msa_sc2901_scm1621-0676 copyright Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

ANOTHER BLOW TO WINTER DAVIS.

The Convention bill has passed the Legislature. One of its provisions excludes members of Congress and Judges of Courts from being eligible to seats, and was no doubt directed to the exclusion of Winter Davis and Judge Bond. We commend the Legislature for so doing, for such creatures as Davis and Bond, are by their demagogueism, malevolence and selfishness, totally unfitted for a Convention upon whose deliberations and conclusions the dearest interests of our people are involved. Another good point in the bill, is that which provides against military interference in the election. This is another slap at Davis, Bond and others, who were the instigators of the military schemes of last fall, and who, by false representations to Gen. Schenck inveigled him into that infamous matter. Schenck will not feel complimented at this action of the Legislature, which Mr. Stirling opposed in the Senate on the ground that its passage would be regarded as a direct censure upon Gen. Schenck. Now the censure is upon him in full.

The bill also in effect precludes those who have given aid and comfort to the enemy from voting at this election, if challenged. We do not certainly object to this. Secessionists and their abettors are the cause of this infamous and unjustifiable rebellion, and ought to stand aside for men who have strained every nerve, from the beginning of this war to the present time, to uphold the government. They ought therefore to be left out in the cold. They will not be alone—they will have a number of the League leaders for company if we correctly understand the oath contained in the bill. The editor of the Baltimore American will be with them, for he not only turned Secessionist, but wrote for their cause on the celebrated 19th of April. Mr. Creswell will be in their ranks, for as Captain of a military company at Elkton, he would not permit his company to guard the railroad whilst our troops were hurrying to the defence of Washington, and Judge Bond was so entirely secession that he even carried his foul doctrines into the Church of which he was a professed member. These men are clearly not entitled to vote at the election, for they have all certainly given aid and comfort to the enemy.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

We are not slaveholders, and can therefore speak disinterestedly upon the subject of compensated emancipation. In Maryland, we think there is no more right to free the slaves without compensation, than there is to take our press, household goods, horses, or any other property. Slaves are property in this State, and taxed as such; they have always been considered as such, and are so regarded by every fair and just man. Even Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, one of the most violent and bitter abolitionists, knowing in what legal light slavery was held in the States, offered in Congress a few days since a proposition, paying for the slaves mustered in the army in the Border States. Mr. Stevens, we presume, knew that to take them without compensation was in violation of all law, decency and justice, and hence his proposition. No one opposed it but Winter Davis, and at this we were not surprised. What Winter Davis does never astonishes us, for we are prepared for anything from him that savors of meanness, cowardice, malignity and insanity. Those "whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad." We cannot see how any just and fair-minded man can oppose compensation for slaves freed in the loyal States.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

The Bounty Bill was passed by the House of Delegates on Saturday last, as it was received from the Senate, and is now a law. It will be found on our first page. Governor Bradford immediately issued his proclamation, which will be found in another column, explaining the provisions of the bill, and calling especial attention to the fact that the bounties provided for by the bill, as well as those now offered by the National Government, will only be paid to volunteers who enlist be list before the first of March next. The Governor urges a prompt response on behalf of the people, so as to avoid the necessity for a draft. He will officially announce in a few days the quota of each county and of the city of Baltimore.

PASSAGE OF THE CONVENTION BILL.

The bill providing for the call of a Constitutional Convention was passed by both branches of the Legislature on Tuesday, and is now a law. As passed, it includes amendments agreed to by the Committee of Conference to whom the disagreements of the two Houses were referred. These amendments exclude members of Congress, Judges, and Clerks of all the Courts in the State, except the Court of Appeals—Sheriffs and Registers of Wills, from seats in the Convention, allow members of the Legislature that privilege, and retain the feature of the Senate bill relating to military interference with elections. The Convention will consist of ninety-six members, sixty-five of whom are to be elected, under the provisions of the bill, before it can organize, and fifty of the sixty are to constitute a quorum. The election is to be held on the sixth day of April, and if a majority of ballots are cast for a Convention, the delegates are to meet at Annapolis on the 27th of April and continue in session until the business for which they elected shall be completed. The bill is required to be published, under the order of the Governor, in a newspaper in every county, for three weeks before the election, so that all will have an opportunity of reading it for themselves.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was, in the Senate, yeas 14, nays 2, and in the House, yeas 43, nays 15.

