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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING. JANUARY 16, 1864.

UNITED STATES SENATOR--ELECTION OF GOVERNOR HICKS.

We record with unaffected joy the election of Governor Hicks to the United States Senate. He beat Judge Spence, the [League candidate, beyond even the most sanguine expectations of Governor Hicks' friends. Patriotism, conservatism and truth triumphed over fraud, malevolence and radicalism in this election, and Maryland has evinced her gratitude to Governor Hicks for the noble stand he took, whereby he saved our State from the machinations of traitors, who were trying to throw us into the arms of the Secessionists. It is a double gratification to us. It proves the patriotism of a majority of our Legislature, whilst it shows emphatically what little influence Winter Davis has in Maryland; for his whole energies were bent to the defeat of Governor Hicks. Indeed, he sent all his little dogs down to Annapolis to bark at the Governor, and strained every point to defeat him. It was of no avail, however, for on a vote of 74—the Union strength of the Legislature—Mr. Davis' pet, Judge Spence, received only 17—very little better than John Frazier's vote for clerk of this county. The creatures of Winter Davis, such men as Hoffman, Bond, Marshall, &c., left Annapolis in a hurry, so soon as they saw the complexion of the Legislature. The air was too pure for them there. General Schenck was not in command; Don Piatt and Tevis had no power to project those infamous schemes which disgraced our State election, and divested of these appliances Winter Davis was powerless;—such is the odium, the utter abhorrence, with which he is regarded in Maryland by, we honestly believe, at least nineteen-twentieths of our people. Even the Baltimore American, the League organ of the State, in referring to Governor Hicks' election, speaks of the detestation entertained for Henry Winter Davis as follows:

"We were at Annapolis at the commencement of the session, and at the time of holding the causus for Speaker and officers of the House.—To those who are curious to know the impelling motive of the nominations that were then made, as well as the subsequent action on the Senatorial question, we can tell the story in a few words. A large majority of the Legislature entertain a deep-seated detestation of Henry Winter Davis. Every man who was supposed to be friendly to him, from Speaker to Doorkeeper, was tabooed. Governor Hicks was the special object of his opposition, and if not indebted to Mr. Davis for his election, he certainly owes him much for the unanimity and extent of the vote he received."

The article of the American, by the by, is a little curious for a Spence paper. The times are out of joint, however. We are so pleased with Governor Hicks' election, we shall not censure the American.

TO MAGISTRATES. — We have several orders for Magistrate's Blanks, and intend in a few days to commence printing them. Magistrates in different parts of the county, in want of Blanks, will find it to their interest to inform us *during the coming week* of the kinds and quantities they may need. The present enormous price of the paper on which they are printed, will not allow of our keeping a supply on hand, and on account of the time occupied in setting the type for each kind, we cannot afford to print one or two quires at an ordinary price, but by receiving orders for a quantity, we will guarantee to furnish them as low as they can be had in the city.

UNITED STATES MAILS.—The advertisement of Hon. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General, inviting proposals for conveying the United States mails in the State of Maryland for four years from the first day of July next, will be found on our outside pages. It will be observed that bids must be received by the 31st of March, and that the contracts will be awarded by the 25th of April. The advertisement is to be inserted several weeks, but we will endeavor hereafter so to arrange it as not to materially abridge our usual amount of reading matter.

LEFT.—The officers for enlisting negroes, together with the recruits received since the close of navigation, numbering about fifty, left this town early on Wednesday morning for Middletown, Del., where they took the cars for Baltimore. We are unable to state the precise number of negroes recruited in this county, but think it cannot be far short of five hundred. The county is well drained of able-bodied slaves who are willing to enlist, and all that are left would hardly pay for the trouble of coming after them.

AN UNWISE PROCEDURE.

Senator McDougal, of California, has introduced into the Senate a resolution which we regret should ever had being. It refers to the French occupation of Mexico—a very delicate and difficult subject to be dealt with under any circumstances, and peculiarly so at the present juncture. The resolution to which we have reference asserts that the French occupation of Mexico is unfriendly to the United States; that it is the duty of this government to demand the withdrawal of the French armed forces from Mexico; and that, unless the withdrawal shall take place prior to the 15th day of March next, it is the duty of this government to declare war against France! We can readily believe, what is stated, that this resolution "has occasioned no little sensation in diplomatic circles," though we are unable to see how any serious injury is likely to accrue from the imprudence of one person.

