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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1863.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The defence of Suffolk is being conducted with a vigor that promises utterly to defeat the Rebel intentions in that quarter. Official despatches from Gen. Peck record a gratifying success. The Rebels attempted to plant batteries on the Nansemond river to operate against our gunboats. On Sunday night an expedition, consisting of the 89th New York and the 8th Connecticut Regiments, were sent across the river, and, assisted by the gunboats, captured a Rebel battery of six pieces and took two hundred of the 44th Alabama regiment prisoners.

The news from North Carolina is encouraging. Gen. Foster had succeeded in passing the Rebel blockade and had arrived at Newbern. He left the force at Little Washington well supplied with provisions and ammunition, and abundantly able to maintain their position. Reinforcements had arrived at Newbern from South Carolina, and Gen. Foster will no doubt soon attempt to raise the seige at Little Washington.

An arrival at New York brings the intelligence that the Rebels have retired from the vicinity of Washington, North Carolina, and that they abandoned all the batteries erected on the Tar river. On the 17th a regiment of troops passed up the river on a steamer to reinforce Nagley, and was not molested. Two regiments had arrived at Newbern from Hilton Head.

The steamer Ericsson from Port Royal brings intelligence that all the Monitors are being new plated on deck, artisans from the army assisting the naval men in the work.

Despatches received by the Navy Department, furnish some interesting particulars of Admiral Farragut's Mississippi cruise. The Indianola is finally disposed of. During a storm she slid off into deep water and disappeared. At Bayou Sara Admiral Farragut destroyed ten thousand sacks of corn collected for the Rebel army. He also on his way down destroyed all the flatboats and canoes he found along the river. After remaining some days at the mouth of Red River he came down to Port Hudson and communicated with the fleet below.

A letter from the army before Vicksburg, says that Gen. Grant is still maturing plans, and executing a flank movement on the south side of Vicksburg, previous to opening his batteries on the place. A skillful engineer, who planted the new casemate battery opposite the town, says it will be able to destroy every building in Vicksburg, and shell out the place. A general confidence is felt that the seige is progressing successfully, and that the place is sure te fall into our hands by the first of June. Expectations are not so high as formerly, but more reasonable.

The expedition sent against the Rebels at Celina, Ky , has been successful in destroying an immense amount of stores gathered by the Rebels at that point, and also forty boats used by them for transportation purposes. Ninety Rebels were killed and wounded, whilst the loss on our side was insignificant.

SOUTHERN "PEACE" TERMS.

If the statements of the Rebel press are to be relied upon as reflecting the sentiments of "the powers that *be*" in Dixie, no hope of peace for years to come is entertained by them. It now appears that before peace could be had, even upon the acknowledgment of the independence of the seceded States, the Government would be required to withdraw its troops and give up the portions of those States which it now holds, including the forts; to recall the blockading fleet; and last, but not least, acknowledge the right of secession by the slave States not in rebellion. And it will be observed that all this must be done before the South will listen to any conditions of peace whatever. The admission is very frank, however, that such action on the part of the Government is not expected, and hence they anticipate a long continuance of the war. We are more than ever convinced that the Government has nothing to do but prosecute the war with greater vigor, as an honorable peace can be secured only by suppressing the rebellion.

The article alluded to above is from the [illegible] Enquirer, from which we ex- [illegible] paragraph:

[illegible] of peace at all, [illegible] at the [illegible] of [illegible] indignation, and when he does this we longs and prays for it; everybody both in the Federal States and in the Confederate. Yet let us not deceive ourselves—the peace which they long for at the North is not the same peace which we pray for here. Their peace means reconstruction; our's means separation. We can never make peace, never, much as we may desire it, leaving in the enemy's hands New Orleans, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri—without at least ensuring to those States the full freedom to decide, uncontrolled by the coercion of foreign armies, whether they will attach themselves to the Northern despotism or to the Southern league. We can never make peace while our Southern fortress has the hated flag of the stars and stripes floating over its walls, while one hostile ship presumes to blockade a Southern harbor. They cannot make peace, giving up to us our forts and harbors; acknowledging the right of secession in the Border States, and admitting themselves beaten and disgraced.—Their "peace" is, to us, continual, eternal war; our peace is to them ruin and perdition. If there is to be peace, then, on whose terms shall it be—their's or ours?

KENT COUNTY COURT.

The Judge's Charge to the Grand Jury.

