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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1863.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We publish to-day a variety of interesting details in relation to Gen. Stoneman's successful cavalry raid. All the facts confirm the perfect completeness with which the expedition accomplished its purposes, unless we except the duty assigned to the command under Gen. Averill, in cutting the rebel communication with Gordonsville which, it is reported, he failed to perform. Important results would have followed had Gen. Hooker been able to maintain his position on the south side of the Rappahannock. The alarm created in Richmond by the nearness of the Federal cavalry was most intense, and the city was in such a defenceless condition that it is asserted by returned prisoners that General Stoneman might even have penetrated it and destroyed the Rebel iron works and arsenals.

The recrossing of the Rappahannock was accomplished safely by Gen. Hooker, and the army, with all its material of war, is in its old camp in the vicinity of Falmouth. The movement is pronounced not a disaster, but simply a failure. The withdrawal of the army was rendered necessary by the impracticability of the position it had so boldly and successfully gained. The Secretary of War, in a despatch to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, says that "there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army," and that "not more than one-third of General Hooker's force was engaged." He also announces that "the Army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations." Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 10,000 men, whilst it is claimed that the Rebel loss is double that number. We lost but seventeen hundred prisoners. Gen. Hooker, in his address to the army, which will be found in another column, says "we have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, captured fifteen colors, and placed *hors du combat* eighteen thousand of his chosen troops."

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that some of our wounded who were lying in the woods around Chancellorsville were burned to death. The woods were fired by our own and the enemy's shells, and the flames spread rapidly until the rains fell.

The trial of Vallandigham has been concluded at Cincinnati. Gen. Burnside announces that he has the finding of the Court in his possession, and intimates that he was found guilty. The charge against him was advising resistance to the conscription law. It is rumored that he has been sentenced to two years imprisonment at Dry Tortugas, Florida.

The Buell Court of Inquiry has finally adjourned. The session lasted 165 days.

Cavalry raids on the rebels are now the order of the day. Mississippi and Alabama have recently been penetrated in different directions, railroad connections severed, bridges and cotton destroyed, etc.

The Richmond Examiner of the 7th inst. contains a list of the Union officers taken as prisoners at Chancellorsville, and who have arrived in the Rebel capital.—The list comprises one brigadier general, five colonels, seven lieutenant colonels, four majors, and others of lower rank.

It is stated that General Halleck will take the field when the Army of the Potomac moves again, not however to relieve General Hooker, but to be better able to control the movements of the army.

General Grant is pushing vigorously forward in his last movement against Vicksburg. He has captured Port Gibson and Willard Valley, and is now operating up the Big Black river, aiming to strike Vicksburg in the rear.

The steamer Circassian, which arrived at New York from the Southern coast on the 9th inst., reports that when she passed Charleston Bar all the iron clads were assembled there, prepared for action.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 6th inst., announces the reception of the news at General Grant's headquarters that Col. Grierson, who has been operating with so much success on the enemy's communications in Mississippi, has arrived with his command safely at Baton Rouge.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night, a powder magazine, located near the foot of Seventy-eighth street, East river, New York, exploded from some cause yet unknown. A large amount of property in the vicinity was destroyed, and much damage was done to the public buildings on Randall's and Ware's Islands. The force of the concussion was such as to awaken persons at their houses fifteen miles from the scene of the explosion.—Several persons are known to have been seriously, if not fatally injured. In New Haven the effect was sensibly felt, and there, as well as in many other places, it was believed to be an earthquake.

The ladies of St. Louis met on the 2d inst. in the largest hall of that city for the organization of a Loyal League. Not less than three thousand persons were present, of whom nineteen-twentieths were ladies. Gen. Curtis presided at the meeting.—Speeches were made by Gen. Curtis, Gen. Strong and others. Letters were read from Gen. McDowell, Hon. H. T. Blow and other parties, who had been invited to attend but were unable to do so. The utmost enthusiasm was displayed, and the meeting was in every respect a success.—The association was organized under the name of the Ladies' National League of St. Louis.

