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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1863.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Army of the Potomac still occupies its position on the north side of the Rappahannock. It is reported that all the troops around Washington and in Maryland are to be sent to Gen. Hooker, and that Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is to raise fifty thousand volunteers to supply their places.

The evacuation of Vicksburg by the Rebels is reported, but needs confirmation. General Grant is evidently pushing them to the wall in Mississippi.

A steamer has arrived at New York with New Orleans dates to the 10th inst., bringing important news from Gen. Banks, Admiral Farragut and Commodore Porter. Admiral Farragut arrived at New Orleans on the 9th, bringing the important intelligence that Alexandria, La., was captured on the 6th inst. by a portion of his fleet and Com. Porter's, and immediately on its surrender the cavalry of Gen. Banks appeared from the other side and dashed into the city, forming a junction with the fleet. The combined fleet, prior to the attack on Alexandria, demolished Fort d'Russey, on the Red river, and captured a Rebel gunboat. It was rumored at New Orleans that the fleet was again bombarding Port Hudson. The rebel report of Gen. Banks' defeat at Alexandria is therefore a canard.

General Burnside, in a general order, recites the court-martial trial of Mr. Vallandigham, sentencing him to close confinement during a year in some fortress to be selected by the Commander of the Department. The order names Fort Warren, and it is stated that he left Cincinnati on Monday for that place.

Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, was captured by General Grant, on the 12th inst., after a hard day's fighting. Jackson is situated upon the right bank of the Pearl river, at the intersection of the Mississippi and New Orleans and Memphis railroads. It is forty-five miles east of Vicksburg. The Rebel loss in the engagement is reported at seven hundred.

Some sharp fighting took place near Suffolk, Va., on Friday of last week.—The Rebels acted on the offensive, and made two attacks, but were signally repulsed. The Federal loss was thirty-one killed, wounded and missing.

General Grant has issued a congratulatory address to the soldiers of his army, in which he says: "The triumph gained over the enemy near Port Gibson, on the first, was one of the most important of the war. The capture of five cannon and more than 1,000 prisoners, the possession of Grand Gulf, and a firm foothold on the highlands between the Big Black and Bayou Pierre, from whence we threaten the whole line of the enemy, are among the fruits of this brilliant achievement."

Despatches from Somerset, Kentucky, report that the Rebels are concentrating a large force under command of General Buckner, apparently with the purpose of a renewed invasion of the State. Their purpose is supposed to be to flank Rosecrans and compel him to leave his position at Murfreesboro'.

The reported intention of the Rebels to invade Kentucky is descredited at Louisville. The Rebel Morgan has but a small force on the South side of the Cumberland, and it is believed that the exaggerated reports as to his movements and purposes are designed to prevent the reinforcement of Rosecrans or the advancement of our troops into East Tennessee.

The official statement of the losses in the recent battles on the Rappahannock is as follows: Officers killed 154, wounded 624; enlisted men killed 1,358, wounded 8,894; total 11,030. To this is to be added probably 4,000 for prisoners captured by the Rebels.

A private note from Washington furnishes the *Evening Post* the following trustworthy information: "No movement is likely to take place on the Potomac for some time. Gen. Hooker has been left to follow his own plans, with the assurance of not being interfered with. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has offered to raise 50,000 volunteers to man the fortifications of Washington and the proposition is understood to have been accepted. Advices received at the Navy Department from the fleet in the Mississippi, express the opinion that Vicksburg must very shortly be ours."

Six of the most powerful, as well as largest iron Monitors ever built, are in course of construction at St. Louis.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We are gratified to observe that preparations are being made in Baltimore and other places for the proper celebration of the approaching Fourth of July. It seems to us that in times like the present, when the nation is struggling for the perpetuity of its existence, there is a peculiar appropriateness in the observance of the auspicious day on which our nationality had a beginning. We remember reading last summer of a man in Kentucky who was converted by attending a fourth of July celebration; and though we could hardly expect such an effect to be produced upon any of the hardened sympathizers with secession in this community, yet the circumstance strikingly shows forth the tendency of such proceedings, while the patriotism of the loyal would no doubt be revived and strengthened.