Whatever motives may inspire the agitation of topics so delicate as the one to which Mr. McDougal drew attention, no beneficial results can be expected from the course which he has adopted. The nation is not prepared to court present war for the sake of Mexican affairs, nor to weaken that *entente cordiale* which happily subsists betwixt our government and that of France for benefits of a doubtful and distant nature.

N. L. WOOD, ESQ.

It will be the duty of the Maryland Legislature, at its present session, to elect a Police Commissioner for the city of Baltimore. We recommend to the favorable consideration of that body, for re-election, N. L. Wood, Esq., one of the present incumbents, whose term is about to expire. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Wood, and know him to be a gentleman of excellent character and eminently qualified for the position. The successful and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office for the past two years, is a sufficient guarantee that, if continued in his hands, order and a sense of security will continue to prevail in the city.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

A Washington correspondent in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday, states that there was a joint meeting of the Senate and House Military Committees, on Wednesday, for the purpose of conferring on the three hundred dollar commutation clause of the Enrollment act. The Senate committee stand six for striking out and two for retaining. After considerable animated discussion a vote was taken by the House Committee, which was unanimous for retaining the clause. This vote is regarded as settling the question so far as the House is concerned, and may induce the Senate Committee to restore it.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.—We are indebted to S. S. MAFFIT, Esq., the late Comptroller of the Treasury, for a copy of his annual report, just made to the Legislature. It exhibits the finances of the State in a highly satisfactory and prosperous condition. Mr. Maffit has made one of the most industrious and best officers the State has ever had, and she would have been fortunate in securing his services at the head of the financial department for another term.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE ON EMANCIPATION.

BALTIMORE, Jan 13.—The Maryland Senate passed the modified order presented by Mr. Eichelberger, of Frederick, as a substitute for that in relation to negro enlistments, proposing the appointment of a joint committee to have an interview with the President of the United States in reference to questions which at this moment engage the attention, and so deeply concern the interests, of the people of Maryland. The vote on the order was yeas 17, nays 2—three Senators being absent.

Yesterday, in the House of Delegates, was definitely established the position of members on the question of emancipation.

Mr. Hebb, of Allegany, introduced a preamble and resolutions, declaring that the true interests of Maryland demand that the policy of emancipation should immediately be inaugurated within her borders, that the Legislature declares its intention to submit to the people, at as early a day as is practicable, a call for a Constitutional Convention, so as to give them an opportunity to carry such policy into effect; and requesting the Senators and Represenatives in Congress from Maryland to use all honorable efforts to secure the passage of a law by Congress whereby all loss of slaves shall be remunerated.

By a vote of 48 yeas to 22 nays, the rules were suspended, and the resolutions passed to a second reading.

A proposition to amend the last resolution by striking out the words 'loyal owners' and inserting all who own slaves and have not engaged in actual hostilities against the government of the United States or given aid or comfort to those engaged in hostilities against said government,' was rejected by a vote of 19 yeas to 51 nays.

The preamble and resolutions were finally adopted by a vote of 51 yeas to 15 nays, seven members being absent or not voting.

Arrangements have been made to feed the starving residents of Virginia along the lines of the army of the Potomac.

Chief Justice Taney is recovering from his recent illness.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Bradford treats in an able and lucid manner the various matters which come under the Executive consideration. It is a document of more than usual ability, as all who read it will allow, and evinces the spirit of true patriotism and fidelity to the rights and interests of the State. We regret that our space will not permit us to give it entire, and have room only for some extracts from those portions which relate to subjects of greater prominence.

The Governor considers the failure of the last Legislature to provide for taking a vote of the people on the question of a convention does not absolve the present body, "though the same constitutional obligation does not rest upon them," from the discharge of that duty, and recommends that provision therefor be made at an early day.

