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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday contain later and more cheering intelligence from General Grant's army in Virginia. The battle of Tuesday, the fiercest and most destructive yet fought, was the most decisively in our favor of any of the tremendous conflicts that have attended Gen. Grant's movement on Richmond. The battle commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon and continued far into the night. General Hancock, on the right, crossed the Po river under a very heavy fire, and established himself in a favorable position on the Rebel left. General Warren had advanced in the centre and Gen. Wright's Sixth Corps had charged and driven the Rebels from their entrenchments, capturing 12 guns and 1,000 prisoners. On the left Gen. Burnside precipitated his whole corps on the Rebel right, composed of the corps of Longstreet and Hill, which was completely crushed, three brigades of prisoners and four guns, as well as their entrenchments, being captured. The result of the battle was to drive back both of the Rebel flanks.

Gen. Grant, in a despatch written on Wednesday, sums up the six days' fighting as very much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, but he thinks those of the enemy must be greater. We have taken five thousand prisoners, whilst the enemy has taken but few from us except stragglers. Our total losses are estimated at forty thousand men. The Government is using every exertion to support Gen. Grant in the vigorous execution of his plans, and much of this loss has been or will be repaired by reinforcements.

Gen. Sheridan, the cavalry commander, states that he turned the enemy's right and got into their rear; he had destroyed eight or ten miles of the railroad track leading to Richmond, captured and destroyed several locomotives and trains with large quantities of supplies destined for Lee's army, and had also recaptured five hundred of our men on their way to Richmond as prisoners. The movement occasioned great consternation in the rear of the Rebel army. The success of these operations must have an important effect.

An official despatch from Gen. Butler confirms the success of his movements on the south side of the James river. The detachment of 1700 negro cavalry sent up the Peninsula, forced a passage across the Chickahominy and safely joined General Butler. General Kautz with three thousand cavalry started from Suffolk, crossed the Blackwater, and burnt the railroad bridge at Stony creek, south of Petersburg. Butler whipped Beauregard after a severe and well contested fight, and cut off the latter from further progress toward Richmond. Butler telegraphs that Gen. Grant need not be in fear of Lee being further reinforced by Beauregard, and that with proper supplies, which had been ordered up, he could hold his position at City Point against the whole Rebel army.

The news from Gen. Sherman's army is promising of success. An official despatch states that the Rebels had been forced from Tunnel Hill, and that Gen. McPherson, with a strong force of veteran troops, was threatening the Rebel position at Dalton from the rear, whilst Generals Thomas and Schofield were advancing from the front. A later despatch from General Sherman, dated at 7.30 P. M., on Tuesday, states that the attack on Dalton had not then commenced. Gen. McPherson had found the Rebel position at Resaca strongly fortified. Gen. Sherman was in front of Dalton awaiting the concentration of his forces.

Despatches from North Carolina state that our gunboats had an encounter with the Rebel ram Albemarle, in Albemarle Sound, on the 5th inst., but that the latter succeeded in escaping, probably in a damaged condition. The gunboat Bombshell, which was recently captured by the Rebels at Plymouth, was, however, recaptured, with all her crew. The result of the engagement shows that the Rebel ram is not a match for our navy, and dare not venture out into the Sound. This contest has had the most inspiring effect upon our army and navy in that locality, in removing the apprehensions for mischief which it was feared the ram was capable of doing.

The Richmond papers of Friday, the 6th, express great fears for the safety of that city. In case Lee is driven back the *Whig* admits that the difficulty of provisioning his army will be very great.

The Constitutional Convention has ordered the Committee on the Executive Department to inquire into the expediency of creating the office of Lieutenant Governor, and to provide for his election. An order has been adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider whether the abolishing of fees of office, and the substitution of some other mode of compensation, would not otherwise elevate the character of the office of Justice of the Peace. We think it likely it would, especially in the city of Baltimore. The Committees have not yet began to report, and the proceedings are still devoid of special interest.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday, by a vote of 72 in the affirmative to 45 negatives, adopted the joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army unemployed general officers. Major Gens. Geo. B. McClellan and John C. Fremont are most prominent among those who will be effected by the act.

