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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
SAMUEL S. MAFFIT,
OF CECIL COUNTY.

For Commissioner of the Land Office:
WILLIAM L. W. SEABROOK,
OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

For Congress:
HON. JOHN W. CRISFIELD,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

For Commissioner of Public Works:
LEMUEL ROBERTS,
OF QUEEN ANN'S CO.

COUNTY TICKET.

For the State Senate:
WILLIAM F. SMYTH.

For the House of Delegates:
GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
COMEGYS COSDEN.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court:
JESSE K. HINES.

For Register of Wills:
JOSEPH P. IRELAND,

For Sheriff:
SAMUEL W. CALEB.

For State's Attorney:
JAMES B. RICAUD.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court:
WILLIAM GOODING,
JAMES BECK, (of George,)
ANDERSON W. MELVIN.

For County Commissioners:
JAMES H. EDES,
JOHN H. GEMMILL,
JAMES L. DAVIS.

For County Surveyor:
CHARLES H. BAKER.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

For Magistrates: JOHN T. HURTT, WILLIAM B. TURBIT. *For Constables:* WILLIAM A. MILLER, JAMES TOWNSEND.
For Supervisor—WILLIAM MORRIS.

SECOND DISTRICT.

For Magistrates: WILLIAM WATTS, ELIJAH CROSSLEY. *For Constables:* FRANKLIN R. ROUSE, THOMAS RATCLIFFE.
For Supervisor—JOHN NELSON.

THIRD DISTRICT.

For Magistrates: BENJAMIN H. START, A. PRICE. *For Constables:* WILLIAM J. JONES, JAMES I. WILSON.
For Supervisor—GEORGE T. MOORE.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

For Magistrates: JAMES GRAVES, HENRY W. EARNEST. *For Constables:* JOHN W DUYER, GEO. C. ADKINSON.
For Supervisor—JOHN W. CARROLL.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

For Magistrates: JAS. E. BLACKISTON, ENOCH R. ROLAND. *For Constables:* WM. W. COLEMAN,
For Supervisor—G. LEMON MASLIN.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

After the great battles of Saturday and Sunday, an account of which will be found in another column of our paper, it appears that General Rosecrans ordered his whole army to fall back and mass in the vicinity of Chattanooga, leaving the gallant General Thomas to cover the movement with the remnant of his veteran corps. The movement was made, but the Rebels followed close, and on Monday evening made a desperate assault on General Thomas before he could reach the position assigned him, being hampered as he was with some four thousand wounded and the sick from the field hospitals of the advance. True to the great trust imposed upon him by General Rosecrans he met the overwhelming columns of the enemy, and, in the language of his commander, "handsomely repulsed them, moving at his leisure to the position he was ordered to take."

At the latest accounts Gen Rosecrans' army was in a position at the base of Lookout Mountains, where he could not be flanked, and where he has advantages that would enable him to successfully resist any further assaults of the enemy until he has been sufficiently reinforced to assume the offensive. The latest despatches indicated the probability of another great battle being fought on Wednesday. The rebel accounts of the three day's fight admit a loss of five thousand, including one Major General killed, five Brigadier Generals killed, and seven Brigdier Generals wounded.

We have advices from Charleston Bar to Sunday morning, the 20th, by arrivals at New York. The progress making by General Gilmore in mounting guns on Cummings' Point was slow, on account of the constant firing of the enemy. On Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, when the steamer Mississippi passed the bar, the reports of heavy firing were heard.

A special despatch from the Army of the Potomac, received in Washington on Wednesday night, states that a large portion of the army had crossed the Rapidan river. If this be true, of which we have no reason to doubt, we may expect stirring news from that quarter shortly.

LAND SALES.—Geo. Vickers, Esq., as trustee, will offer at public sale, on Tuesday next, the 29th instant, at the hotel of Mr. J. O. Rasin, in Chestertown, the farm of the late Matthew J. Wood, containing 202 acres.

R. Hynson, Esq., as trustee, will sell on the same day and at the same place a farm in Quaker Neck, the property of the late James Brown, of Edward, containing 56¼ acres.

GOV. BRADFORD AND JUDGE BOND.

