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# The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1863.


### THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The latest advices from North Carolina report General Foster, with his force of twelve hundred men, still at Little Washington, surrounded by the Rebels. Their position was very critical, as it is believed that his provisions are exhausted. There are contradictory reports as to the movements of the reinforcements sent to him. The Rebels are reported to have twenty seven thousand men between Washington and Newbern, but this is probably an exaggerated estimate. Private advices from Newbern, Sunday last, state that a communication had been received from Gen. Foster, in which he said that he was well supplied with provisions, and believed that he could sustain his position against all the force the Rebels could bring against him, for three weeks, if necessary. The Rebel papers of Monday claim a partial success in opposing the reinforcements sent to Gen. Foster's assistance.

The news from Vicksburg and vicinity is of interest. The Yazoo Pass expedition raised the siege of Fort Pemberton on the 4th inst., and made its way back to Helena as fast as it cauld, harassed all along the route by the fire of guerillas. Two of the divisions under Quimby and Hovey hav been ordered to report to Gen. Grant, who has moved his headquarters to Milliken's Bend. A "special" to a Chicago paper states that seven of our iron-clads were prepared to run the Vicksburg batteries on Friday or Saturday night last. The same despatch states that the arrival of a large Union force at Carthage, a point ten miles below Warrenton on the Louisiana side, is confirmed. This looks as if an attack upon Vicksburg from the south were intended. Gen. Grant is reported to have visited Vicksburg on the 4th inst. with a flag of truce. The object of the visit was not understood.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Army we hear of a skirmish in which seventy of our troops engaged an equal number of Rebels, capturing twenty-one of them, including a Major and two Captains. The Memphis *Bulletin* says it has news that a week ago Sunday a battle of some magnitude took place between the Federals, under McClernand, and the Rebels, in small force, at or near Richmond, Louisiana. The Confederates fell back. This move placed McClernand in possession of the town. The brigade then marched to Lagrange, and occupied it without difficulty. They are considered important points.

Gov. Curtin of Pa., has suggested to the President a plan of garrisoning the defences of Washington with militia, that the veteran soldiers now in that department might be spared for more important and pressing duties in the field. To this end he offered to forward twenty-five thousand militia, and asked that about five thousand volunteers who have had the necessary experience be distributed among the militia, to render the latter force equivalent for all practical purposes to the same number of volunteers sent to the field. It is not known whether this patriotic offer has been accepted.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of five more blockade runners—the British steamer Surprise, by the Huntsville, from St. Marks, Fla., bound to Havana; the Rebel schooner Five Brothers, and the English schooner John Williams, by the Octorara and the English schooners Florence Nightingale and Brothers by the Tioga.

New Orleans letters of a late date state that there are indications that the Confederates contemplate an early movement on that city, and that they have sixty thousand men that can be concentrated for the purpose. It is also reported that an early movement will be made to take Ship Island and capture the large quantity of government stores there.

The steamship Stonewall Jackson, *alias* the Leopard, a noted Rebel blockade runner, has at last been brought to grief. A Charleston despatch announces that on Saturday night last she attempted to run the blockade into Charleston, but was so sharply purshed by the blockading fleet that she was run ashore and burnt. Her crew and passengers escaped to the shore. Her cargo was a valuable one, consisting of several pieces of field artillery, two hundred barrels of saltpetre, forty thousand army shoes, and a large assortment of merchandise.

A correspondent of the Nashville Union, who has been within the Rebel lines, writes: "Morgan's full loss at the battle of Milton has never been published. He had twenty-six commissioned officers killed and wounded. His whole loss was not less than five hundred officers and men killed and wounded."

Stonewall Jackson is said to be in command of the Rebel forces in Southern Kentucky, the commands of Marshall, Cluke, Pegram and Breckinridge having been consolidated with his own. This report is considered rather doubtful.

John Minor Botts, of Virginia, so long incarcerated in the Libby prison and at Salisbury, N. C., has been released, with permission to remain on his estate near Gordonsville, under the pledge of not aiding or abetting the Union cause.

A raid was made into Gloucester county Virginia, od April 10, by the troops stationed at Gloucester Point, under the command of Col. A. H. Grimshaw, Forth Delaware Infantry. The expedition was very successful. Some ten thousand dollar's worth of Rebel property was burned, and over three hundred head of cattle, sheep and mules were driven into our lines.