Upon the subject of "slave enlistments" the Governor remarks:

I feel it to be my duty in this connection to call to your attention a subject which, for some time past, has greatly agitated and alarmed the people in several of the counties of the State, and caused many complaints and appeals to me for interposition by some of the best and most faithful of our citizens. About four months since recruiting officers for the first time made their appearance among the slave population of the State, with the avowed purpose of enlisting in the military service all colored persons of the required age and condition who would present themselves. No orders from the Headquarters of the Army, authorizing such a proceeding, had been made known and no rules seemed to exist establishing any certain course of proceeding. The recruiting officer exercised apparently an arbitrary discretion, stripping some neighborhoods and leaving others untouched, taking frequently the slaves of owners, whose loyalty had been never questioned, in some cases where these owners were themselves absent in the army or navy struggling against the enemy, and leaving those of others, whose want of loyalty was equally notorious.—They frequently took not only such as were fit for the service, but many others who were entirely unfit, and who when brought to the rendezvous in another part of the State were turned adrift and in most cases lost both to the Government and their owners.

I complained of these proceedings to the President of the United States, and was informed that no orders upon the subject had been given, and that it was under consideration. After the elapse of a month, the practice still continuing, no order relating to it yet appearing, and continued complaints from loyal owners still reaching me, I addressed a written communication to the President remonstrating against the practice and invoking his interposition.

This led to another conference with him and the Secretary of War, the result of which, as I thought, was the suspension of the practice, until an opportunity could be offered to the owners to voluntarily offer their slaves to the Government at a certain rate of compensation, and to meet by that means its supposed necessities. But the suspension did not take place, and the practice still continued with as little system as ever on the part of the recruiting officers.

You will readily perceive the gist of the objection which our loyal citizens made to these proceedings. It is not so much that they object to colored troops, for they are ready and willing to see every one, be his color what it may, who is subject to military duty, arrayed against this rebellion. It is not that they object to surrender their property to any extent that may be necessary to strengthen the arm of the Government in the conflict in which it is engaged. They admit that when a proper emergency exists, if it cannot be otherwise met, their property may be impressed for that purpose; but if such an emergency does exist they claim not only that they shall be paid for the property so seized, without unreasonable delay, but that its impressment shall be so guarded at to embrace all alike, and to avoid the wanton or useless removal of it, and that such proceedings shall not be conducted according to the arbitrary whim of every subaltern who by carrying off those evidently unfit for service, proves that the augmentation of the army is frequently the least of his considerations.

If slaves are persons subject, within the provision of the acts of Congress, to military duty, these acts have prescribed the mode of enforcing that duty; they should be then enrolled and drafted as others are but they have not been so enrolled simply because they have not been made subject to that duty, as reference to the conscript law will show. If then they are subject to seizure, it is only as property, and to meet an emergency, and then their seizure and their enlistment should not be by the arbitrary process noticed, but governed by some such fixed rule as would make all alike subject to the burden and allow no discrimination either as between individuals or loyal States.

I know not that you possess any power in the premises, but I fell bound to lay the subject before you with a statement of the course I have felt it my duty to pursue.

The Governor is justly severe in condemning military interference with our recent election. After referring to his protestations against the enforcement of Gen. Schenck's order and its subsequent modification by the President, he proceeds to speak of the practical operation of the order and its abuse, as follows:

How far it accomplished the purpose claimed for it, or how far my anticipations of the consequences of the order and the abuses to which it would lead were realized, will appear by a brief reference to some of the transactions connected with its execution. These abuses commenced even before the opening of the polls. On the day preceding the election, the officer in command of the regiment which had been distributed among the counties of the Eastern Shore, and who had himself landed in Kent county, commenced his operations by arresting and sending across the bay some ten or more of the most estimable and distinguished of its citizens, including several of the most steadfast and uncompromising loyalists of the Shore.—The jail of the county was entered, the jailer seized, imprisoned, and afterwards sent to Baltimore, and prisoners confined therein under indictment were set at liberty. The commanding officer referred to gave the first clue to the character of the disloyalty against which he considered himself as particularly commissioned, by printing and publishing a proclamation in which, referring to the election to take place next day, he invited all the truly loyal to avail themselves of that opportunity and establish their loyalty "by giving a full and ardent support to the whole Government ticket upon the platform adopted by the Union League Convention," declaring that "none other is recognized by the Federal authorities as loyal or worthy of the support of any one who desires the peace and restoration of the Union."

To secure the election of that ticket seemed to be the business to which he and his officers especially devoted themselves throughout the day of election. . . . . The "Government ticket" above referred to was in several, if not all of those counties, designated by its color; it was a yellow ticket, and armed with that, a voter could safely run the gauntlet of the sabres and carbines that guarded the entrance to the polls, and known sympathizers with the rebellion were, as certified to me, allowed to vote unquestioned, if they would vote that ticket, whilst loyal and respected citizens ready to take the oath, were turned back by the officer in charge without even allowing them to approach the polls.