The London *Morning Herald* contains, on the authority of the Augsburg *Gazette*, the French note to Russia on the Polish question. The writer adds that the *Press* says that in the event of the Russian reply not being satisfactory, France, England and Austria will recall their Ambassadors from St. Petersburg. The correspondent of the *Herald* thinks that if the note be authentic the situation is very serious.

Gen. Burnside has approved the finding of a court martial sentencing four spies to be hung and one deserter shot on the 29th of May.

A Washington letter to the *New York Times* says that Washington "is to be purged at last of the rebels and rebel sympathizers who infest it. An order will soon be issued sending outside of our lines all disloyal persons, both male and female."

DEATH OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

A despatch from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac states that the Richmond papers of Monday contain notices of the death of Gen. T. F. Jackson, known as "Stonewall" Jackson, of the Rebel army. He was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Chancellorsville, and suffered the amputation of the limb, from the effects of which he died on Sunday last. He was wounded by the fire of his own men through a mistake.

The death of Gen. Jackson is undoubtedly a very severe loss to the Rebels.—For some species of work, which required dash, energy and reckless bravery, he was unquestionably their most able General. For the good of the national cause we may rejoice that he is out of the way, but even whilst thus rejoicing a brave enemy will not withhold an expression of admiration of his soldierly abilities and personal virtues. He has hit our army many severe blows, and only needed a better cause to have been one of the world's heroes.

Gen. Jackson was born in Lewis county, Va., in 1825, entered West Point in 1842, and graduated in the same class with Gen. McClellan in 1846. He was in the Mexican war, going out as a second lieutenant. At Vera Cruz he was promoted to first lieutenant for gallant conduct in the field, and at Cerro Gordo brevetted a captain, and afterwards honored with the brevet of a major. At the breaking out of the present war Gen. Jackson was principal of the Virginia Military Academy at Staunton, and entered the Rebel army as a colonel, but was soon promoted to a brigadier general, and subsequently a major general. The recent notices of the Southern papers are evidence of the high esteem in which General Jackson was held by the Southern people, and of their great loss in his death.

In "General Orders No. 61," dated "Headquartes of the Army of Northern Virginia, May 11, 1863," General Lee thus announces his death: "With deep grief the commanding general announces to the army the death of Lieut. General T. J. Jackson, who expired on the 10th instant, at 3.15 P. M."

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The President has issued a Proclamation, preparatory to the enforcement of the Conscription law. It recites the purposes of that law and the duties of the Government under it, and declares with reference to persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, that no plea of alienage will be allowed to exempt from the obligations of the law persons of this class, who shall remain within these United States at or after the expiration of sixty-five days from the date of the Proclamation.

ON FURLOUGH.—A number of the soldiers belonging to the Second Eastern Shore Volunteers have been on a visit to their families and friends in this vicinity during the present week. They report the regiment in good spirits, and enjoying remarkably good health. Their situation on the Potomac is very pleasant, and if continued there throughout the summer, they anticipate a season of much comfort and enjoyment.

SENT SOUTH.—Thomas K. Robson, editor of the Easton (Md.) Star, was arrested on the 8th instant, on the charge of publishing treasonable articles in his paper. He was taken to Baltimore on Saturday, and sent beyond the Federal lines.

THE LOYALTY OF MARYLAND.

No hope of the rebels was doomed to a more bitter disappointment than that of adding Maryland to their dominions. For this they plotted the Baltimore riots; for this they managed the Legislature and sought to frighten our Governor; for this they sang their hopes all over the south in the well-known air, "Maryland, my Maryland;" for this they forced Lee's army to cross the Potomac and fight the dreadful battle of Antietam. But all has been of no avail, and since that fatal campaign of Lee's, no rebel whispers the name of Maryland again.