### THE FIGHT AT CHARLSTON.

We give in another column some interesting details of the recent engagement in Charleston harbor. The result has thoroughly established the defensive powers of the Monitor fleet, whilst it has shown that as against strong forts, manning a large number of guns, their offensive power is not so great as was anticipated. But that our hopes frequently overbalance judgment, this might have been foreseen. The disparity in the number of guns between the combatants would have suggested it. The Rebels have, it is supposed, at least three hundred guns, capable of concentrating their fire upon the radius within which the fleet must lie to make the attack. All their guns were in strongly constructed, casemated works, and long practice had given the gunners the exact range. Against their guns and forts we had eight Monitors, and the Ironsides, carrying altogether but thirty-four guns. These vessels had to fight under the disadvantages of a contracted seaway and the uncertainty of aim that is expressed in the saying that "one gun on shore is worth two afloat." That with all this superiority of guns and other advantages against them our Monitors came out of a fire that has undoubtedly never been paralleled, with so little injury, and with a loss in killed and wounded that would be exceeded in a petty skirmish, is certainly the most convincing proof of their power of resistance. A Richmond paper speaks of the contest as, so far, a "drawn battle," and the expression is, no doubt, a fair description of the result.

The editor of the Baltimore American, speaking of the impregnability of the Monitors, says:

Having witnessed the great conflict under the walls of Sumter and Moultrie, and after the battle visited all the Monitors engaged in it, we have no hesitation in asserting that it was a matter of astonishment to all experienced observers to see how little they were really injured.—They were scarred and bruised, and their smoke-stacks penetrated by the projectiles literally rained on them by the enemy, but even in this respect not one of them fared as badly as the original Monitor in her conflict with the Merrimac. No one doubted her entire ability to renew the fight next day, and our entire fleet of Monitors were as competent to return to the walls of Sumter as she then was to meet the Merrimac. We contend that this first practical test of the power of endurance of the iron-clad Monitors was most satisfactory, and that there was no more reason for not renewing the conflict next day than there would have been for not commencing it on the previous day.

ARREST OF THE EDITOR OF THE "CONSERVATOR."—A government steamer, (the Gen'l Meigs,) arrived at our wharf at an early hour yesterday morning, having on board Company H., Capt. Hopper, of the 2nd E. S. Md. Regiment. They remained here about one hour and during their stay closed the office of the "*Conservator*" and placed the editor J. L. Barroll, Esq., under arrest, whom they carried with them to Baltimore. General Lockwood, who accompanied the expedition, had an interview with Marshal A. M. Russell before the steamer left, the nature of which we have not been able to learn. The arrest of Mr. Barroll was made by order of General Schenck, on the charge of publishing treasonable articles in his paper.

COURT.—The April term of the Circuit Court for Kent County will commence on Monday next. There is more than the ordinary accumulation of business, in consequence of no Court being held in October last, and it is probable that the session will be unusually long.

THE ORPHANS' COURT.—We are requested to state that there will be two sessions of the Orphans' Court next week, on Tuesday and Thursday.

PUBLIC SALE.—A valuable property in Quaker Neck, consisting of a large two-story Dwelling and Store House, with 17 or 18 acres of land, will be offered at public sale at the Hotel of Mr. J. O. Rasin, on Tuesday next, the 21st. See advertisement in another column.

### SHOWING THEIR HANDS TOO SOON.

The Richmond papers apologised for Valandigham's defeat in the Congressional election last fall, by saying that *he had showed his hand too soon.* He was about the only open and avowed traitor, during the election contest, and he was defeated in a district in which he had formerly been elected by overwhelming majorities—the result of the fall elections, however, proved that there were others not a whit better than this Ohio traitor defeated, but they were not so confident of success, if they sailed under their true colors. The Connecticut copperheads, emboldened by the apparent success and strength of their friends elsewhere, were induced to show their real designs, and more openly than those of the other States whose elections had preceded theirs, they proclaimed their intententions as to the course they would pursue if elected. Like Vallandigham, *they showed their hands too soon*; and the shameless avowal of their treason aroused the people to a high pitch of enthusiasm, to put them down, and a triumph has been obtained seldom enjoyed by any party in that State—and the effect has not been lost on other States, where elections have taken place since the platform of the Connecticut copperheads was published. The Managers at New York soon began to "smell a mice," and their organ came out with a change of front, claiming to be still for a prosecution of the war as the only resource left for the government to preserve itself—but it was too late; the treacherous course of the whole concern was too well established for any confidence to be placed in their declarations, and the people in their majesty have condemned the viperous crew. Since the election, the *World* has made a wonderful discovery, that no honorable peace can be made, until the rebels lay down their arms! In speaking of the Connecticut election it says:

"The Connecticut Democracy exposed themselves to the imputation—certainly an unjust imputation as respects the majority of the party in that State—of being a peace party; but *it is the deliberate judgment of a majority of the Northern people that we can have no honorable peace until the rebels are ready to lay down their arms.*"

None better than that stock jobbing concern was long ago acquainted with this fact before it made the confession—and yet its whole course since its somerset last fall, has tended to bring about that dishonorable peace.

### MR. EVERETT ON THE WAR.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered an address in Boston on the 9th inst., in review of the war, and showing the futility of the reasons given for secession. He proved that the failure of the Crittenden compromise was intentionally caused by the action of the Senators from the cotton States, and affirmed that its passage would not have prevented the rebellion. He argued against all peace propositions, declaring that there is no alternative but to subdue the rebellion by force of arms, and exhorted every citizen, whether technically counting himself upon the side of the Administration or the opposition, to do every thing in his power to support the measures of the Government. The address was enthusiastically applauded.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

By recent arrivals at New York, we have foreign advices to the 29th. The question of acknowledging the Southern Cenfederacy as an independent power was raised in the British House of Lords on the 23rd ult. The appeal of Lord Campbell was replied to by Earl Russell, who thought that the Government could do nothing usefully or peaceably that would lead to a cessation of the war between the North and South. He referred to the refusal that met the proposition of France, and thought similar offers now would provoke greater opposition on the part of the Federal Government. He considered that interference in the matter at present would be an unfriendly act towards the United States. He declared that the duty of England was to postpone recognition. In the House of Commons an earnest debate had taken place in reference to the Alabama. Riots of a serious character had occurred among the unemployed cotton operatives. The *Times* thinks the unequal struggle between Poland and Russia is entirely at an end.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the Rebels are making strong demonstration against Suffolk. So far only some slight skirmishing had occurred. Lieut. Colonel Kimball of Hawkin's Zouaves, is reported to have been shot dead by his superior officer, Gen. Corcoran, for using disrespectful language to him. The affair is a lamentable one, as both officers stood high in the service as brave men and useful commanders.

A board of officers of the army, consisting of Medical Inspector Coolidge, Surgeon Clymer, and Assistant Surgeon Bartholow, convened in Washington on the 10th inst. by order of the Secretary of War, to prescribe rules for governing "Boards of Enrollment," in determining who shall be exempt from draft, as physically or mentally unfit for the service.

## LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

### Confederate Accounts from Charleston.

The Richmond Examiner of the 11th inst. contains the following dispatches:

*Charleston*, April 9.—All quiet. No prospect of a fight to-day. A Confederate officer from Morris Island boarded the wreck of the Keokuk last night, and found her turret had been pierced through by a ball.

Six Moniters and the Ironsides still lie within the bar, about two-and-a-half miles from Fort Sumter. The enemy is waiting for a new machine to remove torpedoes. Everything is in readiness for the attack. Senor Moulada, the Spanish Consul, who recently left here in a Spanish war steamer, returned to-day, via Richmond, having left Washington on Thursday last, on hearing the attack here was imminent.—Neither the French nor English consuls are here.

Accounts from Fort Sumter reflect the highest credit on the garrison for coolness and bravery in the recent fight. When the Monitors were discovered approaching the men were at dinner. At the sound of the "long roll" they sprang to their guns with cheering. The battle flag was run up to the air of "Dixie," played by the band on the parapet, and a salute of thirteen guns fired. Col. Alfred Rhett was the commanding officer of the fort, Lieut. Col. Joseph Yates commanded the barbette batteries, and Major Ormsby Blanding the casemated batteries. The enemy fired eighty shots at the fort, of which thirty-four struck. The garrison are eager for the next chance at the Monitors.

### Execution of Captain Webster.

Capt. A. G. Webster, of the Federal army, was hanged on Friday last at Richmond. He had been captured by the enemy and released upon parole, but was captured again, as alleged, while in the violation of his word of honor, and was sentenced to death by court-martial. The unfortunate man met his fat with fortitude, himself given the signal for the fatal trap to be sprung. Being unable to sit up, he was carried to the gallows on a litter.

