for their reception—new works of defence having been thrown up at all points.

At the evening session of the House of Representives, on Wednesday, Mr. May made a bitter treasonable speech, showing that while he receives his pay as a member of Congress he is doing the work of the rebellion. He was promptly replied to by Mr. Leary and Mr. Thomas, of Maryland. The latter appropriately characterized his allegation that Maryland was under the heel of tyranny as "a foul aspersion."

We have Liverpool advices to the 31st ult. It was rumored that if the French proffer of mediation was rejected by the United States, France would recognize the Southern Confederacy. There were rumors of new difficulties with Great Britain growing out of the blockade question.—The emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall was a most enthusiastic and imposing affair as to numbers, and one of the most important that has occurred in London since the days of the Corn Law League. A strong sympathy was manifested for the North, and hostile resolutions voted down with great unanimity.

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives, on Monday, made a report in relation to the case of Colonel Thomas, *alias*, "Zarvona or the French Lady." It appears that Thomas is in good bodily health, not "hopelessly insane," as Senator Wall stated, but about as sound mentally as he ever was, and undergoing the same confinement that would be his due if turned over to the civil authorities, except that he is in the cell of a fort instead of a jail.

The iron-clad gunboat Indianola, lately built and the most formidable vessel attached to the Mississippi fleet, ran the Rebel batteries at Vicksburg on Friday week without receiving any injury. The presence of this boat, with the ram Queen of the West, will give us control of the river below Vicksburg, and perhaps lead to important results besides preventing the Rebels from receiving supplies by way of the river.

The chief of the army police at Nashville, through his detectives, has captured and turned over to the Government authorities contraband property to the amount of about $300,000, of which $10,000 worth was quinine.

The Rebel army under Gen. Hindman in Arkansas is reported to be completely demoralized and wholly inefficient. Three hundred of his men, it is said, were frozen to death during the recent retreat from Van Buren.

PEACE MEN.

We know that all loyal men desire peace, if it can be properly obtained, but the peace that Henry May and the Breckinridge Democrats of Maryland desire, is to let the Rebels have everything their own way, and dictate such terms as they may choose. This is the peace the Maryland Secessionists are striving for, because they think they will again have the loaves and fishes which they have heretofore enjoyed; and those of them who have remained at home—not having the manliness or pluck to take their chances on the battle-field, are the most prominent ones in bawling out for peace. *Peace can be had at any moment.* Let the Rebels lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, and to the halls of Congress, and the war will end at once. *They have the control of the whole matter. Voorhees, the member of Congress from Indiana, is one of these peace brawlers. He has just been detected sending messages to the Rebels!!!*

The annexed extract from a recent letter of General Rosecrans, in reply to a resolution of thanks of the Ohio Legislature, is a merited rebuke to the peacemongers everywhere:

"Voluntary exiles from home and friends, for the defence and safety of all, the army longs for the time when gentle peace shall again spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessing is possible while the unjust and arbitrary power of the Rebel leaders confronts and threatens us. Crafty as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they cried 'no coercion,' while preparing to strike us.—*Bully-like*, they proposed to fight us, because they said they could whip five to one, and now, when driven back, they whine out 'no invasion,' and promise us of the West permission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will be 'good boys,' and do as they bid us.

"Whenever they have the power they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, and they would also drive us. Trust them not. Were they able able they would also invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of 'peace on any terms.' He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time, is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men."

☞ The *Transcript* succumbs. Finding himself nonplused by our arguments, and utterly at a loss for a reply, the editor abandons the whole subject of boat-burning and arrests—his points at law, and all—and bids us a hasty "*vale*." This sudden retreat is much regretted, for it prevents us from bringing into play our heaviest thunder, which was held in reserve for another discharge. His article is the lamest excuse for creeping out of a controversy, that we remember to have ever seen. Instead of candidly acknowledging himself in the wrong, as every unprejudiced man even of his own party must believe, he turns abruptly about and adroitly charges us with dodging his interrogatories, which had no relation whatever to the controversy; while he forsooth never ventured an answer to one of ours, which bore directly on the matter in dispute. The only reference whatever to the original subject, is a forlorn *apology* for the excuse offered for his statement concerning Tilghman's arrest. We ventilated *that* so thoroughly, and so plainly exposed its fallacy, that the editor now begs his readers to believe that he never attempted to give any.