If any fresh proof were wanting of the loyalty of the people of Maryland, it is afforded by their subscription to the national loan, of one million five hundred thousand dollars. The southern trade of Baltimore is now annihilated. Its merchants have been ruined; its ports shut up for months at a time; its great railway frequently broken by rebel bands, and its trade with the west rendered almost impracticable. Yet Baltimore, amid all its sufferings and losses, clings to the Union, and the people of the State give their money to the national coffers.

THE SECOND MARYLAND REGIMENT.—A letter from the 2nd Maryland Regiment, Colonel Allard, dated Frankfort, May 2d, gives information that General Burnside, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by that command to the Government, had detailed it for provost duty at Frankfort, the Capital of Kentucky, and Paris. The regiment relieved the 106th and 108th Ohio infantry and a cavalry regiment at Frankfort, and the 55th Pennsylvania, 32d Illinois infantry and a battery of artillery. The regiment is greatly reduced in number, there only being about 300 on the roll. Their duty is to guard every road leading to the city as also the railroad bridges. General Nagley made an address on parting with the 2nd Regiment, stating that it gave him great pain to see such a valuable set of men, with whom he had been associated so long, whose every movement he had watched with care, in whose pleasures, as well as hardships he had participated, and who had endured privations without a murmur, separated from his command, but they had richly deserved the post to which they have been assigned. "You are the true representatives of Old Maryland, and after being terribly reduced, you go by orders of your old commander to guard the Capital of a sister State of the South."—"God bless you," said he, "and may you spend the remainder of your time there, though your place in this brigade cannot be filled."

John J. Crittenden's Voice Still for War.

Hon. John J. Crittenden has been renominated for Congress. He made a speech in Frankfort on Tuesday, in which he said he was still for the prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the obnoxious acts concerning confiscation, emancipation and negro soldiers. He was for its prosecution without an armistice and regardless of foreign intervention, till the rebellion is crushed. It was the duty of freemen to first save the country from the uplifted sword, and then save the Constitution.

GEN. HALLECK TO TAKE THE FIELD.—The New York Tribune says:

Gen. Halleck, it is intimated from Washington, will accompany Gen. Hooker on the campaign he is now commencing. He does so in the capacity of an adviser simply, and with reference to the contingency of Gen. Hooker's being disabled by a casualty, as he so nearly was at Chancellorsville.

A despatch to the World says:

The indication are that "Fighting Joe" Hooker, although remaining nominally in command of the Army of the Potomac and privileged to exercise his fighting propensities when occasion arises without stint, will soon be superseded in effect by Gen. Halleck, who, it is understood, is to take the field in person and superintend the approaching campaign across the Rappahannock.

THE INCOME TAX.—The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue thus instructs one of the assessors:

Every person will be required to return his or her income, from whatever source derived. The return of income must in all cases be made at the place where the person so returning his income resides.

Old debts which have been considered heretofore hopelessly lost, but which have been paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be returned as taxable income. Debts considered as hopelessly lost on the 31st of December 1862, may be deducted in making the present return, and if afterward paid, must be returned as income in the next return after such payment.

THE WEATHER.—The excessive heat of the weather on Tuesday last has excited general remark. In New York out-door laborers were compelled to suspend work, and many horses fell in the streets from exhaustion. Only a few days previous fires and overcoats were necessary to comfort in that city. In Philadelphia the thermometer went up to 90 degrees in the shade.

EMIGRATION TO THE UPPER MISSOURI.—The Missouri Republican says that several steamboats, loaded with emigrants, are about to leave that city for different points on the upper Missouri, as far as Fort Benton. The emigrants, settling in Idaho and Washington territories, will engage in mining and agricultural pursuits, developing the vast resources of those rich regions, and swelling the population to a point which will justify, at no distant day, the formation of State governments.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. HOOKER.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 6.—General Order, No. 49.—The major general commanding tenders to the army his congratulations on its achievements of the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is sufficient to say that they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resources.

In withdrawing from the south side of the Rappahannock before delivering general battle to our adversaries the army has given renewed evidences of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause and our country. Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own arm.