It is said that before crossing the Rapidan, General Grant wrote to the President a frank, manly letter, telling him that the Administration had granted him everything he could desire, and that the responsibility of the present movement was entirely his own.

The *National Intelligencer* says that Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby was confirmed by the Senate, on Saturday last, as a Major General of Volunteers, and the same evening left for the Southwest, under orders to relieve Gen. Banks of his command.

Dates from Jacksonville, Fla., are to the 21 inst. Gen. Birney had gone, with his colored troops, on an expedition into the interior; his destination was not known. Orders were issued on the 25th that all residents of Jacksonville who had not taken the oath of allegiance should do so immediately, or be sent beyond the lines.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, writing from Lee's army says: "The men have yearned ever since the fall of Vicksburg to strip Grant of his laurels won at Vicksburg."

The pirate Alabama put into Cape Town for coals and supplies on the 20th of March. Semmes destroyed during his Indian sea cruise seven ships. He recounts the damage to Federal shipping at $5,000,000.

City Point, above which the monitors and gunboats have arrived, is thirty-four miles southeast of Richmond, and ten miles from Petersburg. It has a good landing, at which large vessels can receive and discharge cargoes, and is connected with Petersburg by railroad.

The gunboats White Cloud, Admiral, Juliet, and Meteor are reported to have been badly damaged by rebel batteries on Red river.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND.

General Grant has, so far, accomplished all that could be reasonably expected.—The character of the ground over which he has had to fight—being mostly woods with thick undergrowth, and very appropriately called "the Wilderness,"—has been much against him, and curtailed the measure of success he would have otherwise attained. He is slowly fighting his way forward, however, and everything still looks hopeful, though the Rebels are contesting the road to Richmond with a desperation that is causing both to them and our own army heavy losses in killed and wounded. The struggle is a terrible one, unequalled perhaps in the history of the wars of the world. General Grant is pushing his plans with a steady persistency and an indomitable courage that will take no denial of success. His undertaking is not the work of a day or even of a week, but can be successful only after a series of desperately contested battles and laying siege to Richmond.

Nothing has yet been heard of the corps of General Sigel, which is advancing thro' the Shenandoah Valley, or that of Crooks and Averill, advancing from the west against Lynchburg. Grant's first junction, we may presume, will be with Sigel's corps at or before reaching Richmond. His junction with the others cannot occur until Lee's army shall be driven to Richmond. Meantime the operations of those three grand detachments are of so much importance that we look for news from them with impatience. If they succeed in the objects confided to them, the capture of Richmond is beyond all peradventure. Thus far all looks well, and we are filled with high hopes of ultimate success.

COMPULSORY ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES IN DORCHESTER COUNTY.—The Cambridge Democrat, of Wednesday last, says:

"The Government steamer Balloon with a squad of negro soldiers, under the command of two white officers, (Capt. Butler and Lieut. Foster,) left Cambridge Thursday morning for Taylor's Island, in the lower part of this county. Upon arriving there, the officers and soldiers proceeded to search almost every farm, and all the male negroes they found were compelled to go along with them. They were taken against their will, and made to stop their work in the field and follow these men.—They marched from Taylor's Island to Cambridge, and all along the route, whenever they came across a negro, they made him follow them upon penalty of instant death. They were made to leave their plows standing in the field, and a great many farmers will not get sufficient corn planted for home consumption."

THE LATE GENERAL WADSWORTH.—Gen. James S. Wadsworth, who was killed in battle in Virginia, last week, was born to a large fortune, which has been greatly increased by prudent investments and the successes of a life of uninterrupted prosperity. His family home was maintained in the beautiful valley of the Genesee, N. Y. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and of polished manners and address. He was in the front rank of men of wealth, and held a high position in all the relations of life. Nowhere will he be more mourned than in the Genesee Valley, where his possessions were counted by townships, and his tenantry by thousands. The deceased studied law at one time in the office of Daniel Webster, and in 1861 was a delegate to the peace convention in Washington. In 1862 he was Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and during the same year was the republican candidate for Governor of New York.

