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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Baltimore American has a labored article in behalf of Judge Spence as U. S. Senator. We must confess surprise that the American should be in opposition to Governor Hicks. The editor of that paper knows full well the strenuous efforts that were made to bring Governor Hicks into the fold of secession, and how nobly and manfully he resisted all appliances of the traitors, and stood out firmly and boldly for the Union. The American also knows that, so bitter was the hostility of the rebels to Governor Hicks, they were seeking him all over the city of Baltimore on the infamous 19th April, for the purpose of hanging him, because of his devotion and adherence to the Union. We do not wish, however, to ruffle the temper of the American, and will not go into further particulars of that brief, but ever to be remembered secession reign of terror.

Truth is stranger than fiction sometimes, and we can scarcely realize, that the men who deserted the Union cause in its hour of need, as well as those who were in full communion with the rebels, should now be at the top of the Union ladder, whilst the men who, from the first outbreak to the present moment, have been unalterable in their devotion to the Union cause, are hardly allowed a seat on the lowest round. Yet so it is in Maryland. Unscrupulous demagogues seem to rule the day.

We trust the people will take the matter up, and they are with Governor Hicks. They not only know, but feel that whatever of peace and prosperity we now have in Maryland is due to the firmness with which he resisted the machinations of the traitors who attempted to carry the State out of the Union. They will not see him sacrificed, and we confidently predict his election.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have given the Message and Proclamation accompanying it, only a hasty perusal. We do not think it gives much aid and comfort to the ultra abolitionists, and Messrs. Sumner, Greely, Lovejoy and their horde of fanatics will bite their tongues when reading it.

The President intends to maintain the Union at every hazard, and all true men will sustain him in this determination.—In his proposed action in reference to the seceded States, he evinces a liberality and magnanimity, showing the kind desire of Mr. Lincoln to recall these States to the Union. His conduct in this respect must have a good effect upon the loyal men of the South. It contrasts so forcibly with the madness, violence and evil passions of their own leaders, that it cannot fail to have a salutary influence. Under the circumstances, we think the Message and Proclamation reflects much credit upon the President—not only upon his feelings as a man, but upon his position as the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic.

We have space to give only a synopsis of the Message, which will be found in another column.

JOHN FRAZIER, JR.

This man's case but drags slowly along—is still before the authorities at Washington, but is not yet decided. The Secretary of War has recently taken Colonel Belger's case in hand—meted out justice, and dismissed him. We hope that he will not stop, now that his hand is in, but take up John Frazier, Jr., and put him through as he justly deserves.

We certainly think that no man who has acted as this creature has, should hold official position of any kind, and we believe nineteen-twentieths of the *loyal* people of this district entertain the same opinion, and it is proposed that, if Marshals Jeffries and Fry cannot make up their minds in his case, that a petition shall be presented to Congress laying the whole case before that body.

Congress will be surprised, when they find from the charges of malfeasance in office made against him before the election, as well as the outrages he caused to be committed at the election, so palpably established, that he was permitted to hold his position. Let there be light, and "off goes his head."

We see it announced that the Board of Commissioners to consider the claims of persons whose slaves have enlisted, will meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 14th inst. After that date, slaveholders can put in their claims.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

Generals Lockwood and Schenck.

General Schenck has relinquished the command of the Baltimore Department, and General Lockwood has taken charge. Gen. Lockwood is very favorably known to some of our loyal citizens, and is regarded as a just, gallant and high-toned officer, who has distinguished himself in the field, particularly at the battle of Gettysburg. In his first published order, amongst other things he says:

"I earnestly trust there will be no occasion requiring harsh measures. I am, at the same time, determined that any and all disloyal manifestations, declarations, or proceedings shall surely be overtaken by that retributive justice they so properly merit."

All truly loyal men will sustain Gen. Lockwood in this. It is high time that the extension of any tenderness to the disloyal had been stopped. All the sufferings and woes inflicted upon our country is solely due to this infernal rebellion, its aiders and abettors; and when we see and feel, as we daily do, the calamities upon us, it adds to the intensity of our bitterness against the men who initiated this causeless and wicked war. Would that they were the only sufferers.