By our celerity and secrecy of movement our advance and passage of the rivers was undisputed, and on our withdrawal not a rebel ventured to follow.

The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new lustre to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his intrenchments, and wherever we have fought have inflicted heavier blows than we have received.

We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors captured, and brought off seven pieces of artillery, placed *hors du combat* eighteen thousand of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, deranged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital and filled his country with fear and consternation.

We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions; and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitrament of battle.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hooker.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

HOW THE CONSCRIPTION LAW WILL OPERATE.

That the new national enrollment act will be enforced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made is evident to all. The War Department has announced the appointment of Provost Marshals, Commissioners and Surgeons, required for the purpose, and Col. Fry, the Provost Marshal General, has prepared his instructions, which will be issued in a few days, and the work of enrolling will at once begin. It is argued by some that previous to the draft, and while the enrollment is progressing, an order will be issued offering tempting bounties to recruits, which will be cut off at a certain time named, and the conscription enforced. This, no doubt, may be done by the different States and cities in order to lessen their quota; but, so far as the Government is concerned, it is scarcely probable that any more than the bounties now offered volunteers will be granted. The conscription will be put in operation, and efforts will be made to have large forces drafted, organized and somewhat drilled, in season to take the field early in fall.

In apportioning the draft, credit will be given each State for the number of troops already furnished, but three years men, it is understood, will be taken as a basis.—Thus, three regiments of two years men will be considered as equivalent to only two regiments, and four regiments of nine months men to one regiment of three years men.

It is not probable that the President will call for less than 300,000, nor more than 500,000 additional men, at the present period. Those enrolled as liable to conscription will be divided into two classes, the first embracing *all* (whether married or single) between twenty and thirty-five years of age, and all unmarried men between thirty five and forty-five years of age. The second class embraces all others, and will not be called into service till after the first class. This equally applies to all persons of color. A popular error at present prevailing is that all the single men are to be taken first, while the law, if carefully read, states different.

The bill exempts only the Vice President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States; second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support; third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support; fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt; fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support; sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support; seventh where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers musicians, or privates, the residue of such family or household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt; eighth, young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty are exempt, for the reason that experience proves that soldiers under twenty years of age cannot sustain the burdens of camp life so well as men between the ages of twenty and thirty five. The law, of course, also exempts such as are physically or mentally unfit for the service.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL VAN DORN.—The Richmond Dispatch of May 9th, says that official information has been received announcing the death of Major General Earl Van Dorn, at Spring Hill, Tenn., on the 7th instant.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

Report of Col. Kilpatrick.—Details of the Great Raid within the Enemy's Lines.—Immense Destruction of Rebel Stores, Bridges, Trains, etc.

Colonel Kilpatrick, who commanded a brigade in General Stoneman's celebrated cavalry raid, has made the following report of the operations of his command:

Yorktown, Va., May 8.—Major Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief U. S. A. General: I have the honor to report that by direction of Major General Stoneman, I left Louisia C. H. on the morning of the 3d inst. with one regiment, the Harris Light Cavalry, of my brigade, and reached Hungary, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th, destroyed the depot, telegraph wires and railroad for several miles; passed over to the Brook turnpike, drove in the rebel pickets down the pike across the Brook; charged a battery and forced it to retire to within two miles of Richmond; captured Lieut. Boon, aid-de-camp to Gen. Winder, and eleven men within the fortifications; then passed down to the left and crossed over the bridge on the Chickahominy, which I burned; ran a train of cars into the river, and then retired to Hanover, a town on the Peninsula, crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force; burned a train of thirty wagons loaded with bacon, captured thirteen prisoners, and encamped for the night five miles from the river.

I resumed my march at 1 o'clock A.M. of the 5th, and surprised a force of three hundred cavalry at Aylett's Station, and captured three officers and thirty three men; burned fifty-wagons, and the depot, containing upwards of 20,000 bbls. of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mattapony and destroyed the ferry again, just in time to escape the advance of the rebel cavalry pursuit. Late in the evening I destroyed a third wagon train and depot a few miles above and west of Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock river, and from that point made a forced march of twenty miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry.