### FROM RICHMOND.

A despatch from the army of the Potomac, dated April 11, says:

A refugee who left Richmond last Tuesday has arrived within our lines.

The bread riot in that city was witnessed by him and caused the greatest consternation among the authorities. The women were the heads of the families of the working classes, and were actually starving, many having been compelled to beg on the street. A repetition of the demonstration is feared, and every precaution is being taken to avert it. The effect upon the troops was very demoralizing, the men being very clamorous, and demanding that their families should be fed.

Work has been suspended upon the fortifications around Richmond, their impregnability being considered certain.—Earth works are being thrown up along the Rapidan river, but the force in that vicinity is composed chiefly or cavalry.

Two gunboats, iron-clads, are afloat in the James river. The Virginia lies down near Drury's Bluff, and has made several attempts to pass the obstructions, but failed. The third is unfinished, but rapidly approaching completion.

### Miscellaneous News.

[From the Richmond Dispatch of the 10th.]

It is evident that the Confederate Congress will surely pass the bill now before them to force into the military service every citizen of Maryland crpable of bearing arms, who is within the line.

The Dispatch admits a bad defeat of Pegram in Kentucky.

The same journal says that Rosecrans' and Grant's armies are about to form a junction at or about Jackson, Miss., to move on Vicksburg from that direction.

A man was recently hung in Shelbyville, N. C., for the offence of extortion.

### FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

#### General Foster Refuses to Surrender Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 12.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived here to-day from Morehead City, N. C., with advices to yesterday. She reports that no communication had been received at Newbern from Gen. Foster since Wednesday night. The women and children were leaving Newbern, fearing an attack.

Seven thousand troops attempting to reach Washington from Newbern were driven back on Wednesday eight miles, with a loss of about fifty men. The last accounts from Gen. Foster state that the Rebels had sent in three flags of truce for him to surrender Washington. General Foster's reply to the last was to send no more flags of truce. If they did he would capture them, and that if they wanted Washington to come and take it.

#### General Burnside's Orders Against Rebel Sympathizers.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Gen. Burnside has issued an order pronouncing the penalty of death on all persons found guilty of aiding the rebels. Persons sympathizing with the rebels will be arrested and tried or sent beyond the lines. The order says it must be distinctly understood that treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated in this Department.

THE CRISIS OF THE WAR.—The Richmond Examiner of the 9th inst. says:

"In the course of the month of June the campaign and the war will culminate. If we come out of that month defeated the South will be forced on terrible measures to preserve itself. If we come out victorious, then the war will be substantially over as the Federal troops cannot operate in the South after that time."

DIRECTED TO PRAY.—Archbishop Kenrick has issued an order directing that the day recommended by the President of the United States as a day of humiliation and prayer be observed in all the Catholic churches.

HON. John J. Crittenden is a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Ashland district, Ky.

## The Attack on Charleston by the Iron-Clads.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who was on board the Ironsides, furnishes the following interesting account of the attack by our iron-clads on the defences of Charleston:

The iron-clad squadron, convoyed by a number of gunboats, arrived off Charleston on the morning of the 5th inst.

In the evening the Admiral issued his order of battle. The plan of the attack was to move the iron-clad squrdron up the main ship channel, without noticing any fire of the Morris Island batteries, steer directly to Fort Sumter and engage its northwest face, at a distance of 600 or 800 yards, the fire to be aimed at the center embrasures.

Early on the morning of the 6th inst. Admiral Dupont and staff transferred their quarters from the steamer James Adger to the Ironsides.

The signal to get under way was made, and at fifteen minutes before 2 the whole fleet was in motion in the order given above. At 2½ o'clock the batteries on Morris Island had been passed by the first four Monitors without drawing the fire of the enemy. Shortly before 3 o'clock the Ironsides showed disobedience to her rudder, her bow swinging to the strong ebb tide, and threatening to bring her on the shoals to her right. She was, therefore compelled to come to anchor to stay her course. Meantime the first four Monitors had continued on towards the fort.

The enemy allowed the Weehawken to come within five hundred yards of Fort Moultrie, when two shots across her bow from this fort opened the action.