General Schenck goes into Congress. In his retiring address, in speaking of his action in the Department, he says:

"If I have succeeded at all, it has been, I am sure, only owing to the simple fact that I have consented to no compromise with treason in any form or expression it might assume. And if, as I am but too conscious may be the case, I have made mistakes, I have a good degree of confidence that in this community I will at least have credit for honesty of purpose."

So far as General Schenck dealt with treason and traitors, we and all loyal men were prepared to sustain him, but in the mistakes to which he alludes, General Schenck exhibited an unwillingness to ferret out and punish those who led him into some of those mistakes. We, in charity, think General Schenck was grossly imposed upon in the matter of the late election, and when called upon to repair these errors by men whose loyalty and sacrifices for the Union were as unquestioned as his own, and whose personal characters will favorably compare with his, he assumed an indifference totally unbecoming an official of this free and enlightened Government. Gen. Schenck's course in this particular may have won for him the applause of certain demagogues, but the good sense of the General will prevent his attaching much value to it. In after times, we do not think he will recur with much pleasure to his career in the Maryland election of 1863. However, the General is a thing of the past. Let him go in peace. He is welcome to all the laurels acquired in his campaign against the loyal voters of the Eastern Shore. He closed his military life with this brilliant dash, and he retires with all the honors and glory of an exploit, which we are sure no one will ever attempt to deprive him of.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD.

No man in Maryland, or elsewhere, has been more consistent, firm and unflinching in his devotion to the Union and its cause than our present patriotic Governor. With high personal character, of pure and unsullied integrity, and talents of the very first order, he has given all to the cause of his country. When the initiatory steps of this rebellion were being taken, and when in Baltimore it required some moral courage to be a Unionist, Gov. Bradford was among the first to take his stand in behalf of his country, and from that hour to the present moment he has never wavered in his position. He stood firm on the 19th April, when some who now abuse him were cowardly sneaking away from the city, and others advocating the cause of the rebels.

Yet this pure and high-toned patriot is made the object of impertinent and unwarrantable remarks by some of the ultra Republican press, as well as the Baltimore American, because of the views taken by Governor Bradford of Schenck's order in regard to our late election. Such is the spite and malevolence of these disorganizers, that no man, however pure or patriotic, seems secure from their attacks. Time, however, will correct this, and Gov. Bradford will have a bright page in history—full justice will be done to him and to his patriotism.

PERSONAL.

We have been informed that some newspaper on the Western Shore has indulged in some strictures against us for our course in reference to public or national affairs, and has gratuitously embraced our townsman, General Vickers, for a *supposed* agency in the preparation of editorial matter for our paper. We are responsible for all the editorials of our paper, and no responsibility of any kind rests upon others, but justice would seem to require us to say, that General Vickers has not written anything for our paper (except advertisements, obituaries, and an article advocating the election of Mr. Maffit) since about the middle of September last, when he sent us as a production of his pen, a paper not relating to a political subject.

The Government has ordered the sale of all confiscated lands in Virginia, South Carolina, Floaida & Tennessee on the 19th of January. The sale will be peremptory to pay the direct taxes of the States.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

FRAZIER AT HIS TRICKS AGAIN.

This man must have a restless and perturbed spirit. He was *permitted* to return to Easton, where he arrived on the 28th November last, but could not be quiet, and immediately commenced some of his tricks—this time, however, not on so large a scale as heretofore. Finding the low depth he had fallen in the estimation of the people of the Eastern Shore, he is now resorting to a device to delude the public abroad, by getting up, as the following letter will show, *a testimonial to himself*, taking care at the same time to provide for having a fine horse. We have no doubt Frazier is at the bottom of this whole matter. The writer of the letter is a clerk in his office, and a connection also, and is without question inspired by Frazier, as the date of his arrival at Easton and that of the letter so closely approximate as to make this almost certain.

We hope the immortal 112 in this county will be liberal, if they have not repented; and we also hope that Messrs. Creswell and Straughn will be in attendance at the presentation. Their patriotic speeches will give a zest to the affair. A meeting of such whole-souled, noble, patriotic and unselfish spirits as Creswell, Straughn and Frazier is not an every day occurrence. It is not often that three such noble Romans can be got together, and the occasion should not be missed.