Our Circuit Court commenced its Spring session on Monday last. In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Carmichael took occasion to animadvert quite freely upon the action of the Government in arresting persons deemed guilty of treasonable practises, condemning it in unmeasured terms, whilst but slight reference was made to the State treason act, and the other matters which usually constitute the burden of a charge. He read to the jury an elaborate opinion on the subject of military arrests, prefacing it with the remark that he had heretofore expressed the same sentiments—meaning probably at Easton, previous to his arrest.

As Congress has legalized arrests by the military power, and conferred upon the President ample authority for that purpose, it seems to us like folly for a local judicial officer to undertake to ignore it, and have indited the persons deputed to make an arrest. If wrong has been done, would it not be more in accordance with the principles of equity to strike directly at the source from whence the order emanated?—for certainly no man in the military service, at the present time, would be permitted to undergo punishment by the civil power for acting in obedience to the national authority. General Lockwood, who made the arrest which drew from the Judge his lengthy manuscript, was acting simply as an executive officer on the occasion, deriving his authority from General Schenck, and he from the President and Secretary of War. We think, therefore, that the jury might have been charged, with greater fitness, upon the propriety of inditing the Congress and President of the United States, than the company of soldiers who were merely acting under their authority.

We do not advocate the unnecessary exercise of the military power, but its judicious use has a very wholesome effect. Our State swarms with traitors, and treason in some form is being daily committed. If the civil authorities alone had power to take cognizance of these acts, many more of them would escape detection, and they would be committed in certain sections with bare-faced impunity.—In a great crisis like that in which we are now struggling—when life, liberty, property, everything is at stake—it is sheer nonsense to expect every measure against traitors to be conducted according to "warrant of law." It never has been done, and never can be. If one side can depart so far from the established usage as to ignore *all* law in order to destroy our liberties, certainly the other may be permitted to step aside a little in order to preserve them! We would prefer that all men behave themselves—*and we advise them to do so*—conform respectfully to the laws, both State and National, and thus obviate liability to arrest. If, however, persons *will* obstinately indulge in treasonable practises and array themselves against the national authority, they may certainly expect to realize the consequences—the protestations of secession judicial officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

In listening to the Judge's charge, when he remarked that there was no war in Maryland, and consequently no necessity for arrests by the military power, we *thought* that the State was not indebted to him nor those who were swallowing his eloquent denunciations, for the quiet and prosperity which we now enjoy. Had his and their wishes been gratified, the consequences would have been, long ere this, the utter devastation and ruin of our State; and our people would probably now be starving for the bare necessaries of life. We hope that when the Judge delivers his charge again he will hold up to public view those perjured scoundrels, Jeff Davis, Slidell, Mason, and the rest, who, whilst holding their seats in the United States Senate, "with their hands upon the Constitution, and their lips upon the Holy Bible," were even then deliberately plotting the destruction of their country, "and in their hearts guilty of sacrilege against the Most High." These are the men who ought to be held up to public scorn and shall be disposed to listen with some patience to his comments on the subject of military arrests.

The charge caused much surprise and dissatisfaction to the loyal men of this community, and has been the subject of extensive comment. It is generally regarded as gratuitous and uncalled-for, and calculated to foment strife and encourage treasonable practises in our midst, rather than to allay excitement and preserve order and quiet in the community.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

A Comparison between the National and Rebel Laws.

The Secession Copperheads are trying to delude the simple and weak-minded by misrepresentations as to the Conscription Act passed by Congress. We venture to assert that every fair-minded man, upon reading that law, will say that its provisions are not only humane, but its exemptions are peculiarly in favor of the poorer classes,—and we hope all will carefully read it.

It certainly differs from the Conscription Act of the Southern Confederacy in two important essentials, to which we ask attention. The Southern Conscription act sends out squads of cavalry to hunt up and shoot the people who attempt to evade the law, *whilst it provides that the owner of twenty negroes shall be exempt from the operations of the law!!* Nothing of this kind will be found in our law—no distinctions between the owners of slaves and those who own them not. With us the law acts equally upon all, as it should.

THE BALTIMORE MEETING.

Emancipation Resolutions sprung upon the Meeting, but not Voted upon.