We suggest to the Union-loving citizens of Kent County the propriety of joining in the appropriate celebration of the approaching FOURTH, which promises to be generally observed throughout the country. Certainly we are as much indebted to the Union as the people of any other section, and have as great, if not greater, reason to labor for its preservation.—We think a woods preferable for a celebration of this kind, and doubt not that an excellent one could be secured in the central part of the county. Speakers, music, and other essentials could be readily procured, and all who felt disposed to participate in the proceedings would have an opportunity of renewing their devotion to "THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

On our first page will be found some extracts from an eloquent speech recently made at Lexington, Kentucky, by this noble old Roman, "the noblest of them all." No man in the country understands better than Mr. Crittenden the nature and bearings of the existing controversy between the Government and the States in rebellion, and no one is better qualified to arrive at correct conclusions as to the final result. He takes a calm and dispassionate observation of the entire subject, and declares his belief in the ability of the nation to get through its difficulties. "He tried," he says, "to make peace, as long as peace was consistent with national safety. Now he believes *war alone can save us*, and war it must be." He reiterates his determination to stand by and maintain the Government, looking forward to a successful termination of the war, which alone can secure a *reliable* peace.

We commend his remarks to the attention of our readers.

Communicated.

J. CHAPMAN SPENCER, eldest son of S. W. SPENCER, Esq., near Chestertown, was killed at the battle of Greenland Gap, in Western Virginia, on Saturday, the 27th of April last.

Wrongly impressed as to the true cause and objects of the rebellion, and laboring under the delusion that the liberties and rights of the South were endangered, he made the sacrifice of home, friends, and of life, in its behalf. Although greatly differing with him, we know that he honestly entertained these mistaken views, as the following extract of a letter written to one of his family at the time of his leaving for the South will fully attest:

"I shall be very sorry if my departure South causes any pain to my Father, and I hope he will not be vexed at my saying that I consider all other duties subordinate to the great duty of fighting for the liberties which have been handed down to us by our fathers. I have long desired to help the South, and when the opportunity presented, I embraced it."

Thus has passed away, under delusive impressions, which have actuated many older than himself, a youth of much promise and hope; one of manly and noble impulses, and with a heart and head that knew no danger and felt no fear. He was remarkable for truth, integrity and firmness; just, generous, and yet of fearless daring, he was the first to brave danger and the last to shun it. His was the error of ardent, impulsive and chivalrous youth, and we cannot but lament his early death and its cause, and offer this tribute to his memory:

"Youth is ever apt to judge in haste,
And lose the medium in the wild extreme."

Charity throws her mantle over the indiscretions of the young, while the heart of true benevolence and kindness extends its sympathy and condolence to the relatives and friends of the departed. * *

PROVOST MARSHAL.—John Frazier, Jr., Esq., of this county, has received the appointment of Provost Marshal for the first (congressional) district of Maryland, which embraces the eight Eastern Shore counties. A list of the marshals, commissioners and surgeons for the whole State will be found in another column.

☞ Both the steamers of the Chester River line are now running, and the traveling public have the advantage of a daily boat to and from Baltimore.

AN ADMISSION.—The London Times, alluding to the intercepted correspondence between the Rebel Government and Mason makes an unwilling admission, thus:

"The first thing the documents prove beyond any doubt is that the Northern blockade, if not quite perfect, is very effective. The correspondenc even of the Southern Government with its agents abroad is carried on with the greatest difficulty, though duplicates of the despatches are forwarded. Their arrival on either side is a matter of chance."

HOW THE REBELS REGARD THE POSSESSION OF VICKSBURG.

The importance which the Rebels attach to maintaining their positions at Vicksburg and other places on the Mississippi river, is revealed in the following article from the Jackson Appeal. If it be true, as reported, that in consequence of Gen. Grant having succeeded in penetrating to the rear of Vicksburg and getting possession of the only railroad which supplied the Rebel troops at that place, they have been compelled to evacuate the city, it will carry a feeling of consternation and despondency to all parts of the Confederacy. The Appeal says:

The enemy that is now making such herculean efforts to wrest the river from us are fully aware of the great advantage to them and the *inestimable detriment to us* that such a result would work out.—Besides, they also know what depressing results would follow a failure on their part to accomplish this cherished scheme, and hence, they are bending all their energies to its accomplishment. Their efforts should *and must* be thwarted. If necessary, Gen. Pemberton should be furnished with one hundred thousand men to beat them back. *Our hold upon the Mississippi once wrested from us, it is gone forever*, or at least so long as the war shall continue, which would isolate the Government from the West, cut off all our intercourse, and place us at disadvantage when we shall enter upon the adjustment of terms of peace. A great deal has been said about guaranteeing the free navigation of the river to the Northwest, but with what plausibility could our Government come forward with such a proposition when the entire river, with all its fortifications, erected by the Confederacy, is already in their possession? Of course they would laugh at such a proposition coming from us under such circumstances, and hence it is of the first importance that our present positions on the river be permanently held. *Better far would it be to sacrifice Richmond, Charleston, Savannah or Mobile than to yield the river*, by which the Confederacy will be rent in twain, the West hopelessly cut off from the East, and a vast section of the best producing portion of the country subject to the depredations and spoliations of the enemy. The very thought of such a result is excruciating.

Exemptions Under the Conscription Law.

A special Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says:

The provost marshals appointed under the national enrollment act have received their instructions, and been directed to proceed with the draft forthwith. It is supposed, however, that it will take from fifty to sixty days to complete it, and it is doubtful whether any draft can be made before the middle of July. Volunteers may, however, be called for before that time.

Another dispatch to the Tribune reiterates the statement in reference to the $300 exemption fee. It says:

It is true that the Secretary of War is now of the opinion, which he did not entertain a few days ago, that the proper interpretation to be put upon the clause in the law providing that the drafted man may pay to such person as the Secretary of war may authorize to receive, such sum, not exceeding $300, as the Secretary may determine for the procuration of a substitute, is, that it is for the Secretary, not for the individual drafted, to decide whether to make use of the alternative presented by this clause or not, and that, therefore, government may waive it altogether, and require the drafted man either to go himself to the war or to furnish a substitute at a price to be determined by the law of supply and demand.

Of the policy of this interpretation the President and Solicitor of the War Department are also believed to be convinced; but as there is no evidence that they are prepared to accept it as the true legal interpretation of the clause in question, the probabilities, however, would now seem to be that it will receive the sanction of the government, and that the law will be a means of getting men rather than money, as might be the case were a drafted man allowed to exempt himself from service by paying three hundred dollars. The law, thus construed, will bear upon the rich rather than the poor, since the exemption which it makes, except those for physical defects, reach those persons only who have others dependent upon them for support, while a rich man can excuse himself from service by providing an able-bodied substitute.

BORDER STATE LOYALTY.

The difference in the sentiment of loyalty, as developed in the Border Slaveholding States and in those which are non-slaveholding, was forcibly presented to the consideration of his hearers by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, on the occasion of a recent address, when called to follow Mr. Bancroft at the opening of a Loyal League in New York city, he held the following language:

"I could not help thinking, as Mr. Bancroft was speaking of the conflicts and suffering of the Border States at this very hour, how little can those who have not actually witnessed them realize their intensity! It is incredible to us to-night, standing in this scene of festive elegance and social entertainment, exhilarated with music and flowers, and still more by the company of our wives and daughters, with our hearts free from bitterness or rage, that so near to us as Western Virginia, Southern Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, this war, a matter of mild and reasonable interest for us, is for a million of our countrymen there a question of intensest personal hatreds and the most vindictive passions."

CHANCELLORDSVILLE is not a village but a fine and elegant residence, owned by two brothers named Chancellor, one of them a clergyman.

DESPONDENCY AT THE SOUTH.

A Significant Article from the Government Organ.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th instant publishes the following desponding editorial article on the future of the war and the prospects of the South. It is a most significant article, and still more so when it is remembered that the Enquirer is the special organ of Jeff. Davis. In concluding the editors remark: "We urge nothing, suggest nothing, *hint nothing, only state the facts.*" This is a remarkably significant sentence, and taken in its proper connection, its fair construction conveys a sense despondency and doubt, if it does not intimate the necessity of returning to the Union. The Enquirer says:

There is evidently to be an active summer campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly excited at every point at once, so that no part of our whole wide frontier may be freed from the urgent, immediate apprehension of an attack. Then they can strike where they think our line is weakest or our defenders least prepared, and if repulsed can retire and direct a blow at some other quarter. In the meantime they can bag much plunder and cause much sorrow and heart-break to our people by expeditions through thinly populated regions destitute of troops, and also force more and more of our people within their lines to take their hated oath for a quiet life, and to save their property from confiscation. Thus they can both demoralize and rob us within our own border, preparing all the while serious assaults, and delivering them just when they are ready and where they choose.