Seriously speaking, these kind of proceedings, with those which have preceded them, fill every true man with unutterable contempt and disgust. Here is the letter:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
First (1st) District, Maryland,
Easton, Nov. 30th, 1863.

To ——— ———

Deputy Provost Marshal:

SIR—I take pleasure in announcing the arrival of Capt. John Frazier (after his temporary arrest) to resume his official position here. On account of the unwarrantable and unjustifiable arrest, and our appreciation of his return, we have in contemplation to get up a testimonial (a fine horse) by subscription of the employees of this Department, and present it to Captain John Frazier.

We would be pleased to have an early reply—to have your name and others enclosed with amount opposite. My name is going down for $20.

Since Captain Frazier's arrest he has been under great expense, and his release is hailed with great pleasure by all his friends. When a sufficient amount is subscribed due notice will be given of the presentation.

Very respectfully, yours,
P. H. BENNET, Clerk.

THE NEWS.

The first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress convened at Washington on Monday. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana (Republican), was elected Speaker of the House, and Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was chosen as Clerk.—Notice has been given in the Senate that a bill would be introduced to repeal the three hundred dollar commutation feature of the enrollment act of the last session, and to amend so as to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army fifty per cent. The proceedings thus far have been unimportant.

The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac are kept busy looking after Moseby's guerillas. Stewart's Rebel cavalry frequently make raids on the north side of the Rapidan, occasionally picking up some of the stragglers of the Union army. The enemy, however, do not make any attempt to cross the river in force, or to interfere with the quiet progress of the Union army in settling down into winter quarters.

Gen. Meagher, who was with the army as a visitor to his old brigade, was captured, in citizen's clothes, near Mine Run, during the recent engagement, and is now in the hands of the enemy.

The "Conservative Union National Convention" which assembled at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, on the 2d inst., adopted a resolution reaffirming the Kentucky platform of 1863, and suggesting to the Conservative Union National Committee the name of George B. McClellan for the next presidency. On Friday the National Committee convened and decided that the resolution be referred to a meeting of the Committee to be held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on December 23.

An arrival at New York from New Orleans brings intelligence of the successful operations of our forces in Western Louisiana. On the 25th ult., near Vermillionville, two Regiments of Rebel cavalry were defeated and a number of prisoners, arms &c., captured. Two days previously, another Rebel force were surprised near New Iberia, where prisoners, horses, and arms, were also captured. Guerillas continue active on the Mississippi.

Governor Bramlette, the lately elected Governor of Kentucky, in his message to the Legislature urges the reorganization of the militia for home defence against guerillas. He pledges the entire services of the State to the defence of the Government. In relation to the question of slavery, the Governor concludes that it is not essential to the life of the State or nation, but that Union is.

There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction with "the Government at Richmond. The *Whig* has a remarkable article on the Cabinet there, saying that "We have a Department of State that has not been able in nearly three years to establish relations with any other State; a Treasury Department that has failed to keep its finances from running to ruin; a War Department in the hands of a chief whose whole studies and course of his life have been purely and peculiarly civic; a Navy Department without a navy; a Postoffice Department with a very shackling system of mails; and a Department of Justice vacant." The *dispatch* devotes an article to the "croakers" against the Government, and a correspondent through its columns recommends that prayers be made for Jeff. Davis.

Local Matters.

PORK.—Our country friends would find a ready sale for pork in Chestertown, at remunerating prices.

CHESTER RIVER LINE.—The Arrow will be withdrawn after to-day. The Chester will continue to make her usual tri-weekly trips.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The new board of County Commissioners held their first meeting on Tuesday last, and organized by the election of Mr. Edes as President. Mr. C. T. Lusby was re-elected Clerk to the board.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—We are requested by the Clerk of the Circuit Court to state that the commissions of the newly elected Judges of the Orphans' Court have been received. A. W. Melvin, Esq., is designated as Chief Judge.