A Union mass meeting was held in Baltimore on Monday night. The meeting was called for the purpose, professedly, of commemorating the second anniversary of the deliverance of that city from the secession mob rule of April, 1861. But little was said on that subject, however, and the occasion was embraced for the introduction of the question of emancipation in Maryland, to the surprise no doubt of many present. Governor Bradford spoke before the resolutions were read, and as he made no reference whatever to emancipation, it may be possible that he was not aware of the tenor of the resolutions which had been prepared. Gov. Hicks also made a short speech, without referring directly to the subject. The strongest advocates of the measure were speakers from abroad, "busybodies in other men's matters," who have no interest either directly or indirectly in the affairs of our State.

As we before have had occasion to remark, the non-slaveholders of Baltimore city seem determined to press this subject upon the attention of the people of the State, directly against the wishes of the great body of Union men in the counties, and despite the mischievous consequences which would result from its introduction into the politics of the State at the present time. We had hoped, as Congress refused to make an appropriation to aid the State in emancipating its slaves, that the subject would be permitted to rest for the present. The counties will repudiate the action of this Baltimore meeting. Their recommendations will form no part of the Union platform in the fall campaign. More important matters now demand our undivided attention, and until they are satisfactorily adjusted, all side issues must be discarded.

☞ After the above was in type we received the Baltimore American of Thursday, containing an explanation of Governor Bradford's course at the meeting, from which it will be seen that he was not acquainted with the character of the resolutions to be offered when he consented to preside. The resolutions were evidently sprung upon the meeting, and the fact that no vote was taken upon them, is doubtless mainly due to the opposition of the Governor. The American says:

We are requested by Gov. Bradford to say that immediately after the resolutions introduced at the meeting in the Institute on Monday evening were read he stated to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements that if he, as the presiding officer of the meeting, was expected to submit the question on their adoption to the meeting, he should feel constrained to accompany it with the declaration that he did not concur in all of them. The Chairman did not deem it necessary, and no vote was, in fact, taken on them.

The resolutions meet with some opposition from the most enthusiastic and unconditional Union men of Baltimore. They regard that portion of them relating to emancipation as calculated to lead to discord and divisions. Whilst all acknowledge that slavery is doomed in Maryland they contend that it has been brought to its present dying condition by those who have inaugurated and sustained the rebellion. They desire to hold them exclusively responsible for its overthrow, and to take no part themselves in pushing it to the wall. The resolutions not having been voted on by the meeting, are regarded by them as in the same category of the speeches delivered, being the sentiments of those who proposed them.

FOUND HUNG.—A negro man, belonging to a Mr. Stevens, of Kent Island, was found hanging to a tree a short distance from Queenstown, on Friday last. His hands and feet being tied, is evidence that he was hung by foul means.—*Citizen.*

ARISTOCRACY OF THE SOUTH.

Distinction between the Rich and Poor in Dixie.

It has been repeatedly charged, that one of the objects of the Southern leaders in initiating this rebellion, was to form a Southern aristocracy. We all know that, with the exception of South Carolina, the masses of the Southern people were opposed to the whole thing, but were intimidated, as were the Baltimoreans on the famous nineteenth of April, and by violence were driven into the matter. The acts of the Southern Congress show that it is the design of the Southern leaders to create an aristocracy, and among other things the Confederate Congress has passed a law *exempting the owners of twenty negroes from the Conscription act and from military duty.* If this is not the beginning of privileged classes, we should like to know what is? Jeff Davis, in his speech before the Mississippi Legislature, made a lame and impotent defence of the act.

We do not think such an act would be tolerated in Maryland, yet there are those amongst us continually urging our joining the South. This is the real object of the Peace movement—to procure the secession of the State of Maryland.

THE "CONSERVATOR" SENT SOUTH.

We learn that J. Leeds Barroll, editor of the *Conservator*, has, by order of Gen. Schenck, been sent South. Our friend will have a hard road to travel in Dixie. Not being the owner of twenty negroes, he will not be exempt from the conscription laws of the Confederacy; and as all Marylanders in the South have to go in the army, we presume, ere this, he has been assigned a place in the ranks.

We regret the imprudent publication by Mr. Barroll of the treasonable article which caused his arrest; but we are informed he remarked at the time that he expected to be arrested for publishing it. If men will be so foolhardy as to commit acts which they know to be forbidden by the national authorities, they must bide the consequences.

PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF JUDGE CARMICHAEL'S CHARGE.—Secessionists were so much elated with Judge Carmichael's charge, and become so emboldened, that on Monday they commenced cheering lustily for Jeff. Davis and making similar demonstations of treason, which, however, was soon stopped by the Unionists.

Thus far the Grand Jury have not noticed the Judge's charge, or taken any action upon its extraordinary points.