It is hard to say at what point they are most active just now. If one looks southwestward, it would seem that the State of Mississippi is the region of most extensive operations. Immense armies are gathering around Vicksburg, and while preparations are in progress for a new assault upon that place, the back country is devastated, and the people plundered by cavalry raids. But, at the very same moment, Charleston is kept on the *qui vive* by energetic preparations for another attack by sea or land, or both at once. The object may be only to prevent Gen. Beauregard from sending away any of the troops which now defend Charleston At the same instant Burnside threatens East Tennessee, and Hooker, largely reinforced, is expected to cross the Rappahannock somewhere or anywhere from Culpepper to Port Royal. To keep some of our forces employed in defense of Richmond, reinforcements are sent to Fortress Monroe, and lest any part of the country should resist, the enemy's gunboats are harrassing North Carolina.

The great numbers of the enemy's forces and multitudes of their shipping make it easy for them to carry on simultaneously all these operations, and they do not care for delay, for it is our people who are suffering, not theirs. The longer this style of warfare lasts, the greater will be the mass of plunder carried North; the more of our mills, machineshops, and railroads they will have destroyed, the more of our material resources they will have ruined and wasted, the better chance they think they will have for an irresistible advance at last. They are in no hurry.

Last year, indeed, there was urgent haste to get the rebellion crushed in thirty days, or in ninety. Now we hear much less vehement urgency, and the whole Yankee nation seems to have laid out its accounts for war as the settled business of life rather than consent to peace and separation. They are perfectly willing to fight upon the present system for twenty years or forty. They are willing, during all that time, to go on submitting to such defeats as those they have sustained at Fredericksburg and on the Rappahannock, because by these defeats they lose not a foot of ground. They lose nothing but men, and men are of less value to them than to us. To kill one thousand Southern soldiers, they would be willing at any time to sacrifice five thousand Hessians, to sustain a repulse, which they would represent, however, as a mere retreat for strategic reasons, and rather honorable than otherwise, and they would regard the transaction as a paying one on the whole.

One thousand gallant Southern lives lost to us are ill-balanced by five thousand of their base hirelings Jackson alone is a dearer loss to us than Hooker and his whole hundred and fifty thousand would be to them; and then speculate that it may be Lee's turn next, or Longstreet; and that at any rate they are killing us slowly off, and they are in the meantime stealing much and ruining more, and their women and children are safe at home, many of them dressed better than ever before in the spoils of our homes, while Confederate women and children are routed out of house and home and chased like wild beasts. In short, if we can endure this war for the next half century, they can, and they will wish us joy of our victories and our glory. We urge nothing, suggest nothing, hint nothing, only state the facts. Such is the policy of the enemy—such is his calculation; such is his interest and intent

THE VALLANDIGHAM HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—The United States District Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, was thronged on Saturday last to hear the decision of Judge Leavitt in the application of C. L. Vallandigham for a writ of habeas corpus. The decision is very lengthy, and is important as affirming the power of military authority in time of war. The application is denied on the ground that a military arrest in time of war is a legal arrest, *if the necessity exists*, and, therefore, a military arrest is not of itself a sufficient showing for the issue of the writ of habeas corpus, and the practice of the court is not to issue it without sufficient showing. Also, that the military power is a co-ordinate branch of the government, with its just constitutional responsibilities, and that the court would not be warranted in assuming that its acts were illegal, and in interfering to revise and reverse them.

The Great Cavalry Raid through Mississippi.

Colonel Gierson's recent Cavalry raid through the entire State of Mississippi was in every respect successful. They burnt and destroyed bridges on every railroad in Mississippi. The correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

He cut his way through the enemy's country with two regiments of cavalry, destroying on his route four millions of rebel property, capturing over a thousand men and twelve hundred horses, demolishing a camp of instruction, with all its equipments, cutting the communication on the Great Northern and New Orleans and Jackson railroads, and destroying a large number of cars, telegraph wire, water tanks and army stores. After passing through many dangers, and working terrible damage, he arrived at Baton Rogue on the 1st inst., to the great surprise of the inhabitants. From thence he pushed on to New Orleans, where he was received with great *eclat*. The whole movement occupied only seventeen days.