Silenced upon every point raised in connection with Tilghman's case, and as an excuse for relinquishing it, the *Transcript* seems very anxious to extort from us an expression of opinion on the subject of Judge Carmichael's arrest. It must be obvious to every one that his case has not the remotest connection with the theme of our controversy; and, besides, the editor well *knows* we have heretofore expressed our opinion on that subject, and it is only necessary for him to refer to files of the *News* of June 7th, and subsequently, to find it clearly stated. We think the real friends of the Judge will be discreet in remaining silent on the subject.

But before parting we will express our opinion briefly on the subject of *arbitrary arrests*, which the editor is *extremely* desirous to know, and will do so, negatively, in a short paragraph from the Louisville Journal, which strongly opposes the present Administration, but is at the same time one of the ablest and most decided Union papers in the country. *The editor will please read carefully:*

"What is to be thought of those citizens, EDITORS and others, who, pretending to be for the Union, send up ceaseless howls over every military arrest in the United States, yet are never heard to breathe a murmur over the thousands and thousands of arbitrary arrests, imprisonments, confiscations, *whippings* and *hangings*, constantly going on in the Rebel Confederacy? If they have the liberty of breathing the free air of heaven, have they not more liberty than they personally deserve?

"Our Federal Administration in its worst features has been almost a miracle of constitutional and legal freedom in comparison with the Government to which the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers among us would force us to succumb."

Vive, "vale!"

There is no confirmation of the report of a battle at Port Hudson, Louisiana.—The latest advices from N. Orleans make no mention of a movement that way.

Local Matters.

☞ When will people learn that anonymous letters receive no attention? Nearly every week we receive articles, with a request for their publication, without the author's name accompanying them. We must have a responsible name, for the article to receive attention.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The fourth and last Quarterly Meeting of Kent Circuit, M. E. Church, for the present conference year, will take place at the church in Chestertown on Saturday next, the 28th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Rev. Dr. Quigley will preach on the occasion, and also on Sunday morning.

SNOW.—One of the heaviest snow storms of the winter occurred on Tuesday. The snow began to fall early in the morning, and continued without intermission until night, leaving a depth of about six inches on the ground. The merry sounds of the sleigh bells were heard on Wednesday. Rain commenced falling in the afternoon, however, continuing all night, and on the following morning but little of the snow was to be seen.

THE SECOND REGIMENTS E. S. VOLUNTEERS.—We learn that Major Rogers has been appointed Colonel of this regiment, in the place of Colonel Wilkins, resigned. Lieut. Wm. D. Burchinal, of Company D, has been appointed Captain of Company A, to succeed Captain W. H. Hamilton, resigned. The regiment has been ordered to Point Lookout, St. Mary's county, and three companies have already left Eastville for that place. It is supposed they will be assigned the duty of guarding the Potomac river, to prevent the contraband trade.

THE STAY LAW.—This law requiring one fifth principal, all the interest accrued and the costs in each case, to be paid on the 1st day of Nov., last, requires promptness on the part of those who have availed themselves of the benefits of said law. We would remind those interested, that the 1st of March, the time that the second payment will be due, is drawing nigh. A failure to pay on or before said day, forfeits the debtors right to claim further benefit from said law.

