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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 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 H. 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, FRANKLIN WING.
For Supervisor—G. LEMON MASLIN.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

After a series of desperate and severely contested fights the army of the Potomac is now on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and General Meade has a position in which he can defy any attempt of the Rebels to interrupt his communications. The recent fights were principally by cavalry, and artillery supports, the main army not having been engaged. The gallantry and bravery of our cavalry is described as almost without a parallel during the war. The loss in General Gregg's division is said to have been severe. Among the officers of his command who were wounded is the gallant Major Russell, of the First Maryland Cavalry.

The Army of the Potomac is now massed in the vicinity of the old Bull Run battle ground. On Wednesday there was a severe engagement between a portion of Hill's (rebel) corps and the rear guard of the Federal army, under Gen. Warren, in which the rebels were defeated with a loss of five splendid guns and several hundred prisoners.

The military authorities of this department have received information that a large force of Confederates under command of Generals Imboden, Jones and Jackson, were in the neighborhood of Winchester, moving toward Martinsburg, evidently contemplating another movement along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Elections for Governor took place in Pennsylvania and Ohio on Tuesday last. In Pennsylvania the candidates were A. G. Curtin (the present incumbent) Union, and Judge Woodward, War Democrat — Curtin's majority in Philadelphia is about 7,000, and the returns indicate that his majority in the State will not be less than 20,000.

In Ohio the candidates were Brough, war democrat, and Vallandigham, the *exiled!* Brough's majority will be from forty to fifty thousand, which the soldiers' vote will increase to seventy-five or eighty shousand. The result should convince Vallandigham that the people of Ohio have no confidence in his professions of loyalty.

The Unionists have also carried Indiana by a large majority.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, with dates to 1st inst., brings the intelligence that ex President Buchanan had arrived in London. It was reported that the relations between France and Rome were not of a friendly character. It was feared in Paris that England was about to become less indulgent towards the Rebels as regards the building of war vessels, which will affect the policy of France.

LETTER FROM MR. MAFFIT.

We publish on our outside page a sharp letter from Mr. Maffit, the Union candidate for Comptroller, to the Editor of the *Cecil Whig*, the particular business of which paper seems to be to abuse Mr. Maffit and misrepresent his position. A few weeks since, the *Whig* paraded in parallel columns the names of a number of prominent Union men of the State, whom it classified as the supporters respectively of Mr. Goldsborough and Mr. Maffit. At the head of Mr. Goldsborough's column it placed the name of Govornor Bradford.—The Governor, on being informed of this unauthorized use of his name, wrote to Mr. Maffit as follows:

"I am surprised at the use made of my name in the slip you enclose me; I authorize you to say that the Editor is entirely unwarranted in so classifying me. I will further say, that on being asked by a highly respectable citizen of Baltimore some ten days ago, my opinion as to the claims of the two candidates for Comptroller and how I intended to vote, I did not hesitate to say to him that I considered Mr. Maffit one of the best officers we had ever had in that Department, and seeing no reason for a change, I should undoubtedly vote for him."

Mr. Maffit shows that he is not opposed to Constitutional reform, but that he is in favor of a Convention as soon as one can be called under proper circumstances. He also administers a severe and merited rebuke to the meeting of radicals at Elkton last week, which passed a resolution charging him with endeavoring to divide the Union party of Cecil county. He shows that after being represented in the State Convention at Baltimore and in the Congressional Convention at Cambridge, "by delegates of their own choice," these very men who now charge him with disorganizing the party, refused to support the nominees of either convention, and set up other candidates! This is a notorious fact, and such bare-faced hypocrisy as the attempt of the Elkton meeting to fasten the sin of disorganizing the Union party upon Mr. Maffit, serves to show to what depths of political infamy men will stoop for the purpose of deluding the people.

Mr. Creswell and Winter Davis.