The reply of Governor Bradford to Judge Bond, in opposition to the anomalous and gratuitous opinion of the latter in regard to the enlistment of slaves, is one of the ablest productions we have read. It is not only unanswerable, but conclusive of the question. The Governor has clearly and fully shown that the opinion of Judge Bond is repugnant to the Constitution, contrary to the act of Congress, and violative of an express statute of Maryland which the Judge had sworn to support. Judge Bond, in his excessive zeal and desire to commend himself to the Administration, (for what, may be disclosed perhaps hereafter,) has, in his form of proclamation recommended to the President for adoption, made slaves witnesses against white persons; thus violating another law of Maryland, and one which we presume the Judge adheres to in his Court, of prohibiting negroes from being witnesses when a white person is a party.

The Governor has utterly demolished the Judge, and that free-soil paper, the Baltimore *American*, admits the discomfiture and rallies to his support the tyrants' plea of "military necessity." With the *American*, the Constitution, the law, and personal rights and liberty, are nothing but cobwebs against this argument of "military necessity." We had supposed that we were fighting to maintain the Constitution *and enforce the laws*, but the *American* thinks it highly commendable to break the Constitution, annul the laws, and ruin the friends of both. It surely is time that the friends of the Constitution and the Union should have a paper that may reflect their views and vindicate their opinions, and not a hybrid sheet, that one year contends for the Constitution and the laws, and the next advocates the violation of both. There never was a better time for the establishment of a paper in the city of Baltimore, that will maintain the cause of the Constitution, the Union, and the country—wield a moral power for the suppression of the rebellion, by uniting all the true friends of the country, and the advocacy of a sound and wholesome policy; and not seek to create divisions and dissensions, and advance the cause of the Confederates.

MR. CRISFIELD'S OPPONENT.

At the Congressional Convention of the League party which was held in Easton last week, Mr. William J. Jones, a young lawyer of Cecil county, was nominated for Congress in opposition to the Hon. John W. Crisfield, the regular Union nominee. Worcester, Kent and Cecil counties were not represented in the convention, and the delegates from Somerset and Queen Ann's protested against making a nomination, declaring that "Mr. Crisfield had been *fairly nominated* by a convention legitimately called," and that "such action was in opposition to usages in such cases and detrimental to the best interests of the Union party."

These facts confirm the statement made by us a few weeks ago, that the desire for opposition to Mr. Crisfield was not general even among the League men of the district, but was confined to a few dissatisfied individuals who regarded the "freedom" of the negro as the object of *first* importance, and the salvation of the country as secondary thereto. The editor of the Cambridge Intelligencer was president of the convention, and though, after the protest of the Queen Ann's and Somerset delegations, the meeting was left with representatives from only three counties, yet he was *determined* at all hazards to have opposition to Mr. Crisfield. The Easton Gazette, a Goldsborough paper, also intimates that efforts were made by prominent members of that party to induce the convention to desist from making a nomination, but they would not be admonished on the subject. It now remains to be seen whether Mr. Jones will accept the nomination thus conferred by less than one-half of the counties composing the congressional district. If he does accept, the result of the contest will teach him, as many before him have been taught, the folly of lending himself to selfish and discontented politicians, whose only object is personal emolument, regardless of the welfare of the country or the public good.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—James T. McCullough, Esq., Collector, gives notice in our advertising columns that he will be in Chestertown from the 19th to the 23d of October, for the purpose of receiving the Internal Revenue Taxes due from Kent county. The penalty for failing to make payment within the time specified is annexed to the advertisement.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The female department of the primary school in Chestertown will be re-opened on Monday.—The trustees have not yet secured a teacher for the male school, but expect to do so in a few days, when the time of the resumption of studies in that department will be announced.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR RENT.—J. N. Denning, Esq., offers for rent his farm situated at the steamboat landing on Corsica creek. It is in a high state of cultivation, and presents strong inducements to a good tenant. It may be rented for a term of years. See his advertisement.

EXCURSION.—The Kennedyville Band have chartered the steamer Swan for an excursion from Sassafras river to Port Deposit, next Monday. The boat will stop at Turner's Creek and Betterton.

CLARENCE FRAZIER, of this town, and a member of Co. A, 2nd E. S. Regiment, died at Harper's Ferry on the 15th inst. He was about 20 years of age.

ABDUCTION OF SLAVES FROM OUR COUNTY.

A steamboat from Baltimore arrived off Eastern Neck Island, in the lower part of this county, on Sunday last, for the purpose of carrying away a load of slaves for enlistment in the army. It seems that the negroes had previous notice of the coming of the boat, and flocked to the shore in such crowds that many had to be left behind. The number carried off is estimated at from 150 to 200, including nearly every able bodied slave in Eastern Neck. Those remaining repaired to the wharf at Gray's Inn creek, on Monday morning, for the purpose of taking passage to Balmore on the steamer Chester, but the captain refused to take them, and assisted by the citizens, prevented them from going aboard.