Local Matters.

VENDUE.—The personal property of the late Jos. Godwin, will be sold at the residence, near Swan creek, next Thursday.

SYRUP FROM CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Mr. J. Thomas Budd, Head of Sassafras, has sent us a bottle of syrup manufactured by himself from Chinese Sugar Cane. It is very clear and rich, decidedly palatable, and equal, if not superior, to the best Orleans syrup. It may be seen at our office.

EARLY FRUIT.—Col. Edw. Wilkins sent to Baltimore last Monday the first pickings of peaches and strawberries of this season's growth, raised under the management of his excellent gardener, Mr. James Britton. Both the strawberries and peaches were of large size and delicious flavor.

KILLED IN BATTLE.—Jacob Allen, of this town, is reported among the killed in the battle of Thursday, the 5th inst. He belonged to Company K, 6th Maryland. The whole regiment was badly cut up.—Company K, commanded by Capt. J. L. Goldsborough, of Queen Anne's, was reduced to three men. Capt. G. received a Minnie ball through the fleshy part of one of his legs.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. William Morris, a highly respected citizen of our county, was killed by lightning on Thursday last, while standing in his porch at his residence near Masseys X Roads. The deceased was about sixty years of age.—Mr. Morris was one of the Trustees of the Alms' House at the time of his death, and had held other appointments. Mr. J. Horner, of Millington, who was present, was much stunned, but is recovering.

RELIGIOUS.—A Quarterly meeting of the M. P. Church will commence at St. James', Worton, to-day, and will be continued throughout Sunday.

Preaching at Christ Church, Chestertown, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The new M. P. Church at Galena, will be dedicated to-morrow. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. Benj. F. Brooke; at 3½ P. M. by Dr. D. F. Ewell.

THE DRAFT.—The recent enrollment in this county has added the following to the number subject to draft:

Districts.	Whites.	Free blacks.	Slaves.
1st	78	68	21
2d	16	6	30
3d	26	19*	26
4th	47	11	25
5th	139	43	70
	306	147	172

Additional credits to the State, principally for colored recruits, to the number of 2,220, have been allowed by the Provost Marshal General. The deductions mainly go to the credit of the First and Fifth Congressional Districts, and will probably render a draft unnecessary in the latter District, as also in nearly all the counties of the First District. Cecil, it is said, will have to be drawn on, while the other counties in this District will have their quotas filled.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday says: "Colonel Jeffries states that the first district, which includes the Eastern Shore counties, have filled their quotas and have an excess of 745, except Cecil county, and there 65 are to be drawn. This excess of 745 will then be credited to the various counties in the district for the next draft, if ever the President should make another call."

How the Crossing of the Rapidan was Effected.

Instead of moving against the centre of Lee's army, General Grant, by a sudden march, threw himself at once across the Rapidan and upon the enemy's right flank. The consequence was the turning of that flank; and the lines of the contending armies, in place of extending east and west, changed to north, west and southwest. In place of the Rapidan, the Rappahannock and Fredericksburg were now placed in Grant's rear, affording a refuge for the wounded and a place of comparative safety for the supply trains.

It is well understood that in this campaign General Grant operates without any base. He has abandoned the time-honored custom of moving upon the enemy by lines of railroad or navigable water. In leaving his position at Culpeper, he cut loose from the line of railroad which had been his base while the army was encamped, and marched it at once into the enemy's country. No General, however self-reliant, would entirely trust to the certainty of victory. While the army became a huge floating mass, severed from all connection with any base, at the same time it was in position, in case of disaster, to fall back upon Fredericksburg and the line of the Rappahannock. The marching orders were three days' rations in haversacks, three more in knapsacks, and ten more in the wagons—a supply sufficient to last until the future was sufficiently determined. So much for the strategy under which the fighting was inaugurated.