The Ironsides had again got under way and approached within 1,200 yards of Fort Sumter, when she became once more unmanageable, and was, again obliged to drop anchor. The Monitors ahead of her had then reached the converging point of the fire of Cumming's Point battery, Fort Sumter, Fort Monultrie and a work between Fort Moultrie and Moultrieville, known as Battery Bee.

A sheet of flame and volumes of smoke, extending from Morris to Sullivan's Islands, inaugurated what has been undoubtedly the most terrific cannonade of the whole war, if, indeed, it was ever equalled in the history of the world.

A perfect torrent of shot and shell was poured upon the Monitors, wrapping them sometimes almost entirely in spouts of water thrown up by the striking projectiles.

The Monitors continued their way, replying vigorously from their batteries to the enemy. They passed the northeast face of Fort Sumter, but when they came near its angle with the northwestern face, they made out at a short distance three distinct lines of obstructions, consisting of floating logs, with torpedoes attached, and net-works of cables, held perpendicularly in the water by weights.

The Patapsco got foul of one of them, and could not make her screw work for some fifteen minutes, but finally got clear. A torpedo exploded close to the bow of the Weehawken, without, however, doing any damage.

The vessels all steering very heavily, the narrow passages through the line of obstructions could not be reached. After several vain attempts, the four vessels turned about and steamed back down the harbor, all the while sustaining a heavy fire, and responding with their guns as vigorously as they could.

The Patapsco had her 200-pounder Parrott gun disabled by its own recoil early in the action. The turret of the Passaic was bent in, and cramped her 11-inch gun so as to prevent its working. Shortly afterward, her turret stopped revolving, and she lost all offensive power.

The Ironsides had, meantime, vainly struggled to come closer to Fort Sumter. The rebel gunners finding her a fixed mark, plied her freely with shot and shell. Her position was such that she could not bring her broadsides to bear until about 4 o'clock, when she got an opportunity to delivery her fire at Fort Moultrie.

This was the only offensive demonstrations made by her during the action.

No words can convey an idea of the terrible fire. The Monitors were hit from twenty to sixty times each, with the exception of the Keokuk, which, from her more exposed position, was struck by not less than ninety shots. Her turrets were penetrated a number of times, and her hull, at the water mark, showed nineteen holes. She was only kept afloat by plugging and pumping, until next morning, when she sunk on the bar, in eighteen feet of water, her collors still flying. All on board were saved, but all lost everything they had. The Ironsides was hit from fifty to sixty times, without material damage.

The enemy used only shot of the heaviest caliber. The most destructive of their missiles were of English manufacture, principally Whiteworth's steel-pointed projectiles.

Eleven large holes, apparently running ing through the walls—some of which were about three feet wide—were made on the east face of Fort Sumter, showing that our fire was not altogether ineffectual.

The monitors fired altogether about 150 rounds.

The numerical weakness of the land force rendered their direct co-operation in the attack impracticable. Upon the navy devolved the main share of the work, and all the fighting was done by it alone.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—Mr. James S. Pleasants, a resident of Montgomery county, Maryland, has been tried by a military court for harboring and aiding Rebels, and was sentenced to be hung. The proceedings in the case were referred to the President for his approval, and by him the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in Fort Delaware during the rebellion.—He will be forwarded to Fort Delaware soon.

A FELLOW named Gentenberg has just been convicted of bigamy in Wisconsin. He only recently married his eleventh wife.

### THE DEFENSES OF CHARLESTON.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Times gives the following description of the defenses of Charleston:

Charleston harbor forms a *cul de sac*, four miles in length from its enterance to Fort Sumter up to the city. This blind passage varies in width from one to three miles, and is capable of bearing defensive works on each side and on shoal places in mid-channel. On these natural advantages have been brought to bear the finest engineering skill in the Confederacy (and it was the flower of the genius of the country) during a period of two years. Lee, Beauregard and Ripley in succession have exhausted their professional efforts to make it impregnable. Everything that the most improved modern artillery and unlimited resources of labor can do has been done to make the passage of a fleet impossible, And it is impregnable. Sebastopol was nothing to it.

Our fleet got but to the entrance of the harbor. It never got within it. Had the iron-clads succeeded in passing the obstructions, they would still have found these miles of batteries to run. They would have entered an Inferno which, like the portals of Dantes's hell, might well bear the flaming legend, "who enters here leaves hope behind." Not a point at which they would not have found themselves "Mid upper, nether and surrounding fires."