We do the Judge the justice to believe that he did not anticipate either of the above effects to result from his charge.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The April Term of the Circuit Court for Kent county commenced its session on Monday last. Hon. R. B. Carmichael on the Bench, and E. F. Perkins, Esq., prosecuting. The following are the Grand and Petit Jurors:

GRAND JURY.—Geo. B. Westcott, foreman; Joseph Boyd, David Clements, John S. Hudlock, James H. Hurtt, James Willis, Wm. A. Brice, Joseph Morris, Henry M. Thomas, Sam'l Clark, John Gale, Geo. W. Crossley, John Hadaway, James Glenn, John Duver, John Greenwood, (of Wm.,) Isaac Gale, Jr., W. W. Parks, Jno. M. Hudson, Daniel Diehl, Lawrence M. Strong, Comegys Cosden, Wm Morris.

PETIT JURY.—Wm. F. Smyth, Jas R. Jones, S. H. Knock, Wm Gooding, Franklin Dyre, Wm. C. Meginnis, Wm. A. Miller, William T. Spry, Wm. Kennedy, Joshua Clark, Joseph M Carrow, A. W. Melvin, Wm. J. Griffith, Geo. N Hines, Thomas B. Hynson, Henry W. Earnest, Thomas Lusby, Thomas Baker, Isaac Parsons, Jas A. Rosebery, James J. Eles, Thos. Strong, Thomas D. Burgess, Wm. T. Adkison, William Vannort.

The following cases havd been disposed of during the week:

State vs. Joseph Hynson—assault and battery on Wm. Durner. Plea non cull. Guilty. Fine 25 cents and costs.

State vs. Elias Deputy—assault and battery on John Kent. Plea non cull. Guilty. Fine 25 cents and costs.

State vs. Elias Deputy—assault and battery on Wm. Deford. Plea non cull. Not guilty.

State vs. Elias Deputy—assault and battery on D. A. Benjamin. Plea non cull. Guilty. Fine $1 00 and costs.

State vs. James Denney—assault and battery on Wm. Durner. Plea non cull. Guilty. Fine 25 cents and costs.

State vs. J. B. Hance—presentment for obstructing road, &c. Not guilty.—Vickers for defendant.

State vs. Wm. Whaland—assault and battery on Wm. Durner. Not guilty.

State vs. Charles Denney—assault and battery on Wm. Durner. Not guilty.

State vs. Dennis McCauley—presentment for obstructing public road. Not guilty. Vickers for def.

Thackara, Shaffer & Thackara vs. Geo. W. Oldham. Jury trial. Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiffs for $777. Motion for new trial. Vickers and Ricaud for plaintiffs; Chambers for def.

State vs. Jere Bell alias Jere Dorsey, negro—indictment for enticing slaves to run away. Case removed from Cecil Co Perkins and Vickers for State; Maxwell for def. Jury trial. Verdict guilty.

The Price shooting case, from Cecil, was commenced yesterday, and is expected to occupy two or three days

The Court will probably continue the whole of next week.

Furniture.—GOOD AND CHEAP.—Mr. D. BANKS, No. 50 South Street, Baltimore, has on hand a large and handsome assortment of FURNITURE, which he offers at low prices. Persons visiting the city should not fail to examine his stock before purchasing, as we are confident it will be to their interest to do so.

Important From Vicksburg.

Admiral Porter's Fleet Runs the Rebel Batteries—Only Two of the Boats Injured—Warrenton, Miss., Bombarded.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following information has been received here in two days from Milliken's Bend, (on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg,) having come in shorter time than dispatches were ever before received from that point, viz:

On the night of the 16th Admiral Porter succeeded in running the Vicksburg batteries with seven fine gunboats of his squadron and three transports. The Benton, his flag-ship, got opposite the upper battery—heading the line of vessels—before the rebels opened fire, which they continued from 11 P. M. until 2 A. M., upon each succeeding vessel as it passed them. The only damage done us was the firing of the Henry Clay, one of the transports, and the temporary disabling of the Forest City, another of them, and a shot through the Benton's hull. Our loss was but one man killed and two or three wounded

The rebels' fire was far less effective than was anticipated. They burned two or three houses in the town, as our squadron was passing, to light the river, so as to enable their artillerists to get good views of our steamers as they went down within range of their guns.

On reaching Warrenton, Admiral Porter bombarded the village, with what effect is not known.