At 10 o'clock A.M. on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our own brave lines at Gloucester Point. This raid and march around the entire rebel army, a march of nearly 200 miles, has been made in less than five days with a loss of one officer and 37 privates, having captured and paroled upwards of 300 men.

J. KILPATRICK,

Col. Comd'g 1st Brigade.

Stoneman's Great Cavalry Raid.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION of BRIDGES, REBEL PROPERTY, &c.

Loss only Two Killed and Fifty Wounded and Missing.

A correspondent who accompanied Gen. Stoneman's cavalry raid gives the following interesting account of the expedition:

KELLYSVILLE, RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, May 8, 1863.—One of the most successful military enterprises of the kind ever undertaken in this or any other country, terminated to-day. I refer to the recent raid of our cavalry to the rear of the rebel army and within its lines. On Wednesday, the 29th ult., we crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford without opposition. General Averill immediately moved this division to the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where two regiments of the enemy were met, and a skirmish took place, terminating by the enemy retiring towards Gordonsville.

Thursday morning early Gen. Buford crosses the Rapidan two miles below the Racoon Ford, (Morton's Ford,) and advancing up the opposite bank caused a force of sixteen hundred Rebel infantry, with one piece of artillery, to leave in great haste from Racoon Ford, where soon after General Gregg crossed with his division. Here a lieutenant and thirteen privates of a Rebel artillery company were captured. Near this point an army beef contractor was overhauled and $28,000 in Confederate bonds taken from him.

Friday morning heard cannonading on the right, which proved to be Gen. Averill's command having a little fight with the enemy at Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This was the last General Stoneman heard of General Averill. Next day, got close upon the heels of a large Rebel force at Orange Springs, who, to escape, abandoned wagons, provisions, &c.

The track of the Virginia Central Railroad, connecting Gordonsville with Richmond, was destroyed at different points for ten miles, two trains of cars burnt, telegraph wires cut and destroyed, and some commissary stores were also appropriated. On the afternoon of the 2d, the command moved on through Yanceyville to Thompson's Four Corners. From this point detachments were sent out in different directions. One party destroyed a portion of the railroad between Gordonsville and Charlottesville; another, consisting of four hundred men, under Colonel Wyndham, proceeded to Columbia, on the James river, where the Lynchburg and Richmond canal crosses the river. An unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the aqueduct. Five locks were destroyed, the banks of the canal dug away at different points, three canal boats loaded with materials for the Rebel army, and five bridges, were burned. A large quantity of commissary stores, medicines, &c., were also destroyed, and several hundred horses were captured. A party under Capt. Drummond, of the 5th Cavalry, reached the river between Columbia and Richmond and destroyed locks, levels, and set fire to a bridge across the James river. General Gregg proceeded to the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, and destroyed at Ashland the depot buildings, railroad, a trains of cars, provisions, and telegraph. A portion of his command, under Colonel Kilpatrick, moved eastward to the Central road, destroyed the bridge on that road over the South Anna, captured and destroyed a train of cars, culverts and the railroad track for miles, and then passed down to the Peninsula.

Another portion of Gen. Gregg's command, under Colonel Davis, 12th Illinois, crossed both roads nearer Richmond, destroying railroads, telegraph, bridge over Brook river, and railway trains. A detachment of Gen. Gregg's command also burned all the turnpike bridges over the South Anna, to prevent the enemy making a flank movement, and catching Gen. Stoneman in a trap.

The night of the 4th General Gregg moved to near Yanceyville, and was followed to that point next day by General Stoneman with Gen. Buford's command. Here a man, a native of North Carolina, came into camp, who had been concealed for a year to avoid serving Jeff. Davis.—Near Yanceyville seventeen Confederate States Army wagons, with mules, were overtaken and captured. On the 5th the retrograde movement commenced, and crossing Racoon Ford the whole command arrived at Kelly's Ford Friday morning, the 8th.