Both these individuals have recently exhibited themselves at Elkton, and elsewhere, in the most unenviable, if not contemptible light. Both have, to use a cant phrase, "eaten their own words,"—nothing unusual for them, however. Mr. Creswell claims now to be the exclusive Unionist, as well as unqualified Abolitionist. This position he has but recently assumed, and now only for the purpose of deluding the people. *In the first year of this rebellion, at a public meeting at Elkton in March*, 1861, *Mr. Creswell took open ground against the coercion of the South, and thought people ought to arm to prevent troops going to the defence of Washington city, and measures were taken at that meeting to place Maryland with the Cotton States in their diabolical rebellion. This is his pure Unionism!!!* Again, Mr. Creswell was a member of the Legislature in 1862, and, as such, *voted for a resolution against abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia!!* We must confess surprise at Mr. Creswell's effrontery in now begging votes as the only true Union representative.

As to WINTER DAVIS, nothing that he does occasions surprise. We have been too long accustomed to his Jim Crow tricks to be amazed at any of his performances. It was only a few years ago that, in our own town, after the conclusion of his speech, he was told he was accused of being an Abolitionist. He took the trouble to go back to the stand *and indignantly denounce it as a gross slander.*—Now he glories in it. Mr. Davis has a perfect hatred for the people of the counties, and even vents his spleen upon Gov. Hicks, who has more patriotism in his little finger, than can be found in Winter Davis' whole body. The cause of Mr. Davis' hatred to the people of the counties is natural. They have always comprehended his true character, and formed a just estimate of him as the unscrupulous demagogue and political trickster. Like his friend Creswell, Mr. Davis also was a Secessionist in the first year of the rebellion, just before the infamous mob of the 19th April. The day before the outbreak occurred, Mr. Davis seceded from the city of Baltimore—left between two suns—and was not heard of until all danger was passed. He scented the storm afar off, and only returned after the danger was over, when he had the impudence to denounce all those who had done what he did himself—run away from danger. This is Winter Davis in his true character.

We know neither Mr. Davis nor Mr. Creswell, and say after the fashion of the day, that our remarks must be considered political—not personal. We always go for fashion.

THE DRAFT IN THIS STATE.—Mention was made a few days ago that the draft would take place in the first three Congressional Districts of this State during the present week. Since then it is learned that the draft has been deferred until next week, by which time those charged with the duty of enforcing it will have the necessary information to enable them to proceed with the work. The quotas for the respective districts have not yet been fixed.

ON our first page will be found some extracts from a speech recently delivered at Cambridge by the Hon. J. W. Crisfield, explanatory of certain votes in the last Congress, together with his views on the subject of emancipation. Mr. C refutes the charge of having defeated the Compensated Emancipation Bill; but frankly admits that he should have voted against it, had it come up. He shows that it appropriated but $56 for each slave, which was "no compensation at all;" and further, he was satisfied that Congress never intended to pay for the negroes. Appealing to Senator Hicks, who was present, to bear him out in the declaration, the Ex-Governor responded: "Yes, that's true *I was perfectly satisfied that they never intended to pass the bill.*" So much for this "*Compensated*" Emancipation Bill, which the Republicans are making the great bugbear of the present campaign, and by the failure of a Republican Congress to pass which, they *fear* that the slaveholders of Maryland are to be ruined for *refusing* to accept *fifty-six dollars* a-piece for their negroes! The failure of this bill is one of their *strong reasons* why Mr. Crisfield should not be returned to Congress.

THE "WHOLE POLICY."

The "whole policy" men seem to forget that it is as much as their duty to be quiet and submissive when some of their favorite schemes are nipped in the bud, as when they are in full blast. Their doctrine implies a cheerful acquiesence in all that is *not done*, as well as all *that is.*—They cannot consistently desire any more, nor wish any less. They appear, however, to be getting a better understanding of the subject, for since Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward have told them that is perfectly compatible with true loyalty to "canvass the acts of the Administration" and approve or condemn them according as they may appear right or wrong, we have seen no more resolutions passed at their political gatherings declaring it to be the duty of every loyal man to endorse the "whole policy" of the Administration. Even Senator Sumner is not a "whole policy" man, for he condemns and rejects the President's plan for the re-admission of the seceded States, which is a disagreement on one of the most necessary measures ever proposed by the Administration. This despotic doctrine was first promulgated, it will be remembered, by a resolution of the League State Convention at Baltimore, and is equivalent not only to closing a freeman's *mouth*, but to blotting out his *mind* also!