LARGE BOUNTIES.

Great Inducements to Volunteer.

The large bounty now offered to volunteers by the State and the Government is a strong inducement to able-bodied young men to enter the military service. New volunteers receive three hundred dollars from the State and three hundred from the Government; while those who have been in the service six months, on re-enlisting, receive three hundred and twenty-five dollars from the State. Those who have been in the service two years, on re-enlisting, receive from the Government four hundred and two dollars—making a total bounty of *seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars*. It must not be forgotten that all this is in addition to the regular monthly pay. Considering the probability of the termination of the war during the present year, this is certainly the most lucrative enterprise in which young men can now engage.

The draft will take place on the 10th of March, unless the quota of the State is made up by volunteers before that time. Those who may be drafted will receive no bounty, and will be compelled to serve in whatever regiments they may be assigned to. Volunteers have a choice of regiments, and may enlist to serve in those where they have acquaintances and friends.

We learn that a number of young men of this county have enlisted during the present week, to serve in the Second Eastern Shore Regiment, and it is expected that many others will do likewise before the first of March, after which time the bounty will not be paid. It is better to secure the bounty at once, than run the risk of being drafted.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

Somebody recently remarked, that "all the wisdom of the nation is not embodied in the present United States Senate," and what is implied in this sentence might have been very properly expressed in words—namely, that no little of its foolishness *is*. Senator Sumner's indignation has been greatly excited in consequence of a negro having been ejected by the conductor from a street car in Washington city, and a few days ago he offered a resolution in the Senate, *which actually passed that body*, "directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of providing by law against exclusion of colored persons from *equality* of railroad privileges in that city." And this, too, in face of the fact that cars are provided expressly for the accommodation of colored people. In advocating his resolution, Mr. Sumner declared that "an incident like this, at this moment, *was worse than a defeat in battle*." Mr. Hendricks charged that "the gentleman from Massachusetts had now made the open declaration that we were now to accept social equality with the negro," and said that he rejected it for the people of Indiana, who would not receive negroes, free or slaves To this, Mr. Sumner made no reply, and the inference of course is that he accepts the doctrine of negro equality. Query: If a white man had been put out of one of the negro cars, would Senator Sumner have considered it an offence of sufficient magnitude to call for legislation in the United States Senate? We pause for an answer.

BROKE JAIL.—Two prisoners escaped from our county jail about four o'clock on Sunday morning last—a white man, named John Hart, or Hartly, and a negro man named Henry Curtis, both committed for stealing. Their escape was effected by picking through the back of a chimney to an open room, and thence out of the front door of the jail. The Sheriff has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to him, or fifty dollars for the delivery of either of them.

THE NEWS.

In the United States Senate on Monday Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to repeal all laws in relation to the rendition of fugitive slaves; submitting an amendment of the United States Constitution to the several States abolishing Slavery, and abolishing the exclusion of witnesses from the courts of the country on account of color. The bills were referred to the committee on Slavery and Freedom. Mr. Anthony introduced a joint resolution, repealing the resolution of March, 1861, which declared that no amendment shall be made to the Constitution, giving power to interfere with any State institution.

The House, on Monday, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the enrollment bill, and adopted an important amendment, to the effect that the names of all persons exempted under previous drafts shall again be placed on the enrollment list, except the Vice President of the United States, Judges of the United States Courts, heads of the Executive Departments, Governors of States, and those released by reason of physical disability.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday Mr. Sumner presented a petition in favor of universal Emancipation, signed by over one hundred thousand memorialists. After some debate the petition was referred to the Committee on Slavery.—The Committee on Military Affairs reported back the House bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the army, with an amendment requiring that the officer appointed under the bill shall take command of the army, and striking out the clause recommending General Grant for the position.