INQUEST.—It having come to the knowledge of Coroner Carroll that a negro man had been killed and interred on the premises of Mr. H. M. Rollison, near Morgan's creek, that officer, on Friday of last week, summoned a jury of inquest and proceeded to examine into the facts. The body was exhumed, when Dr. Whaland made a post-mortem examination and found a severe fracture of the skull. The evidence before the jury was to the effect that the deceased had done some injury to a child of one of the colored women in the kitchen, for which she struck him on the head with a potato-masher, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died the next day. The negro had been buried about two weeks. His name was Amos, slave of the heirs of the late Hugh Wallis, and well advanced in years.

SALES NEXT WEEK.—On Monday next Mrs. Ann M. Porter will sell by public auction, at her residence near the I. U. Church, all her Stock and Farming Implements, together with a variety of household and kitchen Furniture.

On Tuesday, at the Hotel of Mr. J. O. Rasin, in Chestertown, Messrs. John W. and A. L. Corey will sell at public sale a valuable Farm, containing 207⅛ acres, and known as "St. Tantons."

At the Jail door on Tuesday next, will be sold a Negro Boy, 20 years of age.

See advertisements in other columns.

Preamble and Resolutions, passed by the Quarterly Conference of Kent Circuit, M. P. Church, Feb. 14th, 1863.

Whereas, since the last quarterly meeting of this Conference it has seemed good to our Heavenly Father to take our dear sister, MRS. MARY A. C. D. H. MURRAY, wife of our beloved pastor, J. T. Murray, from the toils and anxieties of this world to the enjoyments of the bliss of that home prepared for those who love Him; therefore

Resolved, that this Quarterly Conference do hereby express our sense of the severe loss to the Church of which she was an ornament, to the community in which she resided, and especially to the family circle of which she was the light and joy; but confidently trusting that our loss is her eternal gain, we desire to submit unmurmingly to the Divine will in this afflictive dispensation.

Resolved, that this Quarterly Conference do hereby tender to our dear brother Murray our sincere condolence and the unaffected sympathy of the Christian communities we here represent, and devoutly pray that the same grace which sustained his dear companion in her encounter with the last enemy may sustain him, and that this affliction may work out for him a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions be entered on the minutes, and a copy be sent to Brother Murray, and that they be published in the Methodist Protestant and the Kent News.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Chm'n.*
A. W. MELVIN, *Sec'y.*

French Proposals Rejected by the Federal Government.

The daily papers have published the correspondence which has passed between Secretary Seward and the French Minister of State in reference to the Emperor's proposal of a conference on neutral ground, of delegates sent from the North and South to adjust the existing difficulties.

Secretary Seward, in behalf of this government, rejects the proposition, assuming that the only feasible and constitutional method to bring about a peace is for the States in insurrection to send representatives to Congress, which may call a convention for that special purpose. The correspondence was communicated to the U. S. Senate on the 12th inst., in compliance with a resolution of that body.

A Bill for Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces.

The United States Senate, on Monday, passed an important bill, entitled a "Bill for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes." It will no doubt also pass the House, and become a law. We have not room this week to give a synopsis of the bill, but will next week publish some of its most important sections. The Washington correspondent of the Phila. *Press*, in speaking of the provisions of the bill says:

"I regard this bill as the best, the fairest, and most vigorous that any Congress has ever passed. As a distinguished statesman said, "it is the most thorough and the most patriotic measure that has been adopted since the first Revolutionary Congress." It will gratify every interest in the land; it will make the man of money feel safer; it will encourage the fighting man; it will warm the heart of the venerable patriot; it will reduce public expenses, by putting down the rebellion; it will teach foreign nations a new and more eloquent lesson; it will deprive sympathizers of themes upon which to dilate; and it will unite and fire the whole mass with the sentiment that the Union must and shall be restored and preserved."

The Baltimore American says:

Not only the chiefs of the conspiracy, but even European intermeddlers in our affairs, will be made to comprehend the great fact that the nation is in deep earnest in its purpose to crush the rebellion. A bill has just passed the Senate—almost unanimously to *enroll the whole people of the United States*, and thus insure a force so overwhelming as to defy, finally, all resistance. Not even exempting members of Congress or of the Legislatures, it is intended to be so sweeping in its provisions as to bring into the service, upon occasion, every fighting man available; and we have only to remember that great as has been the necessity and the call upon the loyal States hitherto, that its real resources in men are yet scarcely touched.