LAND SALE.—The Cacy farm, situated near Church Hill, containing 311 acres, was sold at public sale, on the 5th inst., by D. H. Crane, Esq., trustee. A wood lot of about fifty acres was sold to Dr. W. Finley, of Queen Anne's, and the balance was purchased by Mr. Robert Wilson, of this county—all at about $20 per acre, making a total of about $6,000.

KILLED IN BATTLE.—A letter from the Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Maryland Regiment, published in the Baltimore American, of Monday, gives a list of the killed and wounded of that regiment in the fight at Mine Run, Virginia, on the 27th of November. Among the number are the following from this county: Corporal James M. A. Gray, son of John R. Gray, and John B. Pratt, son of Christopher Pratt, were killed; and Corporal James E. Reed was severely wounded in the face and shoulder. There are others from our county in the same regiment, but they escaped unhurt.

FOREST SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The public school in the Forest, taught by Mr. T. B. Harris, will give an Exhibition at the school house, near Mr. S. E. Baker's, on Friday evening, the 18th instant. The exercises will consist of moral, didactic, lyrical, comic and dramatic pieces, interspersed with amusing dialogues, and vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Harris promises that this shall be the best Exhibition he has ever given, which is saying a great deal, and should be a sufficient inducement for everybody to attend. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; the exercises will commence at 7.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We are requested to state that J. T. McCullough, Esq., Collector, will be in Chestertown on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of December, for the purpose of receiving Income, License and other Taxes now due and unpaid. Persons failing to make payment at the time above specified may expect to have their taxes increased by the addition of ten per cent., as provided by law. *

THE FIRE IN CENTREVILLE.

The *Centreville Times* of last Saturday gives the following account of the late destructive fire in that town:

Our town was visited on Thursday night last, between the hours of 1 and 2 A. M. with the most destructive fire from which it ever suffered. The fire broke out first in the office occupied by Thos. J. Keating, Esq., as Lawyer's office and the publication office of the Centreville *State Rights*. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save the press and types and other material of the office, though Mr. Keating succeeded in saving his books and papers.

We have not learned the extent of his loss but it must be considerable. The building occupied as Lawyer's offices by J. B. Brown and Jno. M. Robinson, Esq. were next on fire and were burnt entirely to the ground. On the other side, the frame two story dwelling occupied by Capt. A. J. Collins was entirely destroyed with the furniture and contents, even the clothing of the family being burned. All of these buildings are the property of Mr. Samuel McCosh, whether insured or not we cannot learn. The house adjoining Capt. Collins, belonging to Mrs. Susan Ashcom, and occupied by Jno. T. Hand, Esq. and the two next owned by Mrs. Ashcom also, and occupied by Mr. L. Cobern as dwelling and Millinery store were next destroyed. Mr. Cobern's loses heavily both in furniture and his wife's stock of goods, which were either ruined by water or stolen in the confusion. The fire here having reached the end of the street was stopped. On the other side, it spread to the building owned and occupied by Mrs. James Haddaway, in which also Mr. Rowlenson had his magistrate's office; which was entirely destroyed.

The next building was a small frame office occupied by Thos. C. Hughey, Esq. as Lawyer's office, which with adjoining building, the property of Capt. Jno. Goldsborough, were partially torn down, and the further spread of the flames was prevented. We have not heard any estimate of the loss as yet, but it must necessarily be great. It will fall most heavily upon those who are least able to bear it. The Court House and Odd Fellows Hall, were in great danger throughout, and only escaped through the untiring efforts of our citizens. They were on fire several times.

PRICE OF PORK.—The trustees of the poor have accepted proposals to furnish the alms house with pork at $8 50 per hundred lbs. This regulates the price of pork in our county.—*Centreville (Md.) Citizen.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the President to the two houses of Congress was delivered on Wednesday. It commences with an expression of gratitude to God for abundant harvests and the improved condition of our national affairs. Acknowledges the interposition of the governments of England and France, to prevent the departure of hostile expeditions against the United States from their shores. Expresses gratification that the adjudication of our prize courts has won the respect of maratime powers. Referring to a supplemental treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade, the President believes that the "inhuman and odious traffic has been brought to an end" with American ports and American citizens.