A project has originated at West Point to erect there a "Battle Monument," upon which shall be inscribed the names of all officers of the Regular Army who shall have been killed or died of wounds received in the field during the present war. The expense of the monument is to be defrayed by a sliding-scale of taxation upon the officers of the regular army—$27 for a Major General, down to $7 for a Lieutenant.

The force sent out from the Army of the Potomac on Saturday morning to reconnoitre on the Rapidan returned the same night. They crossed the Rapidan, and succeeded in ascertaining that Gen. Lee was still in a strong position in front of Orange Court House. During the day the division of Gen. Hayes became engaged with the enemy, the latter being in overwhelming force, and in a strongly fortified position, near Morton's Ford. Gen. Hayes ordered their works to be carried by storm, but this was found to be impracticable without heavy loss. He therefore withdrew his attacking force, with a loss of between two and three hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

It is stated that nearly all the leading business firms of Philadelphia have signed a memorial to Congress, asking that the Government, in furnishing circulation to the banks, shall *secure to the people a uniform national currency, par at all points within the United States*.

The latest accounts from Chattanooga state that General Johnston, with nearly his whole force, had fallen back as far as Rome, Georgia, leaving only a portion of his troops at Dalton. It was thought that Johnston either retired to that point to obtain supplies, or to prevent desertions, as between eight and nine hundred Rebels had come into the Union lines since the battle of Missionary Ridge. No anxiety for the safety of our troops at Knoxville is entertained at Chattanooga. The line of couriers between the two points is uninterrupted.

The Union troops reported to have proceeded on Sunday last to within ten or twelve miles of Richmond have returned. They were sent out by Gen. Butler under command of Gen. Wistar, with the object of making a sudden dash on Richmond, and releasing the Union prisoners confined there. The Rebels, however, it is alleged, had been informed of the movement by a deserter, and obstructed the ford at Bottom's Bridge, by felling trees, rendering it impossible to cross. This induced the return of the expedition. It is stated that there was but a small force in or near Richmond, as Lee's army was held upon the Rapidan by the demonstration of Gen. Sedgwick on Saturday.

The report that the Rebels had fallen back from Newbern, N. C., to Kinston, is confirmed by the Richmond papers.—The place was found to be too strongly fortified by the Union forces to admit of a successful attack.

The Richmond papers report that a plot has been discovered in that city for the assassination of Jeff. Davis and the liberation of the Union prisoners confined there. Arrests have been made.

Despatches from the Southwest report the commencement of active operations by our forces in Mississippi and Arkansas.

The House of Delegates has passed a bill incorporating the Maryland Soldiers' Relief Association. This bill confers corporate powers upon some sixty prominent citizens of Baltimore, provides for their succession, and their officers and auxiliary societies in the several counties. Its purpose is declared to be to provide for the relief, present and prospective, of the families of soldiers of Maryland in the armies of the United States, and to accumulate a fund sufficient to provide and sustain a permanent home for such as may be disabled.

The Southern papers mention a report that Gen. Robert Toombs, a Rebel officer, has been put under arrest at Savannah, by order of Gen. Beauregard, for the expression of treasonable sentiments.

The news from the Southwest is important. Refugees from Texas report a fearful state of affairs existing there, and the whole country beyond the Rebel army is a perfect battle-field, were engagements between deserters and guerillas are frequent, in which the former are generally successful.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The comparative strength of the armies now in the field is generally estimated to be, for the Union armies four hundred thousand men, for the Rebel armies two hundred and sixty thousand men. By the Eighth Census Report the number or white males in 1860 between eighteen and forty-five years of age was five millions six hundred and twenty-four thousand and sixty-five. Of this number about one million are in the Rebel States, and over four and a half millions in the loyal States. It is estimated by competent judges that the Rebels have already had seven hundred and fifty thousand men in the field, and that during that time their losses have been much heavier than ours. Their method of charging *en masse* upon our batteries has subjected them to fearful slaughter, as witness the great battle at Gettysburg; and when successful it has almost invariably been recorded a fruitless victory. There is a balance of forty thousand prisoners in our favor; and while our ports have been open to receive the large number of emigrants who have sought our shores, even in the midst of civil war, the Rebel ports have been closed to them.—There has also been a large exodus of aliens and refugees from Rebel conscription, quite equal, we should suppose, to the number of white males who have arrived at the military age since the war began.