Admiral Porter's achievement on this occasion is decidedly the most important success we have had on the Mississippi since the capture of New Orleans, and has at once entirely changed the aspect of affairs in that quarter.

SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF SUFFOLK.

The Rebels Everywhere Repulsed.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following has been received at headquarters of the army:

Fortress Monroe, April 19.—Major Gen. Halleck, Gen. in Chief:—I deem it due to the forces at Suffolk to notice briefly their gallant conduct during the last six days. On Tuesday General Peck's right was attacked, and the enemy's advance was gallantly met by Col. Foster's light troops, driving him back to the line of his pickets.

Anderson's division was engaged at the same time on the water front, with our gunboats and batteries, and suffered materially. On Wednesday a rebel battery of 20 pounders, rifled guns, was effectually silenced and an attack on the "Smith Briggs," an armed quartermaster's boat, was repulsed. Repeated attempts have been made on our lines, but have all been failed.

The storming of the enemy's battery near the west branch of the Nansemond by Gen. Getty and the gunboats, under Lieut. Lamson, of the navy, and the capture of six guns and two hundred prisoners, closes the operations of the six days against the enemy's large force very satisfactorily. JOHN A. DIX, Major Gen.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.

Thursday next, (April 30th,) it will be remembered, is the day designated by the President as a day of fasting and prayer—a recommendation that should be observed in every church and by every believer in Divine justice and Divine mercy throughout the land. In all countries and ages, in time of great trouble and national afflictions, it has seemed meet for the people unitedly to call upon the God of Heaven for his aid and support—and the Word of God furnishes direct proof that the humbling of the souls of a whole nation and people have induced the Most High to stay the threatened punishment for the sins and iniquities which the people, as individuals and as a nation, had committed. We have ever believed that this war has been brought upon us for our national sins—we have been a proud, a boastful people, and have committed a high offence against justice and right by our covetousness, and we believe we are being punished by the very thing in which our iniquity consisted.

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 190a198 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 64a65, and by weight at 86a96 cts. per bushel.

RYE—fair to prime 105a110 cts. per bushel

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. Thomas Murray, THOMAS H. HAGUE to Miss MARY J. SAPPINGTON, all of Kent county.

DEATHS.

Departed this life on the 24th of April, at 6 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. ELIZA J. GRAVES, wife of William Graves, Esq., daughter of the late Levinus and Sarah Clarkson, and grand daughter of Mathew Clarkson, formerly Mayor of Philadelphia [Phila papers please copy.]

On the evening of the 20th instant, in Baltimore, EMMA, second daughter Thomas R. and Mary E. Brown, of this county, aged 21 years.

Suddenly, on Sunday evening last, at Church Hill, SOLOMON BETTS, Esq., a highly respected and useful citizen of Queen Ann's county.

Negro Women to Hire.

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, both used to cooking, to hire for the balance of the year.—Both have children. Enquire at the Kent News Office. [apr25 3t.]

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from trusting my wife, ANNA MARIA SHRIVER, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH SHRIVER.

Broad Neck, April 25, 1863—4t.

Chestertown Agency.

Gents' Black Silk Dress Hats!

THE undersigned having made suitable arrangements with a city manufacturer, are thereby enabled to furnish from store, the latest Spring Style Gents' fine Silk DRESS HATS, at the *Manufacturers city retail prices.*

apr 25. J. R. CHANCE & SONS.

TREMENDOUS CRASH.

Prices Twenty per cent. Lower!

OWING to the recent fall in the prices of our line of Goods, we have determined to reduce our prices TWENTY PER CENT Lower than heretofore asked. Our prices will be

Splendid all wool Cass. Coats	$5,	$6,	and $8.
Very fine " business "	6,	8,	10.
New style Sack "	7,	9,	11.
Fancy cass. Pants, new patterns,	3 50,	4 00,	5 00
Black Doeskin Pants,		4.00,	5.00, 6.00
Cassimere Vests, new styles,		2.00,	2.50, 3.00
Medium Pants,		1.50,	2 00, 2.50

1,000 GARMENTS! 1,000 GARMENTS!

consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS, left on hand from last season, will be offered to our patrons at the OLD PRICES. Call early if you wish to secure Bargains.

L. MASTBAUM.

Fine Linen Shirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Ties, Collars and Suspenders—all the newest styles—very low, by L. MASTBAUM.

