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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1863.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Reports of the evacuation of Vicksburg have been current for several days, and are credited on two distinct grounds. One reason assigned is that the Federal troops have forced the evacuation by the rear movement, cutting off the Rebel supplies. The other reason is that Port Hudson is to be left to hold the Mississippi, while the Rebel troops at Vicksburg retire to the interior, ultimately to reinforce the Rebels in East Tennessee for another invasion of Kentucky. There is no doubt that a most formidable invasion will take place as soon as the roads are passable.—It it said that there is no reason to apprehend the junction of the Vicksburg army with that in front of Gen. Rosecrans. An important part of the Rebel plan would be to get possession of the Cumberland river, so as to cut off water communication with Nashville. This accomplished, it would only be necessary to destroy the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in order to cut off all of General Rosecrans' communications. Their movement upon Fort Donelson has however has been anticipated, and their success at that point is not probable. The invasion of Kentucky is but a part of the general plan for getting in the rear of General Rosecrans' army. It will take but a short time for General Grent to find out about the evacuation of Vicksburg. If that point shall be given up, there will be no use for his army on the Mississippi. The gunboats, with a small infantry force, would suffice to keep the river open.

Gen. Averill's cavalry, attached to the Army of the Potomac, have made an important reconnoissance across the Rappahannock, and routed a body of Rebel cavalry. On Tuesday they forced a passage across the river near Kelley's ford, killing or capturing the Rebel sharpshooters who held the ford. After crossing they encountered the Rebel cavalry under Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee. The Rebels first charged on our troops and were repulsed, and were then charged upon in turn with fatal effect. A series of charges followed, in which the Rebels were invariably worsted, and after five hours fighting, took refuge behind an entrenched battery four miles from the ford. Gen Averill secured his prisoners and the wounded on both sides, and a large number of horses, and recrossed the river unmolested, the Rebels being too badly whipped to follow him. Among the prisoners captured is Major Breckinridge, a cousin of John C. Breckinridge. The affair was a gallant and able one, and is a forerunner of the more important results soon, we trust, to be achieved by the Army of the Potomac.

Refugees are constantly coming within the Union lines. They all tell the same story respecting the sufferings and privations to which the Rebels are subjected. The prices of all things have increased very much within a short time in consequence of the immense depreciation of paper. Greenbacks are worth 150 per cent. premium over paper of State banks, and 250 over Confederate scrip.

Colonel James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, has been appointed Provost Marshal General under the Conscription act. All previous appointments of Provost Marshals are revoked.

The Americans residing in Chili, South America, have raised a fund of $3,688 for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the United States.

The Rebels made an attack on Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday last, but were defeated. There was also some fighting between Suffolk and the Blackwater on Tuesday, but the details have not been received.

Arrangements for the exchange of all the political prisoners in the hands of the Rebels have been completed, and they will be immediately released.

It is said that the difficulties which constrained General Sigel to tender his resignation have been adjusted, and that he will withdraw his resignation and return to his old command.

It is again stated that Gen. Butler will resume his old command at New Orleans within a fortnight.

Among the prisoners recently captured, March 1, by Gen. John McNeil, Southeast Missouri, and since sent to St. Louis, is a Capt. R. T. Sickel, who was Rebel Provost Marshal of Bloomfield, Missouri. On the person of Sickel was found a letter instructing him *summarily to hang certain persons, in order to save expense and to prevent them from demoralizing the Rebel public sentiment!*

A refugee who arrived within our lines from Charleston says the Rebels have about four hundred guns in position around the city. The west side is poorly fortified. There are a number of iron-clad shore batteries in the harbor, mounted with the heaviest guns. He denies that the forts there have been cased with railroad iron. Another iron-clad is ready to launch, but the rebels lack the necessary machinery. Several thousand negroes are kept busy daily in strengthening the defenses of the city. He thinks the city impregnable from the water approach.

JOHN VAN BUREN'S SPEECH--THE REBELLION MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

We refer our readers to the speech of John Van Buren, Esq., in New York, to be found on our first page. Mr. Van Buren is one of the pillars of the Democratic party in the State of New York, of great popularity and influence, and one of the best speakers in that State. He goes for a vigorous, continuous prosecution of the war against rebellion, in his own phraseology, "to the bitter end," and until the country shall again present its wonted union and authority as a whole.