☞ To gratify the "curiosity" of the *Transcript*, we will state that the dialogue in regard to the Delaware elections, published by us last week, was cut from the *Smyrna Times;* and that if he desires to see the copy, it is at his service. Is this satisfactory? Secession editors are so much in the habit of concocting fabulous stories for *particular occasions*, (see, for instance, a recent account of an arrest for boat-burning, &c.) that they seem to think other people given to the same detestable practice.

A DEATH IN CHURCH.—A subscriber writes that on the night of the 10th instant, at Lewes, Delaware, where there is a protracted meeting in progress at the M. E. Church, a member named Samuel Wist was called on to pray, and after petitioning the throne of grace in a fervent manner, remained on his knees, when he was approached and found to be dead.—The deceased was a pilot on the Delaware bay and river. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a family.

CAMP HICKS EXTINGUISHED.—An order has been issued by the Governor for the removal of all the drafted men and substitutes from Camp Hicks, near Easton, the Eastern Shore rendezvous for drafted men. They will be quartered at Camp Bradford, near Baltimore, and General Shriver will have entire command. Camp Hicks will be vacated, and drafted men throughout the State will report at Camp Bradford.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—In the New Jersey Legislature, February 5th, Mr. Scoval a war Democrat, presented the following patriotic resolutions, which elicited applause from the House:

Resolved, That citizens of the United States in the State of New Jersey, believing it to be the duty of every good citizen to sacrifice ease, estate, or life itself, at the sacred call of our country, now declare their unalterable determination to sustain the Government in its efforts to maintain the honor, integrity, and existence of our National Union.

Resolved, That no difference of political opinions, that no badge of diversity upon points of party distinction shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have or can command to the vindication of our Government, the maintenance of its laws, and the defence of the flag of our country.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN QUEEN ANNE'S.—A young man named Noah Blunt met with an accident in Piney Neck, Queen Anne's county, on the 7th inst., which caused his death in five hours. He had been ducking, and was in the act of either placing his gun in or taking it from a cart, with the muzzle toward him, when it was discharged, the entire load entering his side.

A CAREER TOO LONG TOLERATED.

However the Government may have erred in the exercise of undue severity in certain cases of arrest, there can be no doubt but that one mouther of treason has had full scope from the very beginning of the conflict, and that one is the noted "Copperhead" from Ohio—Vallandigham. "Laws catch flies and let hornets go free" is an old adage, too well based, we fear, in times like these especially. Vallandigham, thus far, has seemed to court a proper admonition—he has gloried in his infamous course. Patted on the back by the leading traitors at the South, and relied upon by the blood-stained gang openly and avowedly to sow dissension and treason in the loyal States, he has gone along on his accursed mission with almost perfect impunity, absolutely unmolested, we believe, except on two occasions; one, when he visited the camps over the Potomac and the indignant soldiers from his own State brought him to a reckoning—the other when, in the company of his congeners—Breckinridge and Henry May—he was brought to a dead halt in his treasonable demonstrations in the balcony of the Eutaw House, in this city.

Whether the Government has acted with a wise and just discrimination in suffering this avowed and impudent traitor to run at large as the instigator of treason, whilst men a thousand-fold less capable of mischief have been stopped short in their career, it is not for us to decide for it. But one thing we feel constrained to declare, and that is—if his recent speech at Newark, New Jersy, is correctly reported, it must be the pleasure of the Government in this case to see fires lighted in the land merely to occupy the loyal in putting them out. Here is an extract:

"It has been proclaimed that it never was their [the Rebels] intention to invade the Northern States. It is very true that if this war is kept up, battles fought, no relenting spirit, no prospect of peace, no sound of concord to reach their ears, *they ought to be induced to make that invasion.*"

Can there be, in view of all these facts, a more atrocious sentiment uttered, a more audacious, daring defiance of all patriotic sentiment, more especially when we know that himself and traitors like him have been doing their best all along to induce the accursed conspirators at Richmond to put forth every effort? Is that anything more than the echo of their own sentiments, and must loyal men be insulted in this manner? "They ought to be induced to make that invasion!"