But I will not detain you with a recapitulation of all the abuses that these statements disclose. I have caused copies of them to be transmitted to you and they cannot fail to arrest your attention. They present a humiliating record, such as I had never supposed we should be called upon to read in any State, still less in a loyal one like this. Unless it indeed be a fallacy to suppose that any rights whatever remain to such a State, or that any line whatever marks the limit of Federal power, a bolder stride across that line that power never made even in a Rebel State than it did here on the fourth of last November.

A part of the army which a generous people had supplied for a very different purpose, was on that day engaged in stifling the freedom of election in a faithful State, intimidating its sworn officers, violating the constitutinnal rights of its loyal citizens, and obstructing the usual channels of communication between them and their Executive.

If I have deprecated such proceedings, I have been actuated in doing so scarcely more by the sense of what was due to the laws and Constitution of the State than by a regard for the safety and success of the Union and the maintenance of that popular respect for and confidence in its constituted authorities so important to the triumph of the great cause they have in charge. The moral influence of such sentiments is worth to those administering the Government far more than any results of an election where such proceedings are tolerated. But notwithstanding their occurrence, I trust and believe they will never cause you to forget your duty to your country, cool your ardent devotion to the Union, lead you to feel the slightest sympathy with those who have assailed it, or to seek a fellowship with them that do.

The Governor next refers to the course pursued by General Dix in refusing to meddle with the election in 1861, though persistently entreated to do so, and says:

Had the Department Commander who issued the recent order taken the same view of his duty, it would, in my opinion, have been a fortunate conclusion of his military administration, which had been previously distinguished by marked ability and success.

So far, however, as concerns those more immediately connected with the preparation of that order, it will doubtless appear, should its unwritten history be ever published, that the Commanding General deserved less censure than those who instigated it, and to whose influence he probably yielded the more readily, as such instigations came partly from our own citizens. Such a consideration, however, is by no means calculated to diminish the danger of such a precedent. If men interested in the accomplishment of certain political results, can by any influence enlist in their behalf such a tremendous instrument of power as was here employed, no election will probably ever occur in which the same means will not be again attempted.

The Governor concluds this portion of his message by stating that he has been appealed to to withhold commissions or certificates of election in districts where these abuses were practiced, but that he possesses no such power, his duty in the premises being simply a ministerial one consequent upon the official returns of the judges of election. To remedy this, he recommends an amendment of the election laws, "requiring the judges of election to certify in their return that no military or other armed force had appeared at the place of voting or interfered in the election, and making such certificate a condition to any Executive action thereon."

COMMENT.—In 1862, gold sold for $1-70 in Philadelphia, and throughout the north; while at the same time it commanded $2 50 in Richmond. To-day it is selling here for about $1 51, but brings $20 at Richmond.

The story of all our campaigns and diplomacy is neatly contained within these little facts.—*Phila. North American.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, January 11.—*Senate.*—The President appointed the standing committees, as follows:

Finance.—Messrs. Stirling, Carroll, Tome, Fiery and Billingsly.

Judicial Proceedings—Messrs. Eichelberger, Ricaud, Stirling, Briscoe, and Purnell.

Internal Improvements–Messrs Rowles, Ohr, Crane, Willis and Purnell.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Willis, Lankford, Waters, Bayliss and Jenkins.

Invalid and Defective Proceedings—Messrs, Purnell, Bayne, Ohr, Kemp and Stirling.

Insolvent Laws—Messrs. Ohr, Briscoe, Crane, Tome and Campbell.

Library—Messrs. Fiery, Lankford and Bayliss.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Lankford, Tome, Kemp, Bayliss and Waters.

Pensions—Messrs. Waters, Willis and Given.

Colored Population--Messrs. Campbell, Ricaud, Jenkins, Bayliss and Carroll.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies—Messrs. Carroll, Eichelberger, Jenkins, Stirling and Kemp.

Elections—Messrs. Ricaud, Eichelberger, Given, Fiery and Briscoe.

Militia—Messrs. Kemp, Bayliss, Ohr, Bayne and Rowles.

Agriculture—Messrs. Bayne, Campbell, Given, Billingsly and Lankford.