Mr. Van Buren does not approve, but condemns the President's proclamation, and other wrongful acts and policy, but he places the Constitution above the President, and views the Union as the only safe bulwark of constitutional liberty, before which Presidents and Cabinets sink into comparative nothingness; for truly, who and what are the mere incumbents of office, who, for four years, may have the conduct and running of the great Government machine, and may run it amiss, when compared to the Government and Constitution itself? Who would think of blowing a ship into fragments, because the captain was a perverse and stubborn sailor? Who would think of demolishing his beautiful house, because he had a wilful and indifferent tenant, whose lease would expire in two years? Would not prudence and interest prompt a change of captain in the one case, of tenant in the other, and the substitution of other and better men?

The struggle in our country now, is for National existence—the competency of man for republican government. This is the great and momentous principle involved in the civil war now raging. This problem, in the history of the world, has been left for solution to the United States of America. Our Government, acknowledged to be the best in the world, was framed by the purest and best men that ever lived, distinguished for singleness, unselfishness of purpose; with no parties to affect their judgment; no personal or political influences to warp or control their opinions, but with great deliberation and wisdom, and inspired by the deeds of the revolution, and, a loftiness of patriotism unparalleled. Such was the origin of our Government and its construction. We had either to remain British Colonies or found and establish the Constitution and Union as it was, and as transmitted to us; there was no other alternative, and the hand of Providence pointed out the way to the sages and patriots to whom the responsibility was committed. The work which they did was well done. The principles of republican constitutional government, with the checks and balances found in ours, was a work which might excite the admiration, as it did the envy and opposition of the monarchies and arbitrary systems of the world.

The growth and success of our system and country was such as the world had never witnessed. No people were as prosperous, contented and happy—none looked forward to a more glorious career of greatness and reunion, until the fell spirit of treason and rebellion, in the plausible form of secession, arose to mar our glory, destroy our prosperity, and threaten dissolution and dismemberment, with all their necessary train of evils. The garden of Eden was not more transformed by the arch-enemy of our race, than our country has been by the spirit and efforts and consequences of Secession.

How shall this destructive rebellion be quelled, or what shall be done to restore the Union? It is not a mere question of expediency or of administration of a government, but the questions of infinite magnitude that arise up before us, are, Shall we have a Union and a Constitution? Shall we surrender our national existence, and bring anarchy and evils innumerable upon us? Shall we abandon the great republican or democratic principle, which is the life and being of our institutions? Shall we, with our hands upon our faces, admit and proclaim, by an inglorious peace, that man is not capable of living under well-regulated democratic republican government, but that his proper and normal condition is, to be subject to monarchal rule, and that a monarchy, with kings and emperors, is the only government fit for intelligent man; to exterminate the best hope of civilized man, and the last effort of human existence to live under free and beneficent institutions; or shall we, like a man in the water, struggle for life, and being, and existence, and maintain with manly firmness and every possible energy the glorious cause of the Constitution, and if, after all, we are to perish, let it be as the gallant ship Cumberland, with our flags flying, and guns roaring and reverberating throughout the world?

The Administration of the present day, with all its proclamations and other kindred acts, will soon pass away. The Constitution has in it a recuperative energy, that will restore harmony, justice and right. Now it is stretched and expanded beyond its appropriate limits, but its living, active power and functions will cause a rebound which, while it will destroy those who have attempted to injure it, will, with its healing and vital energies, bring us back to its natural and wonted action and influence, and disappoint the predictions of the Old World, that a Republic cannot exist. To the Union, Constitution loving men of the State we appeal, to rally for the great and paramount interests of the country, regardless of the partisan cries of habeas corpus and conscription, proclamations and taxation;—sustain and strengthen the arm raised to suppress rebellion, and order, peace, and harmony will triumph soon.

WHO FEAR THE HABEAS CORPUS?

In his speech in New York on Saturday evening last, Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, said:

Great complaint has been made about the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Is there any man who has no treason lurking in his bosom that is apprehensive of an arrest? Why are certain persons so apprehensive in this regard? Because treason is lurking in their bosoms. [Applause.] Lorenzo Dow, when he was on his way upon one occasion to attend an appointment, met a man who complained that his axe had been stolen. "I will settle that matter for you," says Dow. Before reaching the meeting house he picked up a large stone weighing about a pound and a half. After he had concluded his sermon, in his peculiar way, looking over the audience, turning the stone over in his hand, he said: "I have been informed by one of your neighbors that he had his axe stolen last night, and I intend with this stone to knock the man down who did it." Poising the stone in his hand, as if about to throw it, there was one man who immediately dodged behind his seat, and Dow pointed him out to the audience as the thief. And so I say, if you want to find out traitors, just look round and skake the writ of *habeas corpus* at them—[Laughter and applause]—and you will see them dodge, shrink and complain.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM A. SPENCER. Col. Wm. A. Spencer, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, died on the 13th inst., at his farm near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., of typhoid fever. He left Annapolis to enjoy the Christmas holydays at home, and shortly after arriving he was prostrated with the disease which terminated his life. The deceased was a member of the convention which formed the present State Constitution.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Alfred, 15 years of age, slave of William Lamb, Esq., residing in Quaker Neck, accidentally shot and killed himself, while ducking, on Saturday last. The load entered his right side, taking the direction of the heart, killing him instantly.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A Post Office has been established at the Trappe, in this county, and Mr. Wm. S. Baker appointed Postmaster. The office will be supplied three times a week from Chestertown. It is agreed that the carrying expenses are to be defrayed by the citizens of that community.

CLAIM OFFICE.—WM. B. HILL, Esq., of Baltimore, has established a Government Claim Office in that city, and will give prompt attention to claims of every kind against the United States. Mr. H. enjoys an enviable reputation, possesses superior advantages for the prosecution of the business, and persons placing claims in his hands may rely upon having them speedily and satisfactorily attended to.—His advertisement will be found in another column.

PUBLIC SALES.—A lot of agricultural implements, blacksmith and carpenters' tools, timber, &c., will be sold at the shop of the late T. B. Loftman, in Chestertown, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Henry W. Archer, Esq., Trustee, will offer at public sale, in Chestertown, on Tuesday next, the Travilla farm, situated in Morgan's Creek Neck.

REV. J. EARLE MALOY will preach at St. James', Worton, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ William T. Urie, of this county, was among the graduates at the recent commencement of the University of Maryland.

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.—The Ohio Legislature has adopted the following resolution, offered by Mr. Flag, a Union Democrat, as a response to some petitions for an armistice and peace:

"*Resolved*, That we will have no dissolution of the Union; that we will have no armistice; that we can fight as long as Rebels and traitors can; that the war shall go on until law is restored; and we will never despair of the Republic."

JOHN VAN BUREN ON VALLANDIGHAM.

John Van Buren made another great speech at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening. In the course of his remarks he made the following happy hit at the notorious Copperhead Vallandigham, who has recently been venting his treason in the city of New York:

I met an old-fashioned farmer not long ago, who said to me, "Squire," (in the country lawyers are all Squires) "Squire, who is this man that is going all round the country *talking all the time* and insisting that free speech has been crushed out by the General Government?" [Great laughter.] "Well," said I, "I don't know whom you refer to." "Well," said he, "he is a man with a very hard name; comes from the State of Ohio; *says that he got beat when the Democrats carried the State;* I don't remember the name." I said "perhaps you mean Vallandigham." "That's the name," said he. Said he, "Squire, why can't he be content with being beat at home, without coming here to show us how we can be beaten here." [Great laughter.]

THE NEW YORK UNION MEETING.

The principal speakers on the occasion were men who have ever held the most prominent positions in the democratic ranks—and we have seldom read anything better calculated to arouse the fervor of the old and *true* democracy of the empire city, to that natural patriotism which induced it to rally around old Hickory Jackson in the better days of the republic, than the remarks of Mr. Brady. The eloquence of this gentleman is well known to the whole country, and acknowledged even in Europe, and it is truly gratifying to find that such a man has spurned the trammels of party by which he was attempted to be bound, by mere place hunting partizans, and has come out boldly on the side of his country, and against all who would oppose it in the present contest for its life. The indignant manner in which Mr. Brady alluded to those creeping things who had beset him, to endeavor to induce him to withhold his appearance from the meeting, for fear that the *party* would be injured by his participation in its proceedings, was in keeping with the frankness of the honest Irish character, of which Mr. Brady is a true specimen. In connection with his remarks on this subject, he said:

"Gentlemen, I differ with many of you in regard to the causes, the conduct, the prosecution, and the probable results of the war in which we are engaged. But, with the blessing of Heaven, whoever may applaud and whoever may censure, I would be false to the Irish race, from which I sprang, to find here a home and a refuge from the persecution and oppression of that detested laud to which the first speaker too politely referred, if I did not use my last breath, and employ the last quiver of my lips, in the utterance of a prayer to Heaven against all assailants, internal and external, for the perservation of the American Government." [Loud applause.]