Then follows a series of paragraphs briefly setting forth matters relating to possession claims in Washington Territory; a maratime question with Spain in relation to Cuba, diplomatic intercourse with the United States of Columbia; the liquidation the Stadt dues; the adjustment of issues between the United States and Cuba; the convention with Peru, &c.

Legislation is recommended with respect to matters of alienage and citizenship, whereby the evasion of military duty may be corrected and other abuses prevented.

Arrangements have been made with Russia for a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from the Pacific coast and the international oceanic telegraph, and seaboard telegraphs are commended to favor.

The consular system and the labors of consuls in applauded.

Emigration is commended to the fostering encouragement of the nation.

The equitable and reciprocal principles of redress for injuries sustained by foreigners in consequence of the civil war in this country, are urged upon congressional attention.

The operations of the treasury are favorably referred to, and the national banking system spoken of as a valuable support of the public credit.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement were $901,125,674 86, and the aggregate disbursements $895,796,630, 65, leaving a balance on the first of July, 1863, of $5,329,044 21. Of the receipts there were derived from customs $69,059,642 40; from internal revenue $37,640,787 95; from direct tax $1,485,103 61; from land $167,617 17; from miscellaneous sources $3,046,615 35; and from loans $776,682,361 57—making the aggregate $901,125,674 86.

Of the disbursements there were for the civil service $23,253,922 08; for pensions and Indians $4,216,520,79; for the War Department $599,298,600 83; for the Navy Department $63,211,105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt $181,086,635 07—making the aggregate $895,796,630 65; and leaving the balance of $5,329,044 21.

The naval operations, and the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are next referred to with approval, and certain suggestions from that department commended.

The operations of the Postoffice Department and its increasing prosperity are favorably noticed. The postal revenue has only fallen short of the expenditures about $150,000.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with its statements of facts and suggestions, are introduced with approval.

The project of enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi river and the eastern seaboard is noticed favorably.

A review of the past and present aspect of the civil war occurs, and the improved state of the contest on the Federal side is exhibited, since the proclamation of emancipation. Allusion is made to Maryland and Missouri, as now only disputing as to the best mode of removing slavery from their limits.

The quality of negro soldiers is referred to as equal to that of any others, and the general action of the government in measures relating to the emancipated slaves applauded in its results.

The message closes with a declaration of the issue of a proclamation of amnesty to the States in which the national authority has been suspended.

The proclamation accompanies the message. It provides for the reconstruction of the Union, the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation, and offers an amnesty to all in arms against the Government, on taking an oath of allegiance, except those holding positions in the army above the rank of Colonel, and in the navy above the rank of Lieutenant, and those who abandoned the service of the United States to join the rebellion—restoring to them their rights of citizenship and property, except in slaves.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in New York city, March 23, 1823; received a good common school education; was bred a printer, and settled in Indiana in 1836. He has been the editor and publisher of the South Bend Register ever since he became of age, was a member, in 1860, of the Indiana Constitutional Convention; in 1848 and 1852 was a delegate to the Whig National Convention of those years, and the Secretary of each convention. He was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected to each successive Congress, including the Thirty-eighth, serving during two of his terms as chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads. He is also a regent to the Smithsonian Institute.

From Arkansas we have intelligence that the Union men are making energetic efforts for the return of the State to its allegiance. Conventions are being held, loyal men are organizing for home defence and a member of the National Congress has been elected.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

GRAIN.—Some 20,000 bushels of Grain were received at the Corn Exchange this morning. We quote as follows:

Common to fair white wheat	193a197
Good to prime, do.	198a200
Common to choice Red,	165a170
White Corn we quote at	110a111 cts.
Yellow do., at	110a112 cts.
Maryland Oats, by measure,	78a80 cts.

DEATHS.

Killed, at the battle of Mine Run, Virginia, on the 27th of November, Corporal JAMES M. A. GRAY, Company F, Sixth Maryland Regiment, aged 18 years, son of John R. Gray, Esq. near Chestertown. [Obituary next week.]

Killed, in the same battle, JOHN B. PRATT, of the Sixth Maryland, aged about 20 years, son of Mr. Christopher Pratt, of this county.

For Sale or Rent.