IMPORTANT TO MARYLAND FARMERS.—A venerable gentleman of this city, and a man of large experience in agricultural pursuits, recommends knowingly and decidedly to Maryland farmers, and especially to those of the Eastern Shore counties, to procure their laborers from Scotland and the North of Ireland. This can be easily effected by forming companies here for the purpose, and employing responsible agents to go and negotiate the proper arrangements for them. Whole families of the best material would readily come, people of industrious habits, used to frugal living and strict economy, and of such rigid integrity and fidelity as would insure confidence wherever they were employed. The chief expense would be their passage money, but this would be light, where a number joined in defraying it.—Already, most large farmers have on their plantations out houses just suited for the accommodation of such emigrants.

Dundee, Perth and Stirling, in Scotland, and the North of Ireland generally, may be relied on for furnishing the right kind of laborers, who in addition would engage to remain with their employers for any reasonable length of time.

Such is the judgment and advice of the reputable gentleman alluded to above, and with the present scarcity of labor and the exorbitant rates of wages now beyond all former experience, it is certainly to be hoped that the suggestion thus made will receive prompt and practical consideration, as it not only proposes to meet a present demand of great importance, but also to introduce amongst us a highly improved and permanent system of labor for the future.—*Methodist Protestant.*

CONDITION OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.—The following extracts from the official reports at the medical director's office, on Tuesday evening last, shows the number of patients in the various hospitals in the middle department: McKim's Mansion, 300 beds, no patients; National Hotel, 383 beds, 165 occupied, 218 vacant; Newton University, 275 beds, 140 occupied and 129 vacant; Convalescent, Patterson's Park, 516 beds, 333 occupied and 183 vacant; Jarvis, 650 beds, 329 occupied and 321 vacant; West's Buildings, 425 beds, 57 occupied and 378 vacant; Division No. 1, Annapolis, 1,627 beds, 554 occupied and 973 vacant; Division No. 2, Annapolis, 462 beds, 141 occupied and 321 vacant; Annapolis Junction, 290 beds, 11 occupied and 279 vacant; Tilton, Wilmington, Delaware, 312 beds, 142 occupied and 170 vacant. Total number of beds, 5,140; total number of patients, 1,878; vacant beds, 3,262. It is also stated that the number of deaths now occurring will not average more than one per day, whilst all contagious diseases are on the decline.

THE NEW PENSION LIST.—A Washington letter published in the Rochester (N. Y.) Union refers as follows to the rapidly inceasing penson list:

A visit to the Pension Office reveals the consequences of this terrible war. The claims for pensions already filed by widows and mothers exceed one hundred and fifty thousand. It is anticipated that about half that actually exist have been presented. The claims already audited and allowed amount to about twelve millions of dollars per annum.

Suppose, then, but half that exist at this time have been presented, it leaves a fair inference that it will require twenty millions of dollars per annum to pay our pension roll alone in the years that are to come. In the cases of widows the pension ceases if the party marries.

IMPORTANT ORDER ON CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.—It is stated that one of the most important orders issued by Secretary Stanton since he took office—one that shall have the happiest influence financially, and, in its culling of the officers in service, have the effect to reorganize the armies—will be published next week; an order to raise the cavalry and infantry regiments to twenty-four hundred men each and to do this by consolidation. Further enlistments of cavalry will also be stopped. It is a positive fact, that if the cavalry regiments in the field wore full, the Treasury and the war would be burdened with two hundred and fifty thousand of this arm.

