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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1863.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:

SAMUEL S. MAFFIT,

OF CECIL COUNTY.

For Commissioner of the Land Office:

WM. L. W. SEABROOK,

OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac represents frequent skirmishing with the enemy, with no immediate prospect of a general engagement. The armies occupy pretty much their old positions on the Rappahannock.

The engagement in Virginia on Saturday last was a severe one. It commenced at Rappahannock river. Buford's division (cavalry) was engaged and drove the enemy to within two miles of Culpeper, where a superior force being found, it was deemed prudent to withdraw. We took one hundred prisoners, and lost several men killed and sixty-six wounded.

The election took place in Kentucky on Monday, and resulted in a decided Union victory. It is thought the majority for Bramlette, Union, for Governor, will be at least 20,000. Union Congressmen are elected as far as heard from.

The President, in a special order, gives notice to the Rebel authorities that the law of retaliation is to be fully carried out. Every case of ill treatment of our officers or men, black or white, is to be retaliated in kind. For every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a Rebel soldier will be executed, and if a black soldier is taken prisoner and sold into slavery, a Rebel soldier will be confined at hard labor on the public works, there to continue until the black soldier shall be liberated.

The Pennsylvania State Union Convention, which met Pittsburg on Wednesday, nominated on the first ballot the Hon. A. G. Curtin, the present incumbent, as its candidate for Governor.

Correspondence from Vicksburg states that the important letters from Ex-President Buchanan to Jeff. Davis have been captured, and that the contents of these letters confirm General Scott's accusation of treason against Buchanan. The Rebel General Bowen is dead. Gen. Herron's Division at Natchez has destroyed an immense amount of Rebel stores, and also captured a great number of cattle from Texas, and quantities of salt, designed for Lee's army. General Grant's army is undergoing a complete reorganization.

General Grant reports that since the first of April he has paroled thirty-one thousand men, and has sent eight thousand North as prisoners, making thirty-nine thousand captured. In addition to the five thousand head of cattle and five hundred thousand rounds of ammunition captured near Natchez, he has taken over two thousand mules. Two thousand were sent to General Banks.

President Lincoln officially announces that the extraordinary emergency, under which he called out one hundred thousand militia in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio, to serve for the term of six months, is at an end, and that the order calling out this force is therefore revoked.

The Rebel raid into Kentucky has ended and the bulk of their forces escaped across the Cumberland, leaving behind all the captured property.

The foreign news by the Arabia has some points of interest. The London *Times* receives the American news with surprise and disappointment, because the retreat of Lee removes the prospect of peace, but congratulates itself that England had not prematurely yielded to the pressure for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The owners of the Alexandra had applied for the release of their vessel, and for compensation for her detention, but the application could not be entertained until certain proceedings before the Courts were gone through with. An Anti-Southern Association had been formed at Manchester. On the 23d, in the House of Commons, Mr. Cobden called up the subject of the Foreign Enlistment act, and advocated its amendment. He referred to the Alabama, Florida and Virginia, and said it was well known that two iron clads were now being built at Liverpool for the Rebels. He called upon the British Government to prevent the departure of these iron clads, and thus prevent a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. Mr. Layard, in behalf of the Government, insisted that everything had been done which could be done to prevent the equipment of vessels for the Rebels in English ports. He further insisted that the Americans had built ships of war for Russia during the Crimean war, and had recruited their armies in Ireland during the present war, both of which statements Mr. Layard doubtless knew to be untrue when he uttered them. Lord Palmerston also defended the course of the Government, and said he could see no distinction in principle between "selling arms to the Federals and selling ships to the Confederates." Mr. Cobden offered to read a letter from Secretary Welles, denying the truth of the statement made by Mr. Laird in the House of Commons some time ago, that his firm had been approached by agents of the United States Government relative to building war vessels for the North.

A later arrival brings Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. The full accounts of the National triumphs had reached England, and the result was a perfect panic overtook the Rebel loan, causing a decline to 18a20 per cent. discount. The British Parliament had been prorogued. The Queen in her speech alludes to the war in America, and says, "We see no further reason to depart from strict neutrality."