CRESWELL'S RECORD.

In reply to enquiries to a source of the highest respectability and intelligence, as to the course of conduct pursued, after the secession of a number of the Southern States in 1861, by J. A. J. Cresswell, the candidate for Congress of that party in this district who claims to be exclusively for the Union, we learn that he was considered in Cecil, from the dawn of our troubles until after April '61, *as closely sympathizing with Secession;* that on the Saturday following the Baltimore riot, a member of the military company he commanded, proposed at a meeting of the corps to take a vote as to the course they, as a military body, should pursue in the event of the Maryland Legislature passing an act of Secession, avowing his purpose to stand by the Union, *which vote* MR CRESSWELL *refused to put, declaring he would resign first. He refused to permit any portion of his company to guard the B. & P. rail road, or to loan the arms of the company to others for that purpose.* The part he took in the celebrated informal Convention held in Baltimore in April, '61, is well known, and *it was not until near the election of that year that he declared himself on the side of his country.*

A MERITED REBUKE.

The Baltimore American took the National Intelligencer to task for condemning the recent abduction of negroes from this State. The Intelligencer responds in the following smooth and elegant style, cutting deep without hackling:

"If there be any journal which has all the *passive* virtues in full development and vigorous exercise, we had supposed it was the Baltimore American; and we humbly submit to our neighbor of the Monumental city that a paper which has shown itself equally prudent and meek to endure a secession mob in 1861 and the changeful caprice of military rule in 1863, ought to have some little 'patience' for those who believe in law rather than lawlessness, even when it may not be 'prudent' to say so. But now that it is entirely prudent and safe to say it, when the President has by his conduct justified our reclamations, it is to be hoped that our bold and independent contemporary, to whom the loyal Governor and people of Maryland are so much indebted for the *manly* stand it has taken on this question, will be endowed with strength and firmness enough to endure with 'patience' the President's acts, if not our words, in support of law and right."

In the new organization of the army of the Cumberland, a correspondent writes that General Thomas commands the centre, General Hooker the right wing and General Granger the left.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE UNION NOMINATING CONVENTION.

In consequence of the declination, on account of protracted illness, of Wm. F. Smyth, Esq., candidate for the State Senate, the Union Nominating Convention of Kent County will re assemble at the Court House, in Chestertown, on WEDNESDAY next, October 20th, at 11 o'clock A. M, for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

By order,
JOHN R. GRAY,
Chm'n Union Nom. Convention.

Mr. Smyth's Letter of Declension.

MILLINGTON, *October* 13, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—After consultation with my family, personal friends and physicians I am constrained to decline the nomination for State Senator from Kent County, which the Union party of the County did me the honor to confer upon me; and I desire to make known to the Convention, through you as its chairman, my declension as a candidate, that they may be convened to select another. Be pleased to express to the body, when they re-assemble, my thanks and grateful acknowleogments for the honor they bestowed, and my regret that my state of health, so precarious and serious, should compel me to the course I have adopted.

The good of my country, the preservation of her Constitution and Union, have been the great considerations that have influenced my life, and the objects of my anxious solicitudes, hopes and efforts. I cherish the hope of their restoration and preservation; and although now prostrated by disease, if a wise Providence shall spare my life, its best energies will be devoted to that country, in this the day of her crisis and need.

With a high regard for you and the members of the body over which you preside, and my best wishes for them individually,

I am, as ever, yours, &c.,
WM F. SMYTH.

To JOHN R. GRAY, Esq., Chairman of the Nominating Union Convention of Kent County.

UNION MEETING.—It will be seen, by a notice in another column, that the Hon. J. W. Crisfield, the Union candidate for Congress, and other distinguished gentlemen, will speak in Chestertown on Wednesday afternoon next.

The County Union Nominating Convention will re-assemble on the same day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of filling the vacancy on the ticket occasioned by the declination of Wm. F. Smyth, Esq.