GEO. S. HOLLYDAY, Esq., will accept our thanks for copies of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

The subscriptions to the Ten-forty loan reported at the Treasury Department from Saturday to Wednesday, inclusive, amounted to $3,343,000.

THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

DESPERATE FIGHTING on THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The following stirring details of the terrible fighting last week between the armies of Generals Grant and Lee are furnished by correspondents of New York papers:

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

On Thursday, the 5th, at 20 minutes past 1 P. M., after desultory skirmishing all the earlier part of the day, the Sixth Army Corps, forming the right of the line, became fiercely engaged, General Neill's brigade, which formed the extreme right of the Sixth Corps, receiving the brunt of the fight. The enemy had succeeded in turning their flank, and seven regiments of Louisiana troops came charging thro' the woods, giving them a raking fire, which drove them back for a few rods, when the 4th New Jersey, 7th Maine and 5th Wisconsin came to their support, and the enemy was driven back more than a half mile.

The enemy made several very severe attacks during the afternoon, and at 3½ o'clock our suffering had been so great that Gen. Sedgwick sent a staff officer to Gen. Burnside with the request that Gen. Wilcox's division, which was formed upon their right, with an interval of a mile between, might be moved toward the left to support them when the attack should be renewed. The General promised to comply with the request, but meanwhile orders were received from General Grant which prevented the assistance from being furnished, and the 6th corps remained as the front line the whole afternoon and until the evening of the next day. Fresh supplies of ammunition were brought up, and owing to the persistence of our troops the enemy failed to turn our flank.

On Thursday night we had gained about a mile of the woods, which, however, was not of great importance, as the enemy had not yet taken his position. The fighting was all in a tangled thicket, which gave to the enemy all the advantage in our attacks. The darkness did not close the fighting, but the enemy continued at intervals to fire volleys of musketry during the entire night.

THE FIGHTING ON FRIDAY.

The day has closed upon a terribly hard fought field. Lee's tactics of throwing his whole army first upon one wing and then upon another have been brought to bear, but the Army of the Potomac has repulsed the tremendous onslaughts of the enemy, and stands to-night solidly in the position it assumed this morning.

The first attempt was made upon Hancock's second corps, which nobly stood its ground. Then the enemy hurled his battalion's upon Sedgwick, and once or twice gained a temporary advantage, but our veterans nobly rallied, and the rebels were repulsed with awful slaughter.

About 4½ o'clock P. M., Lee made a feint attack upon the whole line, and then suddenly fell with his whole force upon Sedgwick, driving him back temporarily, but the advantage gained was soon regained, and the rebels were hurled back with great loss.

Night now came on, and it was believed at headquarters that Lee had withdrawn from our front.

Although the nature of the ground has been of a terrible character, most of it so thickly wooded as to render movements all but impossible, and to conceal entirely the operations of the enemy, yet he has been signally repulsed in all his attacks, and nothing but the nature of the battle-field has prevented it being a crushing defeat.

The loss on both sides is very heavy.

THE FIGHT OF SATURDAY.

At precisely 4¾ o'clock this morning our batteries, placed in position during the night on our right, ushered in daylight with an awful anthem of shot and shell, reminding one of the sublime terrors of Gettysburg. This cannonading was continued for half an hour, and was directed upon the foe occupying our lost ground of the night previous, but no reply could be provoked. The occasional shot of our pickets then only ensued, aimed at some luckless straggler in rebel gray.

Thus matters continued up to half past nine in the morning, when it was definitely ascertained that Lee had most incontinently skedaddled. After having been thwarted over and over again in his favorite tactics of massing and hurling his legions first on one flank, then suddenly on the other, or upon the centre, he has gone reeling and staggering back to his entrenchments at Orange, or is in full retreat to his beleaguered capital. A few hours must determine the result.

Our cavalry started in pursuit. During the day I have ridden along several miles of front over the ground most stubbornly contested yesterday; how stubbornly is attested by the trees hewed and trimmed and perforated by bullets and by the thick strewn dead. It is like other fields of this war; certainly none has presented a more terrible scene. Nearly all the wounded had been removed, but no dead buried.