Printing—Messrs. Crane, Kemp, Waters, Rowles and Willis.

Education--Messrs. Bayliss, Ohr, Purnell, Tome and Kemp.

Constitution–Messrs. Eichelberger, Stirling, Billingsly, Ricaud and Carroll.

Executive Nominations--Messrs. Given, Ohr and Kemp.

Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries—Messrs. Tome, Kemp, Purnell, Briscoe and Jenkins.

Mr. Ricaud offered the following:

"*Ordered*, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the military interference of the Federal government with the elections in November last be referred to the committee on elections, with permission to report thereon by bill or other wise." Adopted.

A series of resolutions charging General Birney with certain alleged illegal practices in the enlistment of colored persons, and appointing a committee to wait upon the President and demand protection for the owners of slave property, were introduced and adopted.

House of Delegates.—Leave was granted to report a bill repealing the act prohibiting the manumission of slaves in this State, and also to encourage voluntary emancipation, and provide compensation therefor. The Senate resolutions in reference to negro enlistments were rejected by a vote of 27 against to 26 in favor of their adoption.

TUESDAY, January 12.—At the hour fixed by joint resolution, an election was held for State Treasurer and State Librarian, resulting in the election of Robert Fowler, Esq., as Treasurer, and Rev. H. P. Jordan, as Librarian, they being the present incumbents of the offices to which they were elected.

In the House of Delegates the Speaker announced the following standing committees, being all except the committees of ways and means, judiciary, and federal relations:

On Elections—Messrs. Tyson, Jones, Westcott, Frazier, Hitchcock, Dent and Herbert.

Claims—Messrs. McCoy, Green, Hammond, Frazier, Mules, Waters, and Carrico.

Pensions—Messrs. Hammond, Zeigler, Sykes, Starr, Boulden, Faucett and Griffith.

Insolvency—Messrs. Barron, Master, Dundon, Murray of Baltimore city, Silverwood, Hance and Faucett.

Library—Messrs. Hebb, Trail, Stubbs, Chappell, Stevens, Miller and Claude.

Printing—Messrs. Pearce, Hoffman, Elliott, Stevens, Rhinehart, Iglehart and Ireland.

Engrossed Bills and Resolutions--Messrs. Stubbs, Poteet, Buhrman, Bigges, Brohawn, Henkle and Young.

Expiring Laws--Messrs. Tyson, Hebb, Jones, Stockbridge, Murray of Worcester, Herbert and Matthews.

Colored Population–Messrs. Kerr, Tolson, Stubbs, Hammond, Murray of Worcester, Brohawn and Griffith.

Lotteries — Messrs. McNeal, Brown, Wright, Dundon, Boulden, Douglass and Herbert.

Currency—Messrs. Westcott, Zeigler, Rhinehart, Lee, Lusby, Tolson and McCoy.

Contingent Fund—Messrs. Ridgaway, Lester, Cushwa, Smith, Snyder, Hyland and Handy.

Roads and Highways—Messrs. Gantz, Shaw, Brown, Sykes, Murray of Baltimore city, Cosden and Dundon.

Internal Improvements--Messrs. Waters, Poteet, Hitchcock, Elliott, Pearce, Martin and Iglehart.

Education — Messrs. Archer, Lusby, Buhrman, Kerr, Pearce, Hance, and Young.

Militia—Messrs. Frazier, Peirce, McMasters, Ecker, Lusby, Ireland, and Handy.

Agriculture—Messrs. Bigges, Cushwa, Cosden, Shaw, McNeal, Matthews and Davis.

Corporations—Messrs. Boswell, Tyson, Mules, Gantz, Poteet, Waters, Peirce, and Carrico.

Inspections—Messrs. Tolson, Wright, Lee, Muller, Zeigler, Smith and Henkle.

Mr. Frazier was excused from serving as chairman of the committee on militia, at his own request.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Murrry of Baltimore city, Elliott, Duncan, Brohawn, J. B. Pearce, Stubbs and Bouldin the special committee on the relief of the families of Maryland volunteers.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Stockbridge, Jones, Trail, Tyson and Frazier, the joint special committee on the part of the House to which was referred so much of the message of the Governor as relates to the call of a constitutional convention.

THE NEWS.