Let us remember that these traitors first drew the sword, pointed the first cannon, commited the first unwarrantable and foul murders, and that to-day and always *they* howl forth fiendish defiance against Government and people; that they might have "peace" at any time by laying down their arms; and yet here comes one to reverse the judgment of all just men; if possible to shift the guilt to where it does not belong; and, finally, to denounce and invoke new horrors on communities he insults with his presence and whose forbearance he abuses. Surely there must be some limit to all this with both Government and people.—*Baltimore American.*

The Rebel Foreign Relations.

The Richmond Enquirer, of February 7th, says:

It cannot be disguised that the public mind is becoming somewhat excited on the subject of the unsatisfactory relation in which this Confederacy stands towards neutral foreign powers. After two years of a desperate defensive war against a potent nation; after a long line of brilliant victories in triumphant assertion of our independence; after a year's residence of two distinguished statesmen of the South in the capitals of France and England, waiting, soliciting, remonstrating; after the courteous acquiescence of our Government in the performance of consular functions in our courts, by gentlemen accredited to our enemies to reside here and protect the interests of Englishmen and Frenchmen; after all this energy in assertion of our own cause in the field, and patient conciliation towards neutral nations abroad, *we have not yet advanced, it seems, one step in that public recognition of our sovereignty to which we are entitled by the laws of nations.*

At this hour neither England nor France pretends to have any knowledge of our existence. They still regard the Washington Government as entitled to treat for us. They know nothing of Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, save as private gentlemen. Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton are still our Ministers at those Courts. If a British subject is wronged or British property seized in Virginia, it is to Mr. Lincoln they look for redress, through Lyons or Mercier. *If one of their Consuls here should be removed, or should die, it is to Mr. Lincoln that his successor would be accredited.*

Now, on all this matter there are two opinions. First, that the anomalous state of things above mentioned *should be ended at once by the recall of our European Commissioners and dismissal of the Consuls;* second, that the same reasons which dictated our policy of courteous forbearance and patience at first are still good to induce a continuance of that policy for some time longer. * * * *

To show the anomalous position we occupy lays us open to the insolence of our pretended "friends" in Europe, one need only recall the audacious lecture administered the other day by the London Times to our President for his proclamation against Butler and his brigand officers.—The Times, when it suits it, can give us encouraging words and praise our heroism, and taunt the Yankees with our victories, like a dog fancier patting the heads and pinching the ears of two bull terriers to make them fight it out.

A NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY PROPOSED.—In view of the flimsy character of the postal currency, a proposition has been made to coin the fractional parts of a dollar of zinc as a substitute therefor. It is suggested that the mints might thus be afforded employment, and a more acceptable currency than that now in use be readily furnished.

Synopsis of the National Currency Bill.

The National Currency bill, which has passed the Senate provides for the establishment of a bureau in the Treasury Department which is to have charge of the currency. It provides for the appointment of a comptroller, specifies his duties, and makes the necessary regulations for the government of his office. It creates banking associations, to be organized as corporate bodies, with not less than five persons constituting the association in any case; shows how they are to be organized and governed, provides the proper safeguards and restrictions, etc. These institutions may purchase, hold, and dispose of real estate. Before any institution can commence business, it must transfer to the Treasurer of the United States bonds of not less than one-third of the amount of the capital stock paid in. On complying with these conditions the institutions will be entitled to receive from the comptroller bills of different denominations in amount equal to the capital stock already paid in.