THE HOUSE on Water street, occupied by Dr. Perkins, is offered for sale, or rent.—For terms, apply to J. N. USILTON.
Chestertown, Dec. 12, 1863.—3t.

BOARDING.

MRS. MARY A. PERKINS, having vacant Rooms, is prepared to accommodate either permanent or transient Boarders. Terms moderate. Residence—the late Judge Eccleston's. Dec. 12-3t.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

PREPARED MINCE MEAT, an excellent article, for sale at the Chestertown Bakery, Main street, nearly opposite Post Office.
dec 12. W. HUDGINS.

To Rent,

FOR the next year, the Shop on Main street, in Chestertown, near Mr. N. G. Westcott's and at present occupied by Mr. N. Clark as a Shoe shop.
Dec. 12-3t. GEORGE VICKERS, Agent.

For Rent for 1864,

THE HOUSE and LOT at Bell Air, at present occupied by the undersigned. For terms, apply to
dec12-tf. WILLIAM KLINE.

NOTICE.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet at their office in the Court House on the 15th instant, (next Tuesday,) for the purpose of receiving the Bonds of the recently elected Constables. By order,
Dec. 12—1t. C. T. LUSBY, Clerk.

ANOTHER DRAFT OF CHRISTMAS GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at City Prices, by
dec12-3t. A. M. RUSSELL.

CAUTION.

MY Negro Man, JOHN ANDERSON, aged about 23 years, who went off in September last, for enlistment in the army, but who, on examination, was found unfit for military service, has returned to Queen Anne's county. All persons are hereby warned against harboring or employing him, as I shall enforce the law against any person who may do so.
Dec. 12, 1863-3t. ELIZA PERKINS.
[Md. Citizen copy 3t, and charge this office.]

Japanese Tea.

WILL not Mould. Unlike the Green Tea of China, this is not fired upon Copper Pans and coloured with COLOURING MIXTURES. Its yellowish tinge is the work of nature, and it exhales a perfume which belongs only to Teas of the highest grade. Lovers of Tea and indisposed persons, should try it.—Those of our customers that have used it, prefer it to any tea sold in this market. Price $1.60 per lb. Send your orders to the People's Popular Cash Store, under Masonic Hall.
dec12 W. A. VICKERS.

Christmas Goods!

OLD MEN, Young Men, big men, little men, Boys, Girls, and Children,
IF YOU WANT CHRISTMAS GOODS
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
SHAW'S Variety Store,
where can be found CANDIES, RAISINS, BON MOTS, CITRON, and every description of Confectionery, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. JAMES A. SHAW,
Dec. 12, 1863. Court Street.

CHESTER RIVER LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SATURDAY, December 12th, the Steamer ARROW will discontinue her trips. The CHESTER will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for Crumpton. Returning, will leave Crumpton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Will leave both ends at 7 o'clock A. M.
H. B. SLAUGHTER,
Dec. 12, 1863. Prop'r.

FOR SALE,
Forty Acres of Land,

25 ARABLE—15 in WOOD of Oak and Hickory, which will easily cut
250 Cord of Excellent Quality,
and lies within three hundred yards of navigation for vessels of the largest size. The arable land is in a very fine state of cultivation—the soil excellent.

This property is unimproved by Buildings. It is situate on Chester River in Kent county, four miles above Chestertown. The channel runs within a very short distance of the shore, and this property offers strong inducements and every facility to business men for the erection of a WHARF and Granary—since a very fine public road has been recently made to the river along one side of its entire length.

The owner is desirous to sell, as he has recently removed to Baltimore.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE VICKERS, Esq., Chestertown.
WILLIAM H. WEST,
d12-3t. 90 Light Street, Baltimore.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two 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 Simon Wickes, one at the suit of E. Mansfield, use of Aldridge & Son, against the goods and chattles of Anthony Bell, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand at law and in equity of the said Anthony Bell, of, in and to

1 PAIR OF HORSES;
AND 1 CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

And I hereby give notice, that on *THURSDAY, the 24th December*, 1863, between the hours of 11, A. M., and 3 o'cl'k P. M., at the Market House, in Chestertown, 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 debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

JAMES GRAVES,
Dec. 12, 1863—ts. Constable.