Canton Flannel Shirts and Drawers at 90 cts., check Shirts and Overhalls at 87 cents, good half hose at 16 cts., pocket Handkerchiefs at 18 cents, by L. MASTBAUM.

HATS & CAPS.—Just opened a beautiful variety of all grades of Gents' Hats and Caps, for Spring Wear, very low, by

April 25, 1863. L. MASTBAUM.

Standard Keeper's NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed STANDARD KEEPER for Kent County, hereby gives notice to

MERCHANTS, SHOP-KEEPERS, and all others interested,

that he will, by order of the County Commissioners, attend at the following places, on the days named, for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all BEAMS and SCALES,

Weights and Measures,

used or intended to be used in this county, viz:

MONDAY, May 4th—at Chesterville, Crumpton, Millington, Massey's X Roads and Head Sassafras.

TUESDAY, 5th—at Galena, Georgetown, Locust Grove, Harmony, Kennedyville and Still Pond.

WEDNESDAY, 7th—at Chestertown.

THURSDAY, 8th—at Worton Heights, Bell Air and Rees' Corner.

FRIDAY, 9th—at Forktown, Rock Hall and Quaker Neck.

The small Stores and Shops at unnamed places, in various parts of the County, will be attended to at convenience in passing from one more prominent point to another.

JAMES BRICE,

apr 25-2t. Standard Keeper.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Commissioners of Kent County, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of a

PUBLIC ROAD,

in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, beginning on the public road from Chestertown to Eastern Neck, at the end of the line of division between the lands of Richard Hodges and Hurtt and running thence along with said line and the divisison line between the lands of Judefind and Frisby, and Judefind and Perkins lots, and said lots and John P. Smith's land, then along the line of division between said Smith's land and the land of R. Hynson and between the said Hynson's land and the land of William Stephens, and thence by and with the division line between the said Hynson's land and R. W. Jones' land, striking the Swann Creek Road at or near the boundary stone between the lands of said Hynson and Jones,—hereby give notice that they will meet at FORKTOWN, on

WEDNESDAY, the 27th of May, 1863,

AT 9 O'CLCCK, A. M.,

and then and there commence the discharge of the duties devolved upon them by said appointment and commission.

L. M. STRONG,
COMEGYS COSDEN,
JOHN HADAWAY,

April 25, 1863—5t. Examiners.

Estate of William Vansant.

Dividend Notice.

Orphans' Court of Kent county, April 21, 1863.

ON application, ordered, that Cornelius J. Scott, Administrator of William Vansant, deceased, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the personal estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on Tuesday, the 26th of May, 1863.

Test: B. F. HOUSTON, Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of William Vansant are hereby notified and requested to file their claims properly authenticated with the Register of Wills on or before Tuesday, the 19th of May, 1863, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

apr25-3t. CORNELIUS J. SCOTT.

MAYNARD, ELY & ROSE,

No. 46 South Calvert street, Baltimore,

TANNERS & CURRIERS,

and Dealers in

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,

AMERICAN, FRENCH & GERMAN CALF and KIP SKINS, Morocco, Kid, Lastings, Galloons, Linings, Bindings and Findings.

Hides, Hides,

☞ Purchase all kinds of GREEN HIDES and SKINS at the highest cash prices. [a25y.

HENRY S. LANKFORD,

No. 61 SOUTH CALVERT ST., AND 36 CHEAPSIDE, BALTIMORE, MD.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Brandies, Wines, Gins, Segars;

And Scotch and Irish Malt Whiskeys, FINE OLD MONONGAHELA, RYE & BOURBON WHISKEYS, and Domestic Liquors of all kinds.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of LIQUORS of every description.

apr 25—6m.

Maltby House,

PRATT STREET,

BETWEEN LIGHT AND CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

ap25y. L. U. MALTBY, Pro.

SURGICAL GOODS.—Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Riding Belts, Suspensory Bandages of twenty different kinds, Pile Trusses, Catheter's and Bougies, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Lint, Ear-Trumpets, Daily's Ventilated Truss, etc. Every variety of instruments for the relief of the afflicted on hand and made to order. Inquiries by mail for Surgical Goods will meet with prompt attention W. F. DAILY'S Surgeon's Bandage Depot, 11 Light st., two doors below the Fountain Hotel, Baltimore. [apr. 25—3t.]

WANTED—Butter, Lard Eggs, Hams, Bacon, Potatoes, Corn, Poultry of all kind, &c., for which the highest market price will be paid. J. R. CHANCE & SONS.