AGRICULTURE.—We learn that General George Vickers, of Chestertown, has realized eighty bushels of corn per acre from two of his lots, without any special applications of fertilizers or manures. If any of our subscribers can exceed this yield, we should be pleased to be notified of the fact.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The October term of Kent county Circuit Court will commence on Monday next. The docket is light, and it is thought the session will not extend beyond three or four days.

The Situation in Front of Washington.

A Washington paper says:

To discover the exact truth with regard to the military situation in front of Washington is next to impossible. The wildest and most contradictory rumors prevail At Alexandria, where frightened sutlers and stragglers are collected, the streets are full of talk about the overwhelming numbers of Lee, and the masterly retreat of Meade. Cowardly imaginations see the former already across the Potomac, and the latter executing similar strategic movements to those of General Pope. And the cavalry reconnoissances, of which accounts have been published, are exaggerated into engagements along the whole line, with disaster to the National forces.

The fact is that Gen. Meade is moving his troops partly under orders issued some days ago and partly in consequence of recently developed designs of the enemy, who would alone be benefited by a more specific statement of his movements. As regards Gen'l Lee's whereabouts, purposes and strength, equally conflicting rumors are afloat. On the one hand it is said that he has been largely reinforced by the return of the divisions that were sent to Gen. Bragg before the battle of Chickamauga. On the other hand it is positively affirmed that since his failure to turn the right flank of the National army he has sent Ewell's corps to Bragg.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.—The Easton Gazette states that the parties recently arrested in that town while attending a political convention, have been released after subscribing to the following:

"We, the subscribers, do hereby pledge ourselves and obligate by this written agreement that we will not, during the present rebellion against the government and authority of the United States, organize or assist in the organization of any party inimical or opposed to the administration of said government—that we will not nominate, assist in the nomination nor vote for any candidate or candidates for office of district, county, State, or general government who are in sympathy with the so-called Confederate States government or opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war now waged for the complate suppression of the existing rebellion. All this we promise and pledge without any mental reservation whatever, with a full purpose to keep and observe the same."

Henry Winter Davis Giving Advice.

In his speech at Elkton last week, H. Winter Davis, who is the oracle of the League party in Maryland, said:

"The legal opinion was asked the other day as to the forms of manumission in Maryland, and you will pardon me, gentlemen, if I say that it was with a *grim satisfaction* I wrote to the authorities of the United States that the chapter on manumission in the Code of Maryland was such that the slaveholders had disabled themselves from giving a title of freedom to the negro, *and therefore they could not get the three hundred dollars.*"

From Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

We find the following news from Gen. Rosecrans' army in the New York papers.

Things are unchanged, with the exception that the enemy have removed their artillery from Lookout Mountain, where they have had ten pieces in position, and appear to have somewhat withdrawn their forces. It is supposed they will concentrate their artillery on Mission Ridge. Some of the enemy's pieces are heavy, and all seem to carry well. They hold both Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, from which they threw shells on both the 4th and the 5th instant. On the latter day about 150 shells were thrown by the enemy. They, however, inflicted no damage beyond wounding three men and killing one horse.

With the assistance of reinforcements already arrived, movements will soon be made that, it is hoped, will drive the enemy from our front. The army is still well supplied with everything but clothing and blankets, the want of which in the unusually cool weather causes considerable suffering.

All the wounded able to bear removal have been sent north. The casualties in the late battle will not be less than 15,000.

On Thursday the rebels from the opposite side of the river fired into our wagon and ambulance trains passing over the valley road, wounding two men, and killing and wounding several mules. They seem determined on embarrassing our transportation in every possible way.

The forces of Wheeler, after burning a portion of Shelbyville, were attacked by Col. Crook, not far from that place, on Wednesday. We killed 120 of the enemy, took 300 prisoners and three pieces of artillery. The rebels were pursued by our forces in the direction of Fayetteville, overtaken, and 300 more prisoners lost by them. At last accounts they were making their way into the interior, closely pursued by our cavalry, which is regarded as sufficient to take care of them.