"They (the rebels) propose that there should be two governments on this soil, armed governments. Sir, I cannot consent to any such condition. ["No!"] Rome and Sparta, Carthage and Athens were all republics; this was taught to you in your primer. Each of them was a military power. I refer you to the Federalist and the articles of Alexander Hamilton in regard to the possibility of maintaining separate organizations of government on this continent. When you can answer them, let me see your treatise or discourse and I will be submissive, as I hope I have always been, to the voice of reason. But, Mr. Southerner, listen to me and the men who have stood by the South against the denunciations of presses—and, gentlemen, I see them represented on this platform—listen to me who, with the feeble capacity that I possess, have insisted always that you should have all the rights to which you are entitled. You say no.

Mr. Lincoln was elected President, but you went into the canvass. He was chosen President, and yet there was a majority in both branches of Congress against him. *I defy you to point out a single act of the Government which should have provoked any hostility on your part.* But as long as there is breath in my body—if you make it a question between the South and the North—I should think I was unworthy of the mother who bore me if I did not go for any portion sustained by the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] * * * * Seriously, in the presence of my God, in the exercise of the best capacities that I know how to employ, I say to my friends of the South, however gallant and chivalric and persevering may be their struggle in the field, all history will be false, all analogies fallacious, every promise to the human race an absurdity, if this people, who have conquered the barren East and conquered the ocean, and are willing to conquer all circumstances of privation, shall not own the whole of this continent before this country expires."—[Loud and continued applause.]

PRICES AT RICHMOND.—General Dix, in a letter dated at Fortress Monroe on the 10th inst., states the following as the prices of certain articles of provisions and clothing at Richmond, as communicated by a person lately from that place:

Beef, per pound, $1 25; pork, $1 15; butter, per pound, $3; bacon, $1 50; tea, none to be had except at fabulous prices; coffee, do.; eggs, per dozen, $2; calico, per yard, $2; ready-made coat from $80 to $100; soft wool hat from $25 to $30; an ordinary pair of boots $60.

A LETTER from Newbern, N. C., March 4th, says spring is rapidly opening—the farmers have nearly finished their planting operations, and the peach trees are in full bloom.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

The Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church closed its thirty-fifth session in Baltimore on Tuesday night. The proceedings throughout were characterized by the greatest unity and harmony. We extract a few interesting items from the minutes, together with the plan of appointments,:

Rev. H. J. Day, steward of the superannuated fund, presented his report, giving a detailed statement of the amounts received from the several circuits, stations and missions, for the fund. The whole amount for distribution was $2,800 93, against which there were claims to the amount of $3,350, thus granting a dividend of a fraction over eighty-three and a half per cent. to the claimants, being a larger dividend than ever before known in the annals of the Conference, except in one instance, when there was but a single claimant.

The committee on statistics gave a detailed report of the condition of the church in the Maryland district, as follows:—Members, 6,930; probationers, 723; local ministers and preachers, 60; churches, 142; parsonages, 29; value of property, $318,730; Sunday schools, 123; number of scholars, 8,286; number of volumes in libraries, 23,921; colored members, 650.

The missionary fund committee presented a report, stating that the funds have been sufficient to supply all the demands. The aggregate amount received was $971 77, and the amount paid $832-20, leaving a balance of $138 50.

The Conference, according to the last register, is composed of sixty-three ministerial members, thirteen probationers, and forty-eight lay delegates—making one hundred and twenty-four in all.

The Appointments.