I have yet said nothing as to the extent of our loss, or how it compares with the enemy's. Eight thousand of our wounded have already been cared for in the hospitals. It is thought that say 1,000 remain on the field. Estimating the killed at 1,500, and prisoners at 2,000, I cannot reduce the total to less than 12,000.

The enemy's loss, judging from the appearance of the battle-field, and from the manner of fighting and the nature of the ground, cannot be less than ours—is, indeed, undoubtedly greater. The whole army believes that it has inflicted more than it has suffered.

THE FIGHTING ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

General Grant Steadily Fighting His Way toward Richmond.

It seems there was no heavy fighting on Sunday, but on Monday nearly our entire force was engaged, when our headquarters were near Spottsylvania Court House, and on Tuesday there wes heavy fighting at points on the line.

A general advance of our entire line was made at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and the firing after that hour to sundown is represented to have been very heavy. Gen. Grant has captured a large amount of Rebel commissary stores.

THE U. S. TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The rapidity with which this Loan is being subscribed for by the people in all sections of the country sufficiently attests its great popularity. The plan of distributing these loans among the people, by giving those of limited means, as well as the rich, an opportunity of taking part in them, is eminently wise and proper.—Those who have means at hand could not make a more reliable or profitable appropriation of it, than by investing it in the 10-40 bonds. The following extracts, explanatory of this Loan, are taken from the New York *Observer*:

This Loan is limited to two hundred millions, and is being rapidly subscribed for by the people. A moderate portion of this amount has been taken for Europe, and any reasonable portion of the remaining amount which the Secretary of the Treasury might be willing to designate, could be placed on the other side, with or without making the interest payable in London instead of New York, on highly advantageous terms, thus giving the command of a large amount of sterling exchange (10 per cent. better than gold, as rates are calculated here,) through the Summer months. He has never yet entertained such propositions for his popular loans. His preference is that our own people should have the entire advantage of the gold interest which they bear, or else the premium on their Bonds, such as can now be had on the 5-20's when bought for Europe. The present object, therefore, is *popular distribution at home*, at par, on five per cent. gold interest, equal to 7½ or 8 per cent in currency with gold at 150 *a* 160 per cent.

The Act of Congress specially provides that the principal of these Bonds shall be paid in gold. If paid off after ten years with the economical view of re-borrowing at three or four per cent. interest—for after the war of 1812 this Government borrowed money in Europe at three per cent.—the payment will be made in gold.

On this and all other funded stocks of the United States, there is a specific pledge of the Customs Revenue in gold, for the continued payment of the interest in gold.

The customs and duties, thus pledged for the payment of the interest and gradual extinction of the principal—through annual purchases for the sinking fund—of the funded public debt of the United States, constitute a system of indirect taxation, to which the people are and always have been accustomed. It falls upon the people only in proportion to their ability or inclination to consume foreign wares and merchandise, upon which these duties are levied. As they elect to forego the use of foreign luxuries, so they lighten their own burthen of the public debt, even while investing their means in it at rates and on a security superior to any other stock, for uniform and assumed income (free of local taxes) in the whole country.

SENATOR HICKS visits his law office nearly every day, from his country seat, near Cambridge. He is gaining health and strength very fast.—*Camb. Herald.*

DEATH OF A PROMINENT LAWYER.—Jas. Malcolm, Esq., for the last twenty years a member of the Baltimore bar, died on Tuesday last.

The draft was commenced in Baltimore yesterday. The number to be drawn in the city is 1,790.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

Common to fair white wheat	200a205
Good to prime, do.	210a215
Common to choice Red,	210a220
White Corn we quote at	124a125 cts.
Yellow do., at	127a129 cts
Maryland Oats, by weight,	82a86 cts.