In the United States Senate, on Monday, a joint resolution was introduced proposing two amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the first asserting that slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States; and the second proposing certain alterations in the mode of adopting amendments to the constitution. On Wednesday the resolution of Mr. Wilson for the expulsion of Senator Davis, of Kentucky, on the ground of alleged disloyalty, was debated, but the Senate adjourned without taking a vote.

The New York Herald says that a captured rebel official document shows that the rebel General Early's purpose was to cut the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Martinsburg, and capture the Union troops between that place and New Creek. Having heard, however, that General Averill was at Martinsburg with a strong cavalry force, he gave up the hope of accomplishing this his original object, and therefore dispatched Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Roser to attempt the capture of the garrison at Petersburg, Hardy County. Both Lee and Rosser failed because, on account of the bad state of the roads, Early could not send them the promised reinforcements, with artillery.

It is thought that the rebels must very soon retreat from the Shenandoah valley. They cannot do anything there this winter. The Shenandoah river is full of floating ice, and our forces are so placed as to prevent the construction of a bridge.

The quota of Connecticut has been filled, and there is a surplus of five hundred men. The thirtieth regiment is reenlisting, and reenlistments, both in the field and at home, are going on rapidly.

During the recent debate on the Conscription bill in the Senate, the important fact came out that the terms of enlistment of only twenty thousand veteran volunteers expire before the 1st of next July in all our armies.

The Hon. Caleb B. Smith, United States District Judge of Indiana, and ex-Secretary of the Interior, died at Indianapolis on the 6th.

The State of Indiana has filled her quota by volunteering, and there will be no draft in that State.

Early on Sunday morning, a large force of rebel cavalry, under the command of Col. Moseby, attacked the camp of a batallion of Maryland cavalry, commanded by Major Cole, in Loudoun county, Virginia. After an hour's fight the rebels retreated, with a loss of four killed and three wounded. At the latest accounts, a cavalry force under General Sullivan was pursuing the rebels.

VENDUES —The attention of our readers is called to the following public sales advertised in our columns this morning:

On Thursday next, Mrs. M L. Johnson will sell off her Stock and farming utensils, at her residence near Locust Grove.

Wednesday, the 27th—Mrs. Mary P. Stewart and Wm. H. Stewart, adm'rs of David B. Stewart, dec'd, will sell all the personal property of said dec'd, at his late residence near Head of Sassafras.

Wednesday, the 27th — Sheriff Davis will sell at the hotel in Galena, four head of horses, &c.

RELEASE OF GOV. PRATT.—Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, ex-Governor of Maryland, (who was arrested some weeks since by order of Gen. Schenck, then commandant of the middle department, and ordered to be sent South, via Fortress Monroe,) arrived in this city yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe, and is sojourning at Barnnm's Hotel. Gov. Pratt, it appears, had never been sent up the James river, but has been retained at Fortress Monroe. On Saturday last Gen. Butler received a telegraph dispatch from President Lincoln, ordering him to release Gov. Pratt, and permit him to return to his home in Maryland.—*Balt. Sun of Monday.*

MARRIAGES.

In Chestertown, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. Thos. Murray, JAMES W. LAMBERT to Miss MARY E. CARROLL, all of this town.

In Crumpton, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Megee, CHARLES ENGLAND to Miss ELIZABETH HAYS, all of this county.

DEATHS.

In Quaker Neck, on the 5th inst., MARGARET GREGORY, aged 78 years.

UNDERSHIRTS and Drawers, for gentlemen, just received at MASTBAUM'S.

To Hire,

FOR the present year, a NEGRO GIRL, about fourteen years old. She will be hired only in the country. Apply to
jan16-3t. J. N. USILTON.

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED MILLER for the present year. Apply to the undersigned.
JOSIAH M. JONES,
jan16-3t. Near Chestertown.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale from 60 to 80 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND, situated adjoining the growing village of Still Pond, in Kent county, Md. It is a rare chance for any one who wishes a small farm, as it embraces the whole of the Town Lots opposite the Village. Any one who wishes to make a profitable investment has now an opportunity.

Possession given immediately, and terms made known by applying to
N. T. HYNSON,
jan16-tf. Still Pond, Kent county, Md.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.—In order to close out the balance of my Winter Stock, and make room for New Goods, I will from this date make a GREAT REDUCTION in former prices. A good assortment of Men's Clothing yet on hand.
Jan. 16, 1864. L. MASTBAUM.