REBELS ENTERING THE NAVY.—Last week over one hundred of the Rebel prisoners at Point Lookout were sent to the Norfolk Navy Yard on the gunboat Commodore Read—they having taking the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the navy. It is said that large numbers of those remaining at the Point are willing to take the oath.

GOV. BRADFORD'S RECEPTION.—Gov. Bradford's "reception" at Annapolis on Tuesday night was attended by the Russian naval officers in this port, Brig. Gen. Lockwood (commanding the 8th military department and staff; Major Simpson, Medical Director, and other medical and military officers, besides a number of ladies from Baltimore; the Judges of the Court of Appeals and members of the bar the members of the Legislature of all parties, and many visitors and citizens were also present. The band from the Russian ships, the military band from the parole camp, and a quadrille band from Baltimore were on duty on the occasion. The entertainment altogether was of a very elegant character.—Cor. Balt. Sun.

SPURIOUS TREASURY NOTES.—We were shown yesterday a spurious $50 Treasury note, altered from a $2 note. The alteration is poorly executed, and a slight examination will detect it; but at first sight the note appears genuine. We caution our readers against taking notes of this denomination without an examination.—*Centreville Citizen, of Thursday.*

SENATOR HICKS is said to be lying quite ill in Washington. The nature of his disease is not stated.

A. M. RUSSELL has laid in a stock of NEW GOODS, and has commenced Store Keeping again in earnest. He has a stock of almost everything, including SADDLES, and what he hasn't got may be had elsewhere—if they've got it! He is selling low for cash! See his advertisement and give him a call. *

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

GRAIN.—Some 18,000 bushels of Grain were received at the Corn Exchange this morning. We quote as follows:

Common to fair white wheat	180a185
Good to prime, do.	195a290
Common to choice Red,	165a175
White Corn we quote at	114a115 cts.
Yellow do., at	115a117 cts.
Maryland Oats, by weight,	90a92 cts

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., MARY ELLEN, only child of Josiah M. and Alphonsa Jones, aged 2 years and five days. [Obituary next week.]

In Baltimore, on the 5th inst., of typhoid fever, B. PRICE, second son of Frederick and Margaret A. Tomlinson, in the 22d year of his age.

500 DOZEN EGGS WANTED, for which the highest prices in cash will be paid. A. M. RUSSELL.

SHIRTS.—Received a splendid stock of Cassimer Shirts. Also, Hosiery, Neck Ties, and Pocket Books, for sale by feb13. I. FRANK & BRO.

Wanted to Purchase

A SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of medium size, in good order, for which a fair price will be paid in cash. Apply at the Kent News Office. [feb13-3t.]

Plows! Plows! Plows!

MADE in the best manner, and for sale at the lowest prices, by feb13. ROBERT C. MORRIS.

FOR RENT,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, Wheelwright Shop and Blacksmith Shop, at the Trappe, for rent for the balance of the present year, or longer. Apply to GEO. VICKERS, Esq., or the subscriber. feb13-3t* WM. THOS. BAKER.

Teacher Wanted,

FOR Primary School No. 4, in the Second School District, Kent county. Apply to JOHN F. MELVIN, feb13-3t* Melbourne P. O.

CARTER POTATOES.

THE subscriber has some 150 Bushels of GENUINE CARTER POTATOES for sale. Parties wishing to supply themselves with the seed of this potatoe can procure them from BENJAMIN HOWARD, fe13-3t* Turner's Creek, Kent Co., Md.

$3 Reward.

STRAYED or was stolen from the subscriber, on the 4th inst., a Red HOUND BITCH, about nine months old, is a little white under the throat, and answers to the name of "Music." Any information of her whereabouts that will lead to her recovery will be thankfully received, and the above reward paid. LAMBERT BOULDEN, fe13-3t* Hopewell Road, near Chestertown.