On the occasion of Colonel Gierson's reception in New Orleans, and the presentation of a magnificent horse, he made the following remarks:

"In passing through the Confederacy I have had a good opportunity to form a correct opinion of its strength. That strength has been over-estimated. They have neither the arms nor the resources we have given them credit for, and we have been greatly deceived in regard to the means and power of the Rebels. Passing thro' their country (and the passage was not a very difficult one), I found thousands of good Union men, who are ready and anxious to return to their allegiance the moment they can do so with safety to themselves and families. They will rally around the old flag by scores whenever our army advances. I could have brought away a thousand with me, who were anxious to come—men whom I found fugitives from their homes, hid in the swamps and forests, where they are hunted like wild beasts by the Rebel conscription officers with bloodhounds. Having visited them in their own homes, I have founded my belief upon what I heard and saw there, that the day is not far distant when we shall witness the downfall of the rebellion.

THE SPOILS OF THE ENEMY.

The Washington Republican gives the subjoined explanation in contradiction of the statement of the Richmond Whig that during Gen. Hooker's late battles "not only an immense number of small arms—variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000—but an almost infinite quantity of overcoats, knapsacks, coats and blankets," were left on the battle field by General Hooker and captured by the Confederates. The Republican says:

"What there is of the above statement that is not maliciously false is an erroneous exaggeration. We were informed some days since that Gen. Hooker, in returning to the north bank of the Rappahannock with his army, left in various places upon the battle fields of Chancellorsville, overcoats, knapsacks and blankets. They were deposited from time to time, by orders of the brigade and regimental commanders, to relieve the men of their burdens while fighting. Our course the lines were constantly changing, and when the army was ordered by the General commanding to return, there was no time for the men to collect their goods scattered over miles of ground. Consequently they were abandoned, and of course the enemy is making the most of it. While it is to be regretted that so much property is lost, it is not so bad that it was left in the manner and for the purpose stated, as it would be if it had been captured in battle or abandoned in a disgraceful and forced retreat. We deem this explanation due alike to the public and the army."

Provost Marshals and Enrolling Officers for Maryland.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following is the official list of appointments of Provost Marshals and members of the Board of Enrollment for the State of Maryland:

First District—John Frazier, Jr., Provost Marshal; Theodore Clayton, Commissioner; Dr. Wm. H. Farrow, Surgeon.

Second District—Robert Calbcard, Provost Marshal; S. N. Haverstick, Commissioner; Dr. J. R. Ward, Surgeon.

Third District—Leopold Blumenburg, Provost Marshal; William Brooks, Commissioner; Dr. T. F. Murdock, Surgeon.

Fourth District—James Smith, Provost Marshal; John J. Thomas, Commissioner; Dr. Charles J. Baer, Surgeon.

Fifth District—John C. Holland, Provost Marshal; P. M. Whitright, Commissioner; Dr. Robert E. Dorsey, Surgeon.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Alexander, of the 4th Maryland Volunteers, has been detailed as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, headquarters at Baltimore.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—Communications from Mr. Jay Cooke, agent of the Government for disposing of the issue of five-twenty year bonds, announce that he and his correspondents are taking daily subscriptions to the amount of about two millions of dollars for these bonds. A favorable feature attending the recent subscriptions is that quite an important portion of them come from Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Every dollar of the Government loans that can be placed in these sections goes toward strengthening the Union sentiment there, and to smooth away the difficulties to a restoration of things to their former state.

Independent as a matter of patriotism, and the duty of all to furnish a portion of their means toward the support of the Government in a contingency like the present, there is no question as a mere matter of investment that no more profitable use can be made of money than in the purchase of these bonds. They will pay a larger return in the present, and advance more in intrinsic value in the future than any other securities in the market.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

MURFREESBORO, May 17.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 16th contains the following: The retaliation resolutions accepted by Congress provides that commissioned officers who shall command negroes for military service against the confederate States, or aid them in any military enterprise, shall, if captured, be put to death; the negroes, when captured, to be turned over to the State authorities, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of the State.

The finishing shops of the Tredegar iron works, and Crenshaw's woolen factory, in Richmond, were destroyed by fire on the 15th inst.