EXAMINE, COMPARE, REFLECT—THEN BUY.—We invite the attention of our readers to the attractive new announcement of L. MASTBAUM. This gentleman now offers a really superb stock of Men and Boy's FINE SPRING CLOTHING, embracing all the latest and choicest novelties of the season, selected with special care for the wants of this market, and are offered at lower prices than any other house in town. The reputation of the establishment is a guarantee that all goods are of the qualities stated, and that the terms are as reasonable as they possibly can be made. Our readers are therefore advised to give Mr. MASTBAUM an early call. m

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, Lieut. R. W. McCOURT, 10th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Miss S. LOU MERRITT, of Kent county.

DEATHS.

Near Chesterville, on Sunday last, JESSE WOODALL, aged about 68 years. He was stricken with paralysis more than a year ago, and was never afterwards able to leave the house. He was a highly respected citizen.

Near Chesterville, on Monday last, after a very short illness, JOSEPH BOYD, aged about 60 years.

On the 12th inst., EARLE, infant son of Wm. W. and Mary J. Wallis, aged 11 months. The funeral will take place from the residence of his grand-father, John L. Stam, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Killed by lightning, on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst., at his residence near Massey's X Roads, Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, aged about sixty years.

WATER COOLERS, Tumbler Drainers, Enameled Preserving Kettles and Stew Pans, for sale at the Stove and Tin Store by
May 14. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

OF THE BEST QUALITY, can be had *ON MONDAY NEXT*, at CHAS. N. COOK'S, adjoining the Bank.
May 14.

$5,000, $4,000 $1,600 — These sums to invest on mortgage of productive farms, at 6 per cent. Enclose full description of land and buildings with name and Post Office address of applicant to "X," at the Kent News Office.
my14-2t.

IRON Tea and Table Spoons, Basting Spoons, Egg Whips, Flesh Forks, Wire Vegetable Ladles, Dust Pans and Molasses Cups, for sale at the Stove and Tin Store by
May 14, 1864. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be *exempt from taxation* by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the actual interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are EXEMPT FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they **Pay Over Eight per cent Interest** in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the bidder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Baltimore, Md.
" " " Washington, D. C.
" " " Carlisle, Pa.,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of Public money, and all respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. *[my14-2m.]

New Summer Goods!

LADIES' DRESS GOODS!

FANCY GOODS!

Summer Clothing!

HATS & CAPS.

WICKES & BRO. expect to open on Monday morning a BEAUTIFUL STOCK of NEW SUMMER GOODS, to which they respectfully call the public's early attention.
Chestertown, May 14, 1864.

GROCERIES of various descriptions, on hand and for sale at moderate advances, by
May 14, 1864. WICKES & BRO.

WOOL WANTED by WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, May 14, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office Chestertown, May 14th, 1864.

Brown, Martha A.	Jump, Henry T.
Bramble, Eliza	Jones, Boyer
Bell, Wm. E. C.	Johnson, Sarah
Baker, James F.	Lambert, Lizzie
Curry, Rebecca	Mountain, Mary J.
Carroll, John W.	McMaster, R. J.
Covington, Geo. W.	Meredith, John
Causton, J.	Moore, George T.
Chaney, Rachel, col'd	Neal, Sarah M.
Derry, Sidney, col'd	Nickerson, Elizabeth
Gooding, A. L.	Payne, W. J.
Gleaves, Hannah	Pratt, Christopher
Goodman, James J.	Pearce, Mary B.
Hart, James G.	Ross, Peter
Hinson, W. H.	Robson, Margaret
Hurtt, Ellen	Sanderson, Edward
Hilderburn, Mr.	Sewell, Ritty, col'd
Harrison, Samuel T.	Smith, Daniel
Hart, Hennie	Toulson, Thomas
Hendrix, Mary E.	Toulson, James A.
Hyde, Patrick	Thomas, Eliza 2
Hooten, Hennie A. 2	Tilman, Ann
Haley, Michael	Warfield, Emma
Howard, Geo. W.	Wheat, Susan
Jones, Albert L.	Wood, Hester

m14—1t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.

LOST.

ON Princess Street, between High and Cannon Streets, a SMALL PASS BOOK for Bread. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Bakery of W. HUDGINS, opposite the Post Office. my14-3t.

Wanted,

IN A STORE in Chestertown, a YOUTH of good moral