BARBERING.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, SHAVING, and all the various branches of the *TONSORIAL ART.** The subscriber has REMOVED to the room on High Street, in the *New Hotel*, where he will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and the public generally. feb13-3t. P. R. REED.

The "Old Stand," on Queen St.

I ADVERTISED a week or two since that the Old BAKERY on Queen Street had again been opened, and that I had made an arrangement with Mr. JOHN WAIBEL by which I was prepared to serve the public with fresh Bread, Cakes, &c., and as it has been stated that "there is no Bakery in Queen Street," I take this method of again announcing the fact that the OLD STAND ON QUEEN STREET *IS* OPEN, notwithstanding the gratuitous assertion to the contrary. I am prepared to furnish the public at all hours of the day with FRESH BREAD, CAKES, PIES, &c., which for QUALITY cannot be surpassed in Kent County.

Mr. JOHN WAIBEL is a *practical* Baker, and as such has established for himself a good reputation, that others, though jealous of, cannot take from him.

Those in want of anything in this line are invited to call and satisfy themselves of the facts above stated. JULIUS OEHME

Chestertown, Feb. 13, 1864—3t.

NOTICE

To the Owners of Negroes who have been Enlisted in the United States Army.

A LARGE number of negroes belonging to the citizens of the Eastern Shore have been enlisted in the United States army by Gen. Wm. Birney, whose headquarters are at Benedict, in Charles county, and who is now giving to the owners of the negroes certificates of their enlistment. The undersigned offers his services to procure for the owners of such negroes certificates of their enlistment, and also to recover the compensation paid by the United States.

Persons wishing certificates of enlistment will please send an affidavit made before a Justice of the Peace that they own the negroes and also the full names and descriptions of them.

HENRY WILLIAMS,
Attorney at Law,
Prince Frederick, Calvert Co., Md.
Feb. 13, 1864—1m.

Read and Remember!

A. M. RUSSELL

HAS just returned from the city with a large variety of NEW GOODS, suitable for the old, the young, the middle aged, the youth, the babies, and the House Keeper. We will name in part, and when you come to town give me a call, and you will find many useful articles not to be found in any other store in the county, all of which will be sold at city prices for cash. A. M RUSSELL.

A large variety of ROCKING CHAIRS, large and small sizes, Wash Stands, BED STEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, Picture Frames, and Saddles.

A variety of LAMPS, handsome PARLOR LAMPS, Lamp Shades, Window Blinds, Traveling Trunks, large and small—and *Saddles.*

CLOCKS—Eight-day and thirty hour, from 2.50 to $8.00 warrented to keep good time—and SADDLES.

A good assortment of SEGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF. If you want a prime article of TOBACCO give me a call. SEGARS sold cheap by the Box. SADDLES!

CONFECTIONERY.—Common and French CANDIES, ALMONDS, RASINS, FIGS, ORANGES, Lemons Dates, Prunes, Citron, Gum and Grape Drops, Tamerin's Pickles. *Saddles!*

A good stock of SADDLES, BRIDLES, Collars, Carriage, Cart and Wagon HARNESS, Whips, Plow Bridles, Saddler's Awls, Needles, Buckles, and SADDLES!!

BOOKS—School Books, Port Folios, Photograph Albums, pens, ink, paper, tooth brushes, Pocket Books, Razors, and SADDLES!!!

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SOAP, Crackers, Cheese, Spices, Fish, Concentrated Lye, Washing Soda, White Lead, Copperas, SADDLES.

CROCKERY.—FINE CHINA TEA SETS, Covered Vegetable Dishes, Soup Plates, Castors, Cups and Saucers, Soap Trays, Goblets Tumblers, and SADDLES.

Also, OIL CLOTHS, CARPETINGS, and SADDLES.

☞ I will give a fair price in cash or trade, for Beef Hides, Poultry, Eggs, &c SADDLES.
A. M. RUSSELL.

Chestertown, Feb. 13, 1864—Saddles!