Our vernacular is unable to express the feeling of indignation and of mortification that these proceedings have aroused among all classes of the community. In February, March and April, 1861, it required both nerve and patriotism to stand up boldly for the Constitution and the Union, and to resist the whirlwind of passion and determination to ally the interests of Maryland with the South. But for the firm stand of Governor Hicks, sustained by Union men of the State, Maryland would have seceded, and the capital of the nation captured. The consequences may be easily imagined. The State has remained loyal, her people have sustained the Government with men and money; when in need, she prepaid her proportion of the direct tax; and her late and present Governor have done all that men could do to restore the Union, preserve the Government, and suppress the rebellion.

For all this, she is now repaid by the abduction of her slaves, the deprivation of her labor, and the ruin of her credit and many of her people. Abstract the labor from agriculture, and taxation cannot be borne; and with the loss of taxes goes the credit of Maryland. We are now to be placed upon an equality with South Carolina and Virginia, and the same punishment, differing only in form, is to be visited upon us. It will not do to palliate it by saying it was unauthorized. It has been done by Government agents, and the maxim is, "What one does by another, he does himself." We have a law against kidnapping and enticing, aiding or assisting slaves to leave their masters; persons have been convicted and punished under it, and until despotism is proclaimed, the law must exist and be enforced. The officers of the law must exert all their power, and if insufficient, summon the *posse comitatis*, or power of the county, to enforce the law. There is no constitutional provision, no enactment of Congress, and no authorized military order to enlist or carry off our slaves, and the practice cannot be tolerated, nor the law broken with impunity.

Letter from Governor Bradford in Reply to Judge Bond.

We regret that we have not space to give this able letter of the Governor entire, and are compelled to confine ourselves to the following extracts:

In the letter which I addressed some days ago to Governor Thomas, it was certainly no part of my purpose to provoke any controversy with Judge Bond; and in referring, as I therein did, to the advice given by him to Secretary Stanton, I said—as I think every one who read it will allow—as little as I could say about his doctrines consistently with my own very decided views to the contrary, and which I had taken occasion earnestly to express, both to the Secretary and President, in a personal interview with them a few days before the publication of the Judge's letter.

The Judge commences his reply by saying: "It never occurred to me there was any impropriety, either in the Secretary's asking, or in my stating what I thought to be the law in this respect."

I am not aware that I expressed any such opinion. I did express both my surprise and regret—not at the fact that he had given advice to the Secretary—but at the *character* of that advice. I must confess, however, that the Judge's declaration, now more distinctly made, that he was asked by the Secretary to state what he "thought to be the law in this respect," is somewhat calculated to excite surprise. I supposed that the Attorney General was the proper law officer of the Government, and the one usually consulted on all questions of legal doubt. The matter is probably explained by another remark of the Judge in a subsequent paragraph, in which he tells us that he objected to Mr. Stanton to the enlistment of free blacks alone, and insisted that the slaves should be included. From this it would seem that the suggestion first came from the Judge; and, this being the case, it is by no means surprising that the Secretary should have replied, asking him for the LAW for such a proceeding. * * *

The Judge says: "It is singular enough that the Governor of the State should tell the people that the execution of a law of Congress for the suppression of the rebellion is mainly instigated with a view to a very different purpose."

Allow me to say, with great respect for the Judge, the Governor has told the people of the State no such thing. I have never admitted, even by implication, any act of Congress authorizing the enlistment of the slaves of loyal owners; on the contrary, though it may perhaps seem still more singular to the Judge, I do not hesitate to declare that, in my humble opinion no such act exists; and that the law which he quotes confers upon the Government no such power.

The act on which he relies is chapter 195 of the act of 1861-'62, commonly called the Confiscation act, and he quotes the eleventh section of that act, which authorizes the President "to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper, and to organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best," &c., as arming the President with the power to enlist all colored people, free or slave, no matter where found or to whom belonging. Now, if this short section—the only one quoted by the Judge—were the whole act, or we could, in construing that act, disregard the well-known rule of construction which requires us to consider all its parts together, the Judge's case would perhaps be made out, and everybody's slaves be liable to enlistment, subject, however, to one condition—which the most of us still think of some importance—that the Constitution of the United States permitted such legislation. In the face of the fact that the Constitution, as well as the Constitution of Maryland, recognizes slavery, and of the doctrine everywhere, and at all times, admitted, that Congress could in no manner interfere with that institution in the States, few, I imagine, even at this day, can be found who will claim for Congress any such power.