The amount of these circulating notes are not to exceed $300,000, and are to be distributed throughout the States, Territories and District of Columbia upon the basis of representative population. The Comptroller under the direction of the Treasurer, is to provide plates, engravings etc. for making these bills or notes. These notes are to be held at par throughout the United States. A tax of one *per centum* is to be paid by these banks to the Governmedt semi-annually, in July and Jan. The bank officers are to make regular and accurate returns of their transactions to the proper authorities. No notes but such as are provided for in this bill will be allowed to be put into circulation by these banks. The bill further provides rules for the government of these institutions in detail, and at much length, affixing certain penalties for any violations of law, such as the public safety demands. The bill contains some sixty-three sections.

The Michigan Democrats.

Among the resolutions adopted by the State Convention of Michigan which assembled at Detroit recently, were the following:

Resolved, That while we condemn and denounce the flagrant and monstrous usurpations of the Administration, and encroachments of Abolitionism, we equally condemn and denounce the ruinous heresy of secession, as unwarranted by the Constitution and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of our Government and the peace and liberty of the citizen.

Resolved, That this Convention, profoundly grateful for the heroic fortitude and sacrifices displayed by our volunteer officers and soldiers of this State, who, throughout this war, have upheld the flag of the Union and the honor and glory of the State, hereby tenders to them the homage of their unreserved gratitude, and that we hereby extend to the friends and relatives of the fallen brave our heartfelt sympathies, and hereby recommend them to the grateful consideration of our Legislature.

SUFFERINGS AMONG CONTRABANDS.—The Cairo (Ill.) correspondent of the New York Times writes;

There are now 1,500 contrabands gathered here, quartered in what is called the "Corral," and one of the barracks built for them by the quartermaster. Their accommodations are so limited, however, that disease of every kind is fast thinning their ranks. They are so crowded that cleanliness is as much out of the question as it would be in a barn yard or pig sty. Their quarters are in the midst of mud, always from *one to two feet in depth* during moist weather. Those who go out are always obliged to have wet feet. Pneumonia is a very common complaint among them, and last week over sixty died from this and other complaints. This is about the weekly average of deaths. Humanity, decency, civilization demand that these persons be removed from Cairo to some place where they can be employed and made self-supporting.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, a very desirable and valuable property, situate in Quaker Neck, Kent county, Maryland, on

TUESDAY, the 21st of April next,

at the Hotel of Mr. J. O. Rasin, in Chestertown, at 11½ o'clock, A. M. This property consists of a LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, containing seven large rooms, besides a large and convenient STORE ROOM, and good Kitchen, Carriage and Corn Houses, Meat and Poultry Houses and Stable; a good GARDEN well paled in, and contains in all about 17 or 18 ACRES, all of which is under good post and rail fence. There is a

FINE YOUNG ORCHARD,

of the most choice and select PEAR, APPLE, PEACH and CHERRY TREES.

This property is located within four miles of Chestertown, about ¾ of a mile from a Steamboat Landing, at which steamers touch daily during the greater part of the year. There is an M. E. Church and a Public School within less than a mile, and is considered one of the best locations in the county for a country store. There is always an abundance of Fish, Oysters and Wild Fowl in their seasons in sight.

To a young man of good business capacity, and a small capital, this place offers strong inducements, and is considered one among the most salubrious and hospitable portions of the county. Possession will be given on or before the 1st of May next, if desired.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash, and the balance in twelve months, with interest, and security to be approved by the undersigned.

Apply to J. A. F. BAKER, Proprietress.
feb21-ts. or J. N. USILTON, Agent.

[Smyrna Times publish tds. and send paper and bill to advertiser.

NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 24th of February, inst., at the Jail Porch, in Chestertown, at 12 o'cl'k, M., his NEGRO BOY, now in his twentieth year. Sain boy is stout for his age and perfectly healthy. He is a good house servant and a fair hand on a farm; has been living on a farm for the last 15 months.

☞ Terms will be made known at the time of sale. L. MORRISON.

N. B.—For further particulars see R. HYNSON, Esq. [feb21-ts.]