The Rebel of the 13th says that the loss of Gen. Jackson is "more to be lamented than a dozen such victories are to be vaunted. The question now is of weight and endurance, and every fruitless victory is a defeat. General Lee's moral battles must be discontinued."

WASHINGTON RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS.—The Washington correpondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

I learn that the President has accepted an offer of Gov. Curtin to raise a force of 50,000 men for the defense of Washington, in the event of its present seasoned defenders joining Hooker in the next onward to Richmond move of the army. At present, however, there are very few indications of a movement for at least two months to come.

That the late reports with reference to the restoration of McClellan to the command of the army had some foundation in fact is well known, but the project is believed now to have been abandoned. Gen. Hooker will, therefore, again lead the army in its next attack, and this time efforts will be made to render assurance of victory doubly sure.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst. at the M. E. Parsonage, in Chestertown, by the Rev. J. E Smith, AUGUSTUS SEIZER and F. A. RODGERS, all of this county.

DEATHS.

At the residence of Mr. John Lusby, on the 17th inst., Miss JEMIMA MASLIN, aged 25 years. The deceased had been greatly afflicted for eighteen months, but endured her sufferings with remarkable patience and resignation.—During her sickness she sought religion, and found peace in believing in Jesus. Her death was calm and peaceful, and her happy spirit is no doubt now safely housed in the paradise of the redeemed.

Near I. U., on the 15th inst., after a lingering illness of scarlet fever, JOHN HYLAND, second son of William and Kate Woodall, aged 4 years, 1 month and 8 days.

Fare thee well, we give thee up,
Thy spirit's now at rest;
No more we'll hear thee groan in pain,
Nor see thee gasp for breath.

That once loved form now cold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs;
We weep our earthly comforts fled,
And withered are our joys

Farewell, farewell, our Hyley, dear,
It's only for a while;
One day we'll join you in that sphere
Bright with the Saviour's smile

10,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED by A. W. SPARKS.

FINE BLACK CLOTH SUITS.—Just opened a superb assortment of fine French blk cloth Coats, very fine black doeskin Pants, and splendid grenadine and silk Vests, made up in the most fashionable style and selling very low May 23. by L. MASTBAUM.

CASSIMERE SUMMER SUITS.—Splendid light and dark colored Cassimere Suits, made up for summer wear, varying from $7 to $20. a suit, to which your attention is asked by May 23. L. MASTBAUM.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

FUR, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, for sale by T. W. ELIASON.

BOOTS & SHOES.

MEN'S CALF BOOTS and GAITERS,
LADIES' LASTING GAITERS,
Ladies' Morocco and Goat Boots and Buskins,
Misses, Boys' and Children's Boots,
for sale by T. W. ELIASON.
May 23, 1863.

MISS EARLE,

WILL open on Monday, the 25th of May, NEW GOODS, such as
Lawns, Mozambiques, Trimmings,
Buttons, Sun Umbrellas,
PALM-LEAF FANS, LINEN do., &c., &c.
She invites her friends to call and examine.
May 23, 1863.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

LATEST STYLES.

NO HUMBUG.

COME AND SEE.

May 23, 1863. JAS. H. SMITH.

STOLEN,

FROM the rack in front of Mr. Eliason's Store, in Chestertown, on Wednesday night, May 20th, a DARK SORREL HORSE, with a star on his forehead—four years old this Spring. He had on a dark-seat saddle. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by the undersigned.
JNO. THOMAS GALE,
May 23, 1863-3t* Still Pond.

SOMETHING NEW!

Bakery in Crumpton,

WHERE you will find all such things as BREAD, CAKES of all kinds, PIES, CONFECTIONERY and NUTS of all kinds.
This is the place to go to get orders filled for PIC NIC PARTIES or CAMP MEETINGS.—They will be filled on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
Do not forget the place, where you will get the worth of your money.
BAYNARD'S BAKERY,
ma23-tf. Crumpton, Kent County, Md.

LINEN CLOTHING.—Excellent quality of Linen Sack Coats, Dusters, Italian Cloth, Alpacca Coats for men and boys' wear, some at the old prices by L. MASTBAUM.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
For Summer Wear.
Under Garments, Collars, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Suspenders, fine white and fig'd calico Shirts, at very low rates, by
May 23 L. MASTBAUM.

DO NOT FAIL to go to MASTBAUM'S and examine his stock before you buy. We take pleasure in showing our goods.