But I pause not over the constitutional question. I will concede that we must regard all acts as constitutional until otherwise judicially declared. Yet I insist that Congress has, in this respect, shown no such contempt for the Constitution, and that they have never conferred the authority claimed by Judge Bond under the 11th section aforesaid, or contemplated any such thing. The act, as I before said, is the act providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in the rebellion or in aiding and assisting it, and after prescribing in its earlier sections the course of proceeding, and the various classes of persons whose property should be subject to confiscation, the 9th and 10th sections of the act, still carrying out the object of the law—the confiscation of Rebel property—proceed to dispose of several classes of slaves; but in the language of the 9th section, they are all the "slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto." When the slaves of "*such persons*"—over and again repeated—"*escape* from their owners and take refuge in the lines of the army" or are "*captured* from such persons," or "*deserted* by them," or are found in any place "occupied by Rebel forces and afterwards occupied by forces of the United States," they are, by said 9th section, declared "*captives of war*" and freed from further servitude. * * * *

The principal argument by which he urges upon the Secretary the adoption of the policy he proposes, is founded on the assumption that all men, free or slaves, are alike subject to military service, and on the analogy he attempts to establish between the condition of *slaves* and that of *minors* and *apprentices*.

Now, is it a fact, as therein assumed and again asserted by the Judge as one of the positive propositions with which his last letter concludes—that a slave, like every other "person capable of bearing arms, is subject to the call of the Government for military service?" Military service, like any other species of public service or duty, grows out of the mutual obligations subsisting between the Government and its citizens or subjects, and whilst the latter may be required to contribute to the support or defence of the former by taxes or military service, it is on the implied understanding, nevertheless, that every one from whom such service is required enjoys the same security under the auspices of such Government for life, liberty or property that is accorded to all others. And will it be pretended that the freemen of our country, in the enjoyment of every personal and political right secured by the protection of the Government, yet owe to that Government no other or greater service than may be demanded and enforced against the humble slave, who, to say nothing of his political exclusion, is, by the necessary result of his condition, debarred of the most ordinary personal rights, can acquire no property and maintain no action for any personal injury? Such a doctrine is the assertion of a principle of public law, with which I confess myself unacquainted.

The Judge declares that "the fundamental idea of all laws upon the Statute Book respecting this matter is—that military service is the equal duty of all persons, servant as well as master." The Conscript law itself flatly contradicts this broad assumption, and shows that military service has no such sweeping range. The very first section of that article, approved March 3, 1863, declares who are properly subject to military service. Its language is: "that all able-bodied male *citizens* of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become *citizens*, between the ages, &c., are hereby declared to constitute the National forces, and shall be *liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States* when called out by the President for that purpose."

This act, therefore, by its terms expressly confined to *citizens*, or those about to become such under the naturalization laws, not only limits the operation of that particular act to that class of persons, but as far as language is capable of conveying an idea, shows that, in the estimation of the last Congress, *citizens* only were liable to military duty.

The "fundamental idea" of Judge Bond, therefore, gleaned, as he tells us, from "all the laws on the Statute Book," that military service is the equal duty of "all persons, servant as well as master," is thus emphatically repudiated by one of the most important and opposite laws which that Statute Book contains. * * *

The highest legal tribunal in the country has decided, as we know, that free blacks are not citizens; but allowing the widest range to all the arguments by which that celebrated judgment has been assailed, and yet the most ultra of those who take exception to it, have never, I think, gone so far as to say or imply that *slaves*, as well as free blacks, were citizens.

* * * I did regard the sending into the different counties of the State recruiting officers, with their assistants, white and black, to summon the slaves, seduce them from their homes, enlist them in the military service, screen them from their owners so as to even defy the possibility of identification, was not only a flagrant violation of the statute laws of the State with which the Judge of her chief Criminal Court was necessarily familiar, but I further regarded such proceedings—as I have herein attempted to show—as unwarranted by any act of the National Legislature, and in defiance of the terms in which it had so recently and so precisely defined who shall be subject to military service.