THE CONTEST ON MORRIS ISLAND.

The investment of Fort Wagner is now so close, if our accounts from there are correct, that our sharpshooters, in the rifle-pits newly constructed within two hundred and fifty yards of the rebel works, pick off every man there who shows his head above the parapet. This is the best proof of the actual investment of the place, and it is the usual one in all cases of a successful siege. The operations proceed steadily and surely, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that the rebels at Fort Wagner can manage to work their guns. So fearful is the shelling of the rebel works by our land and naval forces, that the rebel garrison of Wagner suffers horribly from overcrowding in the suffocating air of the bomb-proofs, and has to be changed every night, to keep the men alive.

Our latest advances seem to be much nearer Sumter than was at first reported. Our largest siege guns are mounted about a mile from Fort Sumter. This advance was no doubt made by availing ourselves of the bay lying between Cummings' Point and Fort Johnson, into which a very narrow gut runs. In this bay there is a small island close to Morris Island, on which Gen. Gilmore has built a formidable battery, reaching it, of course, by means of boats heavily armed, from the squadron, and working there during the night.—Under cover of the guns of this battery our working parties must then have commenced the erection of new batteries on Morris Island, beginning at the water edge nearest the new fort.

By these operations both Forts Wagner and Gregg are completely hemmed in, and cut off from all communication by land with the rebel works and forces on James Island. This is the first attempt at anything like a regular siege thus far in the history of the war in that quarter. Beauregard has constructed more forts on James Island, to harrass our operations against Wagner and Sumter, but thus far their fire has not been of much account.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

A few days more will undoubtedly pass the crisis of the draft question in that central city of disorder, New York, and we are gratified at the assurances given that it will be got over without the possibility of successful defiance of the government. It is understood that the most ample preparations have been made to meet any mob, small or great. The military will not be caught without men, or muskets, or ball cartridges, nor without artillery, and resolute men to serve it. Whatever may have been the character of the case as it presented itself at the former riot to an unprepared authority, civil or military, there are no doubts hanging over the duty of the man who commands now. He knows precisely what to do in any possible form of the problem that may be presented, and he has been prepared with all that may be requisite to enable him to put down a wholesale riot.

In Philadelphia the draft has been completed. The bearing of the people of that city throughout has been all that any patriot could wish. Her citizens should feel grateful that no sufficient number of rioters and criminals was found to exist there; that no violence was attempted, and no dishonor suffered by the people or the city. Individual hardships may be suffered in a great national trial like the present; but no great community ever came up to the fullest requirement of the time with such unanimity and enthusiasm as that which occupies the city of Philadelphia. New York and other cities should remember this fact, if they cannot emulate the example.

GEN. GRANT AND MOBILE.

With his usual quiet manner and quickness of thought, General Grant has fitted out his expedition against Mobile, and it had already reached Port Hudson on its way to the Gulf. Grant himself is said to be in command, and the force is quite large, so that we shall soon hear again from him on the shores of Mobile Bay.—The object of Grant in going south to make a start is not difficult to divine. Should he march through the heart of Mississippi he would have to maintain a long line of communications, which the rebel guerillas could always harrass, and which would waste a considerable force to hold. It is easier and better to imitate the example of the Allied armies in the Crimea, and avoid the necessity of maintaining a line of communications on a march, by moving along the seashore, where the fleet can keep within reach, and be ready to furnish supplies or aid whenever needed.

At this time Grant must be far advanced on his road, and in a short time will set down before Mobile. By the time he gets his operations fully under way and has the city well invested, Gilmore will also be strongly reinforced as to enable him to invest Charleston, and thus the two remainining chief rebel seaports will be besieged simultaneously, as were Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and although they may hold out obstinately, they are both sure to fall.

VALLANDIGHAM vs. A. H. STEPHENS.

A Question of Veracity—Which is to be Believed?

Mr. Vallandigham, in an address to the People of Ohio, in which he accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State, speaking of the feeling at the South, says:

"Travelling a thousand miles and more, through nearly one half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, whatever his opinion or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, *when this war shall have ceased and invading armies been withdrawn*, to consider and discuss the question of reunion."

Now let us see how this declaration of Vallandigham's is to be received. Mr. A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, who is certainly better acquainted with the sentiments of his people than Vallandigham, made a speech at Charlotte, N. C., a few weeks ago, in which he said:

"As for reconstruction, such a thing was *impossible;* such an idea must not be tolerated for an instant. Reconstruction would not end the war, but would produce a more horrible war than that in which we are now engaged. The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace is *final* and *complete separation* from the North. Rather than submit to anything *short of that*, let us all resolve to die like men worthy of freedom."

The logical inference from the above extracts is, that Vallandigham has purposely misrepresented the state of public sentiment at the South, with the object of strengthening the Peace party at the North and securing his election as Governor of Ohio. If reliance can be placed in the declarations of the Southern journals, no such general feeling as he represents has an existence there. It is true that since the recent terrible disasters to the Rebel cause we hear of many in favor of relinquishing the undertaking as hopeless; but it is because of apprehensions of personal danger and loss; and if the war should terminate, with a view to reconstruction, before the rebellion is suppressed, these very men would perhaps be the last to accede to the proposition—knowing that hostilities would never be resumed. Hence the only hope of the perpetuity of the Republic is to prosecute the war until the rebellion is entirely suppressed, and the seceded States restored to their rightful position in the Union. This is the only sure way to do the thing and to avoid all future trouble.

☞ The call for a meeting of the "unconditional" Union men of Kent County, who approve of the 16th of June Convention and its policy, brought together at the Court House in this town on Saturday last about *twenty* individuals from various parts of the county. There are but few others in the county of the same way of thinking. We have not been furnished with a copy of the proceedings, but from a report of them in a Baltimore paper, we learn that Mr. Columbus A. Leary was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Bartus Trew, Secretary. Messrs. Benj. H. Gardner, C. A. Leary and Moses W. Ginn were appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held in Cambridge on the 11th inst. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Administration and urging emancipation in Maryland.

The Second E. S. Maryland Regiment at the Battle of Falling Waters.

We find in the Baltimore American of Saturday the following note from Colonel Rodgers:

HARPER'S FERRY, July 31, 1863.

Sirs—A statement in the Baltimore American of yesterday, to the effect that no infantry were engaged in the battle of Falling Waters, appears to me to be a mistake. The regiment under my command, on the 14th of June, were advanced as skirmishers in front of the second brigade, first division, 12th Army Corps, and came in contact with the enemy on the right of the cavalry (6th Michigan) at about 12 o'clock. Six officers surrendered their swords, and three hundred and eighty-seven men arms, after a desultory skirmish, in which we lost only one man.

Of the desperate valor of the Michigan cavalry, the numbers of their dead in front of the enemy's breastworks bore silent witness, but the zeal with which the men of my command advanced to their support, and the number of our prisoners, seem to render it my duty to claim for them, at least, the credit of being at Falling Waters on the 14th July. R. S. RODGERS,

Col. 2d E. S. Maryland Volunteers.

A COPPERHEAD STORY.—A French Canadian in Waterville, Maine, wishing to express his contempt for a man with whom he had a difficulty by calling him a Copperhead, and not being able to think of the name, said: "You d—d old one cent!" A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says this expresses about the value of a copperhead.

Local Matters.

EXCURSION.—The steamer Key Port from Baltimore made an excursion to our town on Thursday, the first since the beginning of the war. The boat was literally crowded, there being, it is said, not less than a thousand persons on board.—Some of the party who had been imbibing quite freely, made considerable noise in our streets, but no disturbance of a serious character occurred. The Band took position on the beautiful green in front of the Court House, and gratified a large assembly with the "Star-Spangled Banner" and other national airs.

ARRESTS.—We learn that Joseph Copper, residing near Kennedyville, was arrested a few days ago on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by sending money to an individual from this county now in the Rebel army. Benton Sutton was arrested at the same time on the charge of abusing an enrolling officer.—They were taken before Marshal Frazier, who released them. There have been one or two arrests in the vicinity of Galena, but we have been unable to learn the names of the parties or the nature of the charges against them.

PEACHES.—The peach season has fully set in. The steamers from our river are daily loaded with this delicious fruit, and the city markets will soon be plentifully supplied. It is thought the crop will be an average one in this county, but the extensive arrangements made for canning and distilling will materially lessen the quantity that would otherwise be sent to market.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—Thursday last, appointed by the President as a day of National Thanksgiving and Praise for recent successes to the Union arms, was generally observed by our citizens so far as the suspension of business is concerned. The stores and other places of business were mostly closed, and our streets presented quite a sabbatical aspect. From some cause, unknown to us, none of our churches were open for religious services.

SALE OF A FARM.—The Sudler farm, containing 173 acres, was sold at trustee's sale, by J. B. Ricaud, Esq., on Tuesday last. It was purchased by Dr. James A. Perkins, of this town, at $47 per acre.

For the Kent News.

Commencement Exercises at Washington College.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you permit me to give you a brief sketch of the Exercises at the Annual Commencement of Washington College, held during the present week? As year after year rolls around, and adds to the age of our already time-honored institution—it has just celebrated its 81st anniversary—it is fitting that the attention of every one should be drawn to its claims upon the public patronage; and perhaps this could be done in no more effectual way than by pointing to the results exhibited at the close of each year's labor. And they are particularly worthy of attention this year. The examination of classes, which was held on Monday and Tuesday, passed off in a manner creditable to this or to any other collegiate institution. It would neither be interesting nor to the purpose to particularize. It is sufficient to say, in general, that the examinations were very satisfactory.

On Monday evening the annual address before the Mount Vernon Literary Society was delivered by Mr. I. C. W. Powell, of Easton. His subject was, "The Finite and the Infinite," and it was handled in a very pleasing manner. I have not the time to give an analysis of the address, but I can highly commend the choice of the Society, in their selection of the orator for this year.

On Tuesday evening was held the Junior Exhibition. First, there was Goldsmith's fine old comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer,"—followed by a capital, side-splitting farce, entitled, "To Paris and Back for Five Pounds." The students always do these things well, I believe, but this year it was better done than ever.—The parts were *all* sustained with great ability. It might appear invidious to particularize, where all did so well. The exercises of Wednesday were as follows:

1. The opening prayer by the Rev. Mr. Murray, of this place.
2. Latin Salutatory Oration, J. M. Emerson.
3. Glory and Fall of Greece, A. H. Blackiston.
4. March of Mind, J. E. Ellegood.
5. Evidence of National Character, C. F. Stam.
6. Results of Roman Conquest, J. M. Emerson.
7. Valedictory, A. H. Blackiston.
8. Conferring Degrees.
9. Baccalaureate Address, by the Principal.

After which, Judge Chambers, President of the Board of Visitors, followed with a few very forcible remarks in relation to the importance of sustaining institutions of this kind, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. A. A. Curtis of Baltimore.

The speeches of the graduates were evidently prepared with a great deal of care, and reflected much honor on themselves and the College. Mr. Sutton's address deserves a more extended and a better notice than I can give it. It was a finished production, a gem of the first water. It was excellent, even for him; and all who know Mr. Sutton, know that this is saying a great deal.

May the College always be honored as it has been this year. R.

Death of William L. Yancey.

The Richmond papers contain the following despatch:

Montgomery, July 29.—The funeral services of the late Wm. L. Yancey took place from the Presbyterian Church this afternoon. Business was suspended and store doors closed. The church was crowded to overflowing with citizens, soldiers and public officers. The longest procession ever witnessed here followed the remains to grave. The community is profoundly impressed with the loss of Mr. Yancy at this time.

CAPTAIN SAWYER'S WIFE AND THE REBELS.—The Richmond Examiner of July 25th says:

Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Captain Henry W. Sawyer, of New Jersey, one of the prisoners held tor retaliatory execution, on arriving at City Point, on the flag of truce boat, made application to the Confederate authorities to be permitted to visit Richmond for the purpose of having an interview with her husband before his execution; but the authorities denied her permission and she returned on the same boat.

The Rebels gave Captain Sawyer permission to send for his wife when his name was drawn for execution. This is worthy the "honorable" (?) chivalry."

DISTINGUISHED CONSCRIPTS.—Among the drafted in Philadelphia are two sons of Gen. Meade, one of whom, George, is now a member of his father's staff. Col. Richard Rush, of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, (the "Lancers,") is also among the "lucky ones."

NOT EXEMPT.—Short legs will not save a conscript. It has been notified to the Board of Enrollment in Boston that no limits of stature are established for drafted men, and a person's height will only be considered in the general examination as to his physical fitness for military service.

WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.—It is officially stated that the total number of Union wounded in the three days' battles at Gettysburg is about fourteen thousand.—A fraction over two thousand wounded still remain in the hospitals there.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says, that "the conquest of Pennsylvania, and the conflagration of every farm in that State, would not compensate us for the loss of Vicksburg."

THE Richmond Whig of Saturday says that General John B. Floyd (Buchanan's Secretary of War) is so sick as to leave no hope of his recovery.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

GRAIN.—Some 14,000 bushels of Grain were received at the Corn Exchange this morning. We quote as follows:

Common to fair new white wheat	125a150
Good to prime, do.	160a170
Very prime to strictly choice do.	175a181
Common to choice new Red,	135a140
White Corn we quote at	82a85 cts.
Yellow do., as to quality, at	85a88 cts
Maryland Oats, by weight,	68a72 cts.
New Rye, per bushel,	85a89 cts.

DEATHS.

In Chestertown, on Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, GEORGE B. USILTON, Jr., in the 24th year of his age. Kind and affectionate and loving to all around him, and generally beliked by all that knew him. May he rest in peace.

In Chestertown, on Monday last, HENRY W., only son of Henry W. and Mary A. Earnest, aged 7 months and 8 days.

"I take these little lambs," said He,
"And lay them on my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest."

NOTICE.

MY VENDUE NOTES have been due for some time, and if not settled by the first day of September next, will be placed in the hands of a Collector.

I have also a large number of Notes on other accounts, which will also be put in a train for collection. THOS. H. WHALAND.

August 8, 1863—3t.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY, a reliable article for medicinal purposes, in store and for sale by WICKES & BRO.

PATENT Chrono-Thermal Butter CHURNS, on hand and for sale by

Aug. 8, 1863. WICKES & BRO.

Mallalieu & Bro.'s Kersey.

ONE YARD for One Pound and a half of WOOL.

WICKES & BRO. respectfully call the attention of their customers to an excellent article of Kersey, "*but not First-rate,*" just received from the Factory of the Messrs. Mallalieu and which they will exchange upon the terms above named to those who may be careless about supplying themselves with superior Goods.

Chestertown, Aug. 8, 1863.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN of active and good habits, and with some business experience, to perform the duties of a general CLERK, in a Store in this town. Enquire at this Office.

Chestertown, Aug. 8, 1863—3t.

MACHINE OIL, of superior quality, on hand and for sale by

WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, August 8, 1863.

MORE NEW GOODS.

A. W. SPARKS,

HAS returned from the city and opened another handsome assortment of CHEAP GOODS, bought at cash prices and will be sold uncommonly low. My stock is now complete, and consists in part of the following Goods:

BLACK CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,

ALAPACA, SUMMER CLOTHS,

Janes, Muslins, brown and bleached at 16⅔ to 37½ cts., Prints 12, Lawns 8, 10 and 12 cents. Sattinets, Flannels, Drills, Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Mozambiques, plain and striped, bl'k and white do., Black Lawn, white do., ladies' white Hose, children's do., Gents' Half Hose, blue and white. A good assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES.

Sugar at 12½, 14 and 15 cts. per pound, broken down loaf or Crushed Sugar, Grandu'ated, do., Clearified C. C. Sugar for preserving; Young H. Tea, Imperial Tea; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee, Rice, Soap, Molasses, Coal Oils, Cider Vinegar, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

Ladies' Lasting Balmoral Gaiters, Morocco, do., Men's Buff Balmorals, Boy's do., Ladies' Boots, leather and morocco, Men's Cassimer Hats, Boys' do., Summer Hats, a large assortment selling off at cost. Call and examine my stock. The public's obd't serv't,

Aug. 8, 1863. A. W. SPARKS.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of the power vested in them by the last Will and Testament of Samuel Kerr, Esq., deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY,

The First day of September next,

at the Hotel in Kennedyville, Kent county, Maryland, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which the said Samuel Kerr, Esq., died seized. The whole Tract contains about

500 Acres of Land,

lies in a very healthy neighborhood, is convenient to Churches, Schools and Mills, within three and a half miles from Turner's Creek Landing, and about the same distance from a Landing on Chester River.

The quality of the soil is fine and very improveable.

THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of a comfortable

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

and Kitchen; a large Frame Barn, with Stabling; an Overseer's House, Carriage House, Smoke House, Corn Cribs, and all other necessary Out-Buildings for a farm. There are on the premises a

Young Peach Orchard,

and an APPLE ORCHARD, both thriving and in full bearing condition. There is a Well of fine water in the yard.

There will be a survey made before the day of Sale and a plot prepared, showing the form of the Tract, and the quantity of Land, which may be so divided as to be sold in two or more separate parcels.

One-third part of the purchase money will be required to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and on the residue a liberal credit will be given, if secured by bond or note with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale, payable semi-annually. No deed will be made until the whole purchase money is paid.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ANDREW KERR,
JOHN C. GROOME,
Executors of Samuel Kerr, dec'd.

Aug. 8, 1863—ts.

STOCK SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Sixth day of August, 1863,

If fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, the undersigned, at his residence, within two and a half miles of Chestertown, on the road to Galena, will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION the following Stock:

SIXTEEN HEAD OF HORSES,

AND FOUR COLTS;

SIXTY HEAD OF CATTLE,

And 12 Calves.

The HORSES are all young; all but one being under 9 years old. Among them are a number of promising Mares, from 3 to 5 years old, which were bred and raised by the subscriber.

THE COLLECTION OF CATTLE comprises several in good condition, ready for the butcher's knife;

A YOKE OF OXEN,

and a large number of

SUPERIOR MILCH COWS,

with Calves by their sides.

The undersigned for several years has been managing a large estate, but hereafter his farming will be on a much more contracted scale, and he finds it necessary to reduce his stock, hence he makes this public auction.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE TERMS will be cash for all sums under and at twenty dollars; and for all over, a note with approved security, at twelve months, bearing interest from date, will be required.—Where notes are given, the purchaser to be taxed with the stamp duty thereon.

S. A. BIDDLE.

Aug. 8, 1863—tds.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued by Charles T. Lusby, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, one at the suit of E. Mansfield, one at the suit of A. L. Vannort, and one at the suit of John A. Lane, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of James Buchanan, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said James Buchanan, of, in and to that

TRACT OF LAND,

lying in Worton, on the main road leading from Worton Heights to Worton Point, adjoining the lands of James W. Skirven, George R. Stephens and others.

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 1st of September, 1863,

at the Hotel of Mr. J. O. Rasin, in Chestertown, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M., I will offer for sale the said property, so seized and taken in execution, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debts, interests and costs, due and to become due thereon.

JAMES GRAVES,
Constable.

Aug. 8, 1863—tds

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John N. Usilton, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, at the suit of Geo. W. Covington, against the goods and chattels of James H. Gary, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said James H. Gary, of, in and to

Five Head of Horses,

7 HEAD OF CATTLE,

EIGHT HEAD OF HOGS,

1 Carriage and Harness,

1 two-horse Wagon and Harness; a Crop of Wheat; and Farming Utensils.

And I hereby give notice that on

TUESDAY, the 18th of August, 1863,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the farm on which the said Gary at present resides, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

EDWARD CREW, Constable.

Aug. 8, 1863—ts.

PEACHES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price, in cash, for PEACHES.

WM. H. HAMILTON.

Chestertown, Aug. 1, 1863-tf.

Boy Wanted.

A STOUT BOY, 16 to 18 years of age, to learn Moulding, &c., at the Chestertown Iron Foundry. CHARLES ESTES.

Aug. 1, 1863—3t.