There seems to be good reason for believing that the rebels had a fight among themselves on last Monday, in which 500 or 600 were killed and wounded. Deserters which have come in confirm the statement, but differ as to the cause and forces engaged. One version is that the Georgia troops refused to cross the Chikamauga, and that Wither's division was sent down to compel them; and the other that the Tennesee troops had refused to obey orders, and that Longstreet's forces was sent against them, with the result indicated. The lines of battle and the flash of the guns could be distinctly seen from the mountain tops. It will be remembered that this occurred at the time of their cannonading on Monday, by which we concluded this was the nature of their trouble.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY the IRONSIDES IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The Baltimore American's correspondent, writing from Charleston Harbor under date of October 10th, says:

On Monday night last a daring but unsuccessful attempt was made by the Rebels to destroy the frigate New Ironsides, lying near Fort Moultrie, by a torpedo.—They employed for the purpose a small and very swift steamer, cigar-shaped, showing but a small portion above the water.

She was manned by a crew of four persons, consisting of Lieutenant Glassett, who was the commander of the party, an engineer, a fireman and a pilot.

She eluded the picket boats of our fleet by passing close in to the shore of Sullivan's Island. She then made directly across the harbor, and came up to the vessel without attracting any attention. She struck the Ironsides fairly amidships, exploded a torpedo, containing sixty pounds of rifle powder, at the moment of contact.

The Rebel steamer was undoubtedly sunk, either by force of collision or our shot. Lieut. Glassett, her commander, jumped overboard and swam to a schooner. He and the fireman, Scott, are now prisoners on board the guard ship Lieut. Gassett was formerly in our navy. He says that the explosion of the torpedo drove the steamer under until water ran in her smoke-pipe and put out her fires.

The torpedo was suspended to the bows of the Rebel vessel, so as to strike the Ironsides under the water. The explosion was severely felt on the Ironsides, but no material damage was done to her hull, engine, or armament. One man had his leg broken, and one of the bulkheads of the vessel was knocked down, which can be repaired here.

The Ironsides was prepared for action by Captain Rowan immediately, and is as effective for offensive operations as ever. She is now regarded here as torpedo proof.

The Rebels greatly dreaded the Ironsides, and it is said that the Charleston people have offered a reward of sixty thousand dollars in gold for her destruction.

There has been the usual firing during the past week, principally by the Rebel batteries. General Gilmore occasionally replies to the James Island batteries or throws a few shells into Fort Sumter.

The signs are encouraging for an early renewal of active operations.

Orders have been received at Albany to forward to Washington all the volunteer troops in the State of New York.

Read, Reflect, and Remember.—It is with pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. L. MASTBAUM, in another column. He has just returned from the city with the largest and handsomest assortment of MEN and BOY'S FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING ever before offered. Mr. Mastbaum enjoys the reputation of making up the best and most fashionable Clothing in this market, and according to his advertisement, he is determined to sell them at Lower Prices than any other house. To those about to lay in their supply of Clothing for the coming season, we would say, before you buy drop in and see the *immense stock* at MASTBAUM'S old established stand. Bring your friends along also. 4

MARRIAGES.

In Baltimore, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. W H. Leary, Mr. JOHN GORLEY, of Cecil, to Miss GEORGIA A. WEBB, of Baltimore.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

GRAIN.—Some 17,000 bushels of Grain were received at the Corn Exchange this morning. We quote as follows:

Common to fair white wheat	150a185
Good to prime, do.	190a195
Common to choice Red,	145a160
White Corn we quote at	105a110 cts.
Yellow do., at	105a110 cts.
Maryland Oats, by measure,	66a70 cts.
New Rye, per bushel,	112a118 cts.

SHIRTS and COLLARS—an extensive stock made up at my own order of all qualities, and styles, at city rates, at
oc17—4t. L. MASTBAUM'S.

A FRESH SUPPLY of NUTS, CANDIES, LEMONS, &c., just received and for sale by
JAMES A. SHAW,
Oct. 17, 1863. Court Street.