VENDUE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, the subscriber will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on

Monday, February 22d, 1864,

at 10 o'clock, A M., if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, the PERSONAL ESTATE of James S. Hyrons, deceased, at his late residence, adjoining the lands of Mr. Wm. Myers, and near Scott's Mill, and formerly the residence of Joce Hurtt, dec'd, to wit:

SEVEN HEAD OF HORSES,
ONE YOKE OF OXEN,
3 HEAD OF COWS, 1 COW and Calf,
18 SHOATS, 1 BROOD SOW,
37 Bushels Wheat seeded,
Lot of Corn Blades, lot of POTATOES,
1 OX-CART, 2 Large WAGONS,
ONE PEACH WAGON,
1 WHEAT REAPER and KNIVES,
2 Harrows, 5 Cultivators, 5 Ploughs,
Lot of Blacksmith Tools with Bellows,
1 WHEAT DRILL, Lot of Peach Boxes, lot of undressed Posts,
1 Carriage and Harness,
1 WHEAT FAN,
SLEIGH AND BELLS,
Household and Kitchen Furniture.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE: For all purchases of Ten Dollars and under cash. For all sums above Ten Dollars note with approved security payable in six months, with interest. No property to be removed till the terms are complied with.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Adm'r of James S. Hyrons, dec'd.
Kent County, Feb. 13, 1864.

PROCLAMATION
By the Governor.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 8, 1864

TO MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS, PROPOSING TO ENLIST IN THE MILITARY SERVICE of the UNITED STATES.

I HAVE the satisfaction of announcing to you the fact, that the General Assembly of the State has just passed an act authorizing the payment of a liberal bounty in addition to that already offered by the General Government.

To every volunteer, except slaves, who will enlist before the *first of March* next, for three years, in regiments or batteries already existing or to be hereafter organized, the *State will pay a bounty of Three Hundred Dollars*, of which one hundred and fifty dollars will be paid when the volunteer is mustered into service; twenty dollars per month, at the end of every month, for five months thereafter, and the residue, viz: fifty dollars, at the end of his term of service, or whenever honorably discharged therefrom.

To volunteers who have already been six months in the service the same payments will be made as above, with an additional $25 at the end of their term of service, or whenever honorably discharged.

To the owner of every slave enlisted as aforesaid, $100 will be paid by the State when such slave is with the owner's consent mustered into service and the owner has executed and filed in the proper office a valid deed of manumission of such slave.

To the slave himself so enlisted, $100 will be paid by the State, of which $50 will be paid when he is mustered in and a like sum when he is discharged from the service. In case of the death of any volunteer whilst in service, leaving wife or children, the residue of the bounty above provided remaining unpaid at his death is secured to the use of such wife or children, except when they are slaves.

The assurance of these additional bounties to those already provided by the Government will, I trust, ensure such a prompt response on behalf of our citizens as will enable Maryland, without the necessity of a further draft, to supply her proportion of all that is required to deal the last blow at this Rebellion.

It will be in my power, I hope, to announce in a few days the quota of each county, and of the city of Baltimore, of the number of volunteers last called for by the President, and these counties and the city will be credited respectively, with all the volunteers so enlisting, and the above mentioned bounties will be disbursed by the Treasury through their local authorities. They will be furnished hereafter with the proper forms of certificates, &c., to enable them to draw upon the Treasury. In the meantime, let it be borne in mind by all that the State bounties above mentioned, as well as the bounty of the Government, WILL ONLY BE PAID TO THOSE ENLISTING BEFORE THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT.

A. W. BRADFORD.

By the Governor—
WM. B. HILL,
feb13-3t. Secretary of State.

Co-Partnership.

THIS is to give notice that I have from this date associated with me ELI COSGROVE in the Timber Business, which will hereafter be carried on under the firm of McCLENAHAN & COSGROVE.

E. D. McCLENAHAN,
Kent County, Md. Jan. 1st, 1864. [fe13-3t.]

CHEAPER than the Cheapest!—Linen Collars for only 15 cents, by feb13. I. FRANK & BRO.