Thus the command of Gen. Stoneman remained nearly nine days within the enemy's lines, visited nine different counties, destroyed all lines of communication between the Rebel capital and the army on the Rappahannock, so that they cannot be used again for weeks to come, destroyed the Lynchburg Canal, on whose waters are transported all the provisions raised in the rich valley of the James, and from which source alone the Rebel army in Virginia receives more than half its supplies, captured several hundred horses, and destroyed a large quantity of public property, all with only the loss of two men killed and not over fifty wounded and prisoners.

AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

After all the conflicting statements concerning the posture of the two armies on the Rappahannock, it turns out that Hooker's army has not recrossed the river, and that Lee's army on the other side appears in undiminished numbers.

It is not at all unlikely that, while the appearance by the enemy presented to us may be the same, they may have sent off large detachments to Richmond, to prevent the capture of that place by Keyes and Peck, and to quiet the disturbed fancies of Davis & Co. But we are forced to confess that it is equally possible that, instead of this, troops may have reached Richmond from North Carolina and Georgia, where they could be easily spared, and that the army of Lee is as large as ever, and possibly preparing for fresh movements in the track lately taken by Imboden and others through West Virginia toward Wheeling.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—The Washington Chronicle in noticing the announcement of the death of Gen. Jackson says:

Stonewall Jackson is dead. While we are only too glad to be rid, in any way, of so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy at the death of so brave a man. Every man who possesses the least particle of magnanimity must admire the qualities for which Stonewall Jackson was celebrated—his heroism, his bravery, his sublime devotion, his purity of character. He is not the first instance of a good man devoting himself to a bad cause. Let us devoutly acknowledge the providence of God, who while he smites that accursed land with famine and the people with madness, takes from their accursed cause its bravest, noblest and purest defender. Stonewall Jackson was a great General, a brave soldier, a noble Christian, and a pure man. May God throw these great virtues against the sins of the Secessionists—the advocate of a great national crime.

THE LOSSES OF THE REBELS.—General Dix telegraphs to Fortress Monroe that on an extra of the *Richmond Dispatch* of the 6th inst. found on a prisoner, was a pencil note, endorsed by a surgeon in one of the hospitals to his wife, stating that the rebel loss in the late battles was eighteen thousand men!

THE Washington Star says it has reason to believe there is no truth in the story that General Halleck designs taking the field in person in the next movement of the Army of the Potomac.

GAMBLERS ORDERED OFF.—The Louisville Journal states that Col. Mundy has ordered all the gambling hells in that city to be discontinued, and all itinerent gamblers to leave the place immediately.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, in Chestertown, by Rev. J. E Smith, WILLIAM D. TAYLOR to FRANCES A. PARSONS, all of this county.

On the evening of the 14th, at the same place, by the same, SAMUEL D. TURBUTT, and SUSAN DUBOISE, all of Chestertown.

Excitement.

W. A. VICKERS' advertisement last week must have met the eye of many of our readers; he certainly is selling great Bargains. Every one is highly pleased at the great reduction in prices. VICKERS has just returned from the city again this week with more NEW GOODS. He seems to push the Trade of Dry Goods in Chestertown in reality.

May 16, 1863.

Wanted.

A TEACHER in School Dist No. 9, second Election District, Kent county, Md.

Apply to WM. W. WALLIS, JESSE WILSON, JOHN S. HURLOCK, ROBERT LUSBY, WILLIAM BURGESS, Trustees.

May 16, 1863—3t.

SLATE.

TO BUILDERS and the PUBLIC.

WE are agents for the sale of the Peach Bottom York county, SLATE, of all kinds: Best Blue Gauged, 2nd Quality and small, and can furnish Slate at short notice, either put them on or sell them by the square. They cost less than Shingles.

J. A. DAVIS & CO.,

my16-6m. Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md.