President—Rev. James K. Nichols.
Kent Circuit—J. T. Murray, W. H. Hopkins.
Queen Anne's Circuit—Dr. J. J. Murray and Henry Nice.
Talbot Circuit—John Roberts, J. Earle Maloy and John D. Litzinger.
East Baltimore Circuit—J. F. Whiteside and J. W. Gray.
Belair Circuit—R. S. Norris.
Pipe Creek Circuit—P. Light Wilson.
Georgetown Station—D. Evans Reese.
East Washington Mission—W. W. Reese.
Anne Arundel Circuit and South Baltimore Station—J. M. Elderdice and C. T. Cochel.
Alexandria Station—W. M. Strayer.
Concord Circuit—Jeremiah Clay.
Caroline Circuit—J. E. T. Ewell; one to be supplied.
Prince William Circuit—To be supplied.
Ninth St., Washington—E. J. Drinkhouse.
Newtown Circuit—D. Bowers, J. B. Jones, and Dr. F. Waters, sup.
Snow Hill Circuit—J. L. Mills.
Trough Creek Circuit—G. W. Simpson.
Dorchester Circuit—W. G. Holmes.
Sussex Circuit—J. R. Nichols, T. A. Moore, sup., and one to be supplied.
New Market Circuit—Dr. A. S. Eversole and J. H. Ellegood.
Cumberland Mission—J. W. Charlton.
Harmony Circuit—George W. Burns.
Cecil Circuit—J. Elderdice, one to be supp'd.
Cambridge Circuit—R Whinna.
Howard Circuit—H. C. Cushing, W. McKendree Poisal.
West Baltimore Station—L. W. Bates and T. D. Vaiiant, sup.
Bedford Circuit—C. Eversole, one to be sup.
Carlisle Mission and Circuit—J. Thompson
Warwick Circuit—H. J. Day.
Jefferson Circuit and Frederick Mission—D. A. Shermer and M. E. Hysore.
Union Circuit, Md.—J. A. McFaden and T. H. B Austin.
Frederick Circuit—D. Wil on, J. D. Kenson.
Charleston, S. C.—S. B. Sutherland.
Salem, Phila.—W. T. Dumm.
First Church Phila.—Unsupplied.
East Baltimore Station—B. F. Benson.
Washington Street Station—D. W. Bates.
Baltimore Cir't—C. H. Littleton, A. D. Dick.
Liberty Circuit—J. T. Ward.
Worcester Circuit—G. S. Battersby.
Newark Mission—Dr F. Swentzel.
Broadway Mission—Jesse Shreeve and Wm. S. Hammond.
Union Circuit, Pa.—J. G. Weaver.
Susquehanna Circuit—S. A. Hoblitzel.
Delaware Mission—D. F. Ewell.
West Washington Mission—Oliver Cox
J. W. Everest, T. M. Bryan, and H. P. Jordan left without appointments at their request.

The Conference adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday in March, 1864, at Broadway Mission Church.

THE "CENTREVILLE STATE RIGHTS" OFFICE THROWN INTO PI.—On Saturday last the office of the Centreville *State Rights*, a secession paper, was thrown into "pi" by a number of the regimental band accompanying Capt. Stafford's company, now quartered in the Court House, in that town. The cause of the proceeding was the publication by that paper of an article which the band deemed as being intended as an insult to them and the company.—The *Citizen* says: Shortly after the appearance of the "State Rights" on that morning, a number of the band repaired to the office, and finding the editor absent, requested that he should be sent for, and upon his entering his office, they referred to the article in question, and asked if he intended it as an insult to them. Mr. Keating replied that he had no explanations make, and would not apologise for anything that appeared in his paper; whereupon the parties present began overturning cases, upsettiug forms, &c., and left nearly the entire type of the office in a heap of *pi*. No personal violence was offered to the editor. Capt. Stafford, upon being informed of the proceedings immediately repaired to the office, and prevented further disturbance.

Suppression of the Contraband Trade.

The Washington Star of Monday, says: General Lockwood and staff visited Leonardtown, Md., on Tuesday last, and remained until Wednesday morning. He is now in command of all the military forces stationed in Charles and St. Mary's counties, and will establish his headquarters either at Point Lookout or Leonardtown. The principal object of his mission is to suppress the contraband trade intercourse, generally, between there and Dixie. He promises to respect the institutions and laws of Maryland, and to protect the people so long as they commit no acts of disloyalty to the Federal Government, but he threatens to punish with a protracted imprisonment all who are caught violating the laws of the United States. His present force numbers about 1,000 men, consisting in part of the Second Regiment E. S. Md. Volunteers.

RAISING COTTON AND TOBACCO.—The present unprecedented prices of cotton and tobacco are having the effect of stimulating efforts to produce both staples in regions where they were never grown before. A number of farmers of St. Louis county are preparing this year to plant both cotton and tobacco. The business will be a little awkward at first, and the quality of the crops produced may be inferior; but when it is reflected that anything in the shape of cotton is worth 75 cents a pound, and the poorest kinds of tobacco are selling for twenty dollars per hundred, it will be readily seen that the enterprise will be highly remunerative. An acre of St. Louis county land will yield four hundred pounds of cotton, worth at 75 cts. a pound $300; or seven hundred pounds of tobacco, at 20 cents a pound, $140.