They pass out of the focus of fire of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, Beauregard and Bee, and they find themselves arrested under the ranges of Sumter, the Redan, Johnston and Ripley. They get beyond this, and a concentric fire from Ripley, Pinckney, the Wappoo battery and the guns of the city fall upon them! Merely to run by batteries, as was done at the forts below New Orleans, is not a very difficult thing, even for vessels not iron-clads; but to be anchored as it were under such fires as these, is what no ships were ever called upon to suffer.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR.—We see by the Baltimore papers that B. Everett Smith Esq., editor of the *Snow Hill Shield*, was arrested a few days ago by the forces under Gen. Lockwood, and taken to Baltimore city, on the charge of publishing disloyal articles in his paper. He was ordered to be sent South in the afternoon, but the order was subquently modified.

### Baltimore Grain Market.

*Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.*

WHEAT.—The receipts to-day at the Corn Exchange were 4,500 bushels Wheat. Sales reported of good to prime white at 195a200 cts., common to fair sound do. at 179a189 cents, good and very prime red at 170a173 cts., common and ordinary do. 165a169 cts. per bushel.

CORN.—9,000 bush offered: sales of common to good white at 94a95 cts.; yellow 95a96 cts., per bushel.

OATS.—Sales of Maryland by measure at 64 a65, and by weight at 92a93 cts. per bushel.

RYE—fair to prime 103a105 cts. per bushel.

## MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday last at "Thornton," the residence of Wm. B. Wilmer, Esq., by the Rev. A. Sutton, MARY E., daughter of the late Wm. B. Wilmer, to JOHN B. H. ANDERSON, Esq., all of this county.

On Tuesday last, by Rev. Mr. Villager, Mr. GEORGE L. BRYAN, of Queen Ann's, to Miss MARY H. WILSON, of this county.

## DEATHS.

In Quaker Neck, on the 13th inst., SARAH MATILDA, eldest daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Shriver, aged five years, six months and two days.

In Baltimore on the 13th inst., VALENTINE CARTER, in the 61st year of his age.


NOW OPENED NEW GOODS THIS WEEK.

Persons should not fail to examine the stock of W. A. VICKERS before purchasing. Some Goods LESS THAN MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, April 18, 1863.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. William Rodgers, of Galena, are requested to make payment to the undersigned by the 15th May. After that period circumstances will render it necessary that proceedings should be taken on all unsatisfied claims.

GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.

Chestertown, April 18, 1-62—3t.

## Milton Female Seminary,

SITUATED IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD., on the York Turnpike, three fourths of a mile from Sparks' Station, N. C. R. R.

The last half term of the present School year will commence on the 24th inst., and the first term of the next on the 16th of September.

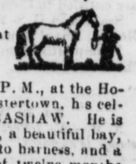
TERMS—For tuition, board, washing, fuel and lights $70 per term

For Circulors apply at the office of the Kent News, or to ELI M. LAMB, Principal,

apr18-6m. Philopolis P. O., Md.

## The Celebrated Horse, YOUNG DE BASHAW,

*AT PUBLIC SALE.*



THE subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on

TUESDAY NEXT,

(the 21st inst.,) at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Hotel of Mr. J. O. Rasin, in Chestertown, his celebrated Horse YOUNG DE BASHAW. He is seven years old this Spring, a beautiful bay, 16 hands high, well broken to harness, and a splendid traveler. A credit of twelve months will be given on the whole of the purchase money. C. M. DEPUTY.

April 18, 1863—1t.

## ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Commissioners of Kent county, at their first meeting held thirty days after the date of this notice, to make or open a new road, commencing on the road between Belle Air and Bacchus' Mill, and running through the lands of Henry and Benjamin Crawford to a point near the Head of Fairlee Creek, where a Landing is intended to be established for the use of the public.

SAMUEL E. BAKER,
J. A. HARPER,
WILLIAM C. CROW,
WILLIAM TOMLINSON,
WILLIAM BOWMAN,
and others.

April 18, 1863—5t.

## Spring Millinery, AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. L. C. SHAW has just returned from the city with a large supply of MILLINERY GOODS of every description, suitable for the present and approaching season, which were bought remarkably low, and will be sold at small advance. An examination is solicited Store at the old stand on Queen street. [apr.4-3t.]