JURNEY is now baking a superior article of *BREAD*, and also *CAKES* of the different varieties. The trade supplied at the lowest rates. [oc17.]

GOOD heavy and durable OVER-COATS, in several colours, at $5 50, at
oc17—4t. MASTBAUM'S.

UNION MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of all those in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the War to put down the present causeless and wicked Rebellion, and to uphold and maintain the Constitution and the Union, will be held

IN CHESTERTOWN,

On Wednesday Next, the 21st inst.

The Meeting will be organized at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon The

HON. JOHN W. CRISFIELD,

the Union Candidate for Congress, and the

HON. J. B. RICAUD,

will be present and address the meeting.

☞ Invitations have been extended to the

Hon. THOMAS SWANN,

and other distinguished gentlemen, and it is confidently expected that they will be present.
Chestertown, Oct. 17, 1863.

New Fall Goods.

A New Stock now being Opened by

WICKES & BRO.

WICKES & BRO. have been making during the past week, and will open on Monday morning their first regular purchase of Goods during the present season.

These Goods having been selected with great care, and bought for the most part for CASH, will be disposed of at very moderate advances to *prompt paying persons*, the character of the times being such as to make it impossible for Business Firms to hold continued intercourse *at present* with people who from old habits, have become too much given to leaving their affairs in an unsettled condition.

Trusting that this hint may not pass unheeded, and inviting early and frequent calls from their old customers, they remain the Public's obedient servants.
Chestertown, Oct. 17, 1863.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, the 27th of October, 1863,

(if fair, if not the next fair day,) all his STOCK and FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of

9 Head of Horses,

suitable for Harness, and all kinds of farm work, among them FIVE FINE BROOD MARES and one "Cleveland Bay" Colt;

2 Yoke of Oxen,

7 Head of MILCH COWS,

and a number of YOUNG CATTLE, STEERS and HEIFERS; 13 Killing Hogs, 3 Brood Sows, and 15 Shoats; 2 WHEAT THRESHERS, 1 Fan, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Grindstone, Carts, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart Harness, Hoes, Rakes, &c. Also, a lot of good CORN BLADES.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms made known on day of sale.
oc17ts. THOS. W. H. MILLER.

SALE OF

213 Head of SHEEP.

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction, on *SATURDAY*, the 24th day of October, 1863, at the Hotel of Mr. Jos O. Rasin, in Chestertown,

213 Head of Open-wool Stock Sheep.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Terms of Sale are all sums of $20 and under cash; for all over, a note payable with interest 10 months after date, with security approved by R. HYNSON, Esq., will be required.
oc17ts. C. C. SMITH.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS against whom I hold claims as Constable, are hereby notified, that if settlement is not made on or before

THURSDAY NEXT,

I shall proceed at once to advertise and sell without respect of persons. No further indulgence can be allowed, and all those who disregard this notice may expect to see their property advertised forthwith.
Oct. 17, 1863—1t. JAMES GRAVES, Constable.

A Farm for Rent

ON SHARES, lying on the water of Gray's Inn Creek, occupied by Mr. R. P. Hayes, containing 400 acres. The Buildings are good. About 5,000 Peach Trees in full bearing, and convenient to steamboat landing at Gray's Inn Creek. The land is kind and productive, and has been limed and improved. Apply to the subscriber at Wilmington, Delaware, by letter.
oc17 3t. BAUDWY SIMMONS.

A CARD.

MY MILL having undergone a thorough repair, and is now ready to run, I will guarantee that she cannot be surpassed for making good flour either in quality or quantity, as I have one of the best Millers in the county, being experienced in the business for 15 years, and for the last 5 years at Dr. Whaland's Mill.
JOSEPH RILEY.
Goose Hill, Oct. 17, 1863.—4t*

For Sale

A LATROBE STOVE, nearly new, in perfect order, will be sold for half price. Apply at the office of the Kent News.
Oct 17, 1863—3t.

EXTRA fine Chinchilla Bearer, Pilot and Esquimaux bearer OVER-COATS, made up in the latest style at
oc17—4t. MASTBAUM'S.