There will be a respectable cotton crop raised this year in Southern Illinois, as nearly every farmer, who is prepared for it, will plant several acres. There were Illinoisans in this city last week, endeavoring to hire fifty negroes for cotton raising.—*St. Louis News.*

COMMON SENSE.—The following extract from the American Railroad Journal should be read by every copperhead in the country:

"But any peace that should destroy the Union, set State against State, sever and oppose their interests, endanger their boundaries, destroy the freedom of their trade, obstruct their rivers and lakes, shut up their ports, break up their internal lines of communication, vary their traffic, interrupt their established relations, introduce conflicting laws, and throw society ere long back upon its original elements, to be rearranged, reconstructed, and moulded into form, to be again torn asunder with each new whim of their founders, or of the hour, would be no peace at all, but endless war and misery."

Deplorable State of Affairs in Texas.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., March 17.—An intelligent gentleman from Texas represents the rebels in that State as in a most deplorable condition. Union men openly denounce the Confederacy, and a large party are trying to raise the "Lone Star," while colonies are being made up to go to Mexico.

A prominent rebel officer who came to this place with a flag of truce, also expressed the opinion that should the cause of the South fail, they will retire into Mexico and establish a republic under French protection.

DELAWARE.—Governor Cannon, of Delaware, has issued a proclamation on the subject of "illegal arrests," ignoring the doctrine of the supremacy of State rights, and placing the Federal above them. The proclamation was called forth by the passage of an act in the Assembly to prevent arrests for treasonable practises, and the Governor says: "I enjoin upon the good people of this State that they hold true allegiance to the Government of the United States as paramount to the State of Delaware, and that they obey the constituted authorities thereof before the Legislature of the State of Delaware or any other human authority whatsoever."

INTERESTING FROM ARKANSAS.—A dispatch from Fayetteville, Arkansas, March 12, says: "Captain Brown, a Union man, from Arkadelphia, has just arrived at this post. He had eighty three men in the mountains on White river, near Arkadelphia, where his little command was attacked on Sunday, the 15th of February last. The fight lasted from sunrise till noon, when the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of sixteen killed and twelve wounded. Captain Brown lost two killed and four wounded."

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE REBEL ARMY.—The report that negroes are serving as soldiers in the rebel army, both as cavalry and infantry, is fully confirmed by recent dispatches. The matter is under consideration by the authorities in Washington.

A NEW GUNPOWDER.—It is said that an agent of the government has been sent to Prussia to obtain the secret of manufacturing a new kind of gunpowder lately discovered by a German chemist, and reported to be in several respects superior to the powder now in use.

A VICKSBURG RUMOR.—The Memphis Bulletin, of March 7, says that the planters along Lake Providence, through fear of the consequences of an inundation, have offered the Confederate commander $1,500,000 if he will evacuate Vicksburg.

HIGH PRICE FOR TOBECCO.—At Louisville last week a hogshead of the new crop of tobacco was sold at the extraordinary price of one hundred and eighteen dollars per hundred pounds, the hogshead bringing $1,604 80.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Chestertown, Md, March 21st, 1863.

Anderson, John W.	McClary, Araminta
Anderson, Anna	Macnamee, Margaret
Barroll, Harriett	Mullen, Wm.
Bowser, Mary	Malin, Francis
Collins, Joseph B.	Manering, Wm.
Cooper, Hary	Nickerson, Lizzie 3
Curney, John	Ogborn, Mary
Carr, Edward	Pierce, Benjamin
Dickson, Perry	Pierce, Wm.
Downs, Ellen	Peterson, Susan
Gale, Charles	Perry, Thomas
Grent, ——	Parks, George W.
Groy, H.	Raser, Isaac
Goldsborough, Eliza	Rilid, Wm.
Hutchens, Barney	Roberts, James
Higgins, Wm.	Rodgers, Wm.
Huested, L. D.	Stevens, Andrew
Haley, Jacob	Stevens, Amus
Hud, H.	Sheppard, John
Hand, Benjamin	Stevens, Ann R.
Hudson, Ananda	Tims, Wm.
Hammitt, Edmund M.	Turner, Emory
Hergin, Hugh	Thomas, Emma T.
Jones, John T.	Vinson, T. H.
Layson, T. W.	Veazie, J. W.
Lysle, R.	Voshell, Mary E.
Meakes, John	Woodlin, Bay 2
Mason, Adam	Wilson, Jacob

mh21—1t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.

ARMY SHIRTS.

Just received direct from New York and Phila., a splendid variety of all the most desirable patterns of Cassimere Shirts at very moderate prices. Also, Cassimere Shirt fronts, a new article for Gentlemen with tie attached, can be adjusted in a moment, by

March 21. MASTBAUM.