I was most anxious, therefore, as I still am, to avert if possible such a proceeding, for I have no hesitation in saying that enforced as it now is without the sanction of Congress, by the mere law of arms, *without precedent in any other loyal State*, and in the absence of any imminent military necessity, it is calculated to inflict irreparable damage upon the Union cause, and is alarming, agitating, provoking and disgusting our Union-loving and Government supporting citizens beyond any thing that has lately occurred in the State. The Judge attempts to secure some sympathy for the proceeding by dwelling upon the 16,000 slaveholders, and descanting upon the assumption that a majority of them are Secessionists.

Whether this is so or not, it is certain that three-fourths of all the Secessionists in the State do not own a slave, and they are this day chuckling at the progress of this policy with a gratification not exceeded by that of the Judge himself. He says that I appear to think that the "interest of these 16,000 slaveholders are alone worth preserving." The people of the State, I think, know me better, and whether slaveholders or non-slaveholders, all the loyal among them will, I am sure, agree with me that the interest of these slaveholders, though twice as numerous, and as many more radicals added to their number, with all the further interests that they could reckon up, would be but as dust in the balance when compared with the vital interests of the nation now at stake, and the importance of preserving in such a State as Maryland the harmony and unanimity of all that are disposed to support the Government. A. W. BRADFORD.

DEATHS.

In this town, on the 17th instant, of Typhoid Fever, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. K. Hines, Esq., MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Lt. Col. E. E. Massey, in the 19th year of her age.

What thrilling emotions pervade the soul at the thought, that "all that live must die!"—Yes, the aged sire the young, the gay, the beautiful, all! all! must cease to be. Grief throws her sombre mantle over us when we contemplate a subject which has for its object the discussion of the life and character of such an one as the deceased. On the morning of her departure, as the sun gilded the eastern heavens and greeted the waters with a kiss, her smile welcomed its brightness. Higher, and yet higher he rose in unclouded majesty, but e'er its zenith was reached, our friend and companion was motionless in death, and her lips ceased to pour forth words of friendship and love. Oh! the angelic smile that lingered around them—'twas the inspiration given by the parting soul, e're with Heaven's bright herald it winged its way towards the glittering borne, whither the Eternal had summoned it. The parents who watched over her in innocence of childhood, the sister whose gentleness endeavored to alleviate death's pang, would have sacrificed everything, yes, had it been possible would have died for the companion of our early days. She around whom our warmest affections clung, has gone forever from our sight—the low, soft tones of her silvery voice will be heard no more. The smile which illuminated her countenance, and which we thought so pure and angelic-like in this ill-tainted world, is brighter and sweeter when kissed by the taintless atmosphere of her brighter home.—None but those intimately acquainted with the deceased can estimate her character. Her affectionate voice of kindness fell upon the wounded spirit like the reviving dew-drop upon the drooping flower, and her smiles animated the hearts of those with whom she associated.

But alas! those tokens of friendship and of love are hidden from our view. Clouds of sorrow and sighs have gathered around our hearts, for e'er the sincere wish for her recovery was gratified, death, cruel death, silently came and robbed us of our warmest friend, our soul's most cherished day-star. Though nothing now remains but the memory of her worth, which will ever be treasured in "memory's mellowing glass," we are buoyed up with the pleasing hope, though "our loss is her eternal gain"—that she now walks the golden streets of the celestial city, and tunes her voice amid the redeemed in that bright realm of perfect bliss, where parting is never known. The friends who placed the rose in her hand, will long remember the emblem of purity and its subject reposing in the same coffin.

"Nipp'd by the wind's unkindly blast,
Parched by the sun's directer ray;
The momentary glories waste—
The short lived beauties die away."

ALPHA.

Valuable Farm for Rent,

ON a Lease of several years; the Farm on which I now reside "CORSICA LANDING," Queen Ann's county, Md., divided into 5 fields and 3 lots. This land in the past ten years has had applied to it 150 bushels lime per acre, and 50 bushels dry ashes, with more barn yard manure, sea ores, and clover and plaster than has ever been put on a farm of its size in the same time in this county. The Buildings are all nearly new and of the best and most convenient kinds and in prime order. The fallow field broken in July now ready for the drill. Two-thirds of the corn field for next year heavily manured, with ample manure for the balance in the yard. Possession at any time.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNING.
Post Office Centreville, Queen Ann's Co., Md.
Sept. 26, 1863—3t.

GRAND EXCURSION

By the Kennedyville Brass Band,

FROM SASSAFRAS RIVER to PORT DE POSIT, on the Splendid Steamer SWAN,

On MONDAY NEXT, September 28th,

Leaving Georgetown at 8½ A. M; Turner's Creek at 9½, and Betterton at 10 o'clock, A. M.

STRING MUSIC will be provided.

Also, Refreshments on board.

☞ FARE, for Lady and Gentleman $1.00.

By order of
sep26-1t. COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Fall Goods,

AT THE CHEAPSTORE,

JUST OPENED

A well assorted stock of all kinds of FALL GOODS some of which now offering lower than the regular retail rates. We respectfully invite the attention of our patrons and the public in general.

sep26. J. R. CHANCE & SONS.

NEW GOODS.

ALL should go the People's Store, and look at the NEW GOODS. W. A. VICKERS.

BALMORALS cheap at W. A. VICKERS'.

Hoop Skirts—something new—at W. A. VICKERS'.

FRENCH CASSIMERES, also an assortment of Mallalieu & Bro.'s Goods. Persons in want of the above goods should examine WM. A. VICKERS' Stock.

POWDER and SHOT by the lb. or bag at W. A. VICKERS.

Chestertown, Sept. 26, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF A FARM, AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, intending to leave Queen Ann's county, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on

THURSDAY, the 3rd of December next,

HIS FARM,

situate in the First Election District of Queen Ann's county, bordering on Kent county, Md., and Kent county, Delaware, above the Andover bridge. This Farm is improved with a NEW DWELLING HOUSE, and Out-Houses complete. It has been limed twice, and has a flourishing PEACH ORCHARD of over 3,000 trees in bearing condition, and is under good fencing. The soil is of excellent quality, and adapted to the growth of Grain and Grass. The contents are about 287 ACRES, with about 180 acres of cleared land.

I will also offer at the same time all my

Farming Implements

and Utensils, consisting of a complete assortment. Also, a NEGRO WOMAN, sound and healthy, 43 years of age and slave for life.

TERMS OF SALE Reasonable, and will be made known on day of sale, or by application to the undersigned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. T. SMITH,
sep26—ts. Near Millington, Md.

United States INTERNAL REVENUE,

First Collection District, STATE OF MARYLAND.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Elkton, Maryland.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 19, of an act entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt;" approved July 1st, 1862. Notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act, in the First District of the State of Maryland, comprising the Counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester; that the Collector of said district, has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list pursuant to the provisions of Section 19, of said act; that the duties and taxes assessed by the Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector, or his Deputy will attend to the collection of the said taxes assessed for Kent Co.,

AT CHESTERTOWN,

from and after

MONDAY, the 19th of October next,

until the 23rd day of October, 1863; and that all persons in Kent county, who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector, or his Deputy within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

☞ Office hours from 9 A. M. until 5, P. M.

JAS. T. McCULLOUGH,
Collector First District, State of Maryland.
Sept. 26, 1863—4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Allen, use of Joseph P. Ireland, against the lands and tenements of James Townsend, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said James Townsend, of, in and to all those

TWO LOTS OR PARCELS OF LAND,

lying in the village of Head of Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland; said being the two Lots, or parcels of land, with the

IMPROVEMEMTS THEREON,

which were conveyed to James Townsend as follows: one by Simon Sweatman, and duly executed and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, in Liber J. F. G., No. 2, page 382, and the other by W. and Thomas Silcox, and duly executed and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records, in Liber J. K. H., No. 2, page 355, as on reference to said records will more fully appear.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 17th day of October, 1863,

at the Hotel Porch of Mr. Joseph O. Rasin, in Chestertown,

between the hours of 11, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., I will sell the said property, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JAMES L DAVIS, Sheriff.
Sept. 26, 1863—ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of R. B. Griffith & Sons, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard Hodges, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Richard Hodges, of, in and to

ONE LOT OF LAND,

with a DWELLING HOUSE thereon, now occupied by the said Richard Hodges, situated at Forktown, Kent county, Md.,

ONE HORSE, ONE CARRIAGE, ONE CART, AND ONE COW.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 17th day of October, 1863,

at the Hotel Porch of Mr. J. O. Rasin, in Chestertown,

between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., I will sell the said property, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest and cost due, and to become due thereon.

JAMES L. DAVIS, Sheriff.
Chestertown, Sept. 26, 1863—ts.

CHEAPEST and BEST!

MEN AND BOY'S FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

NOW OPENING AT

L. MASTBAUM'S.

See future advertisment
Chestertown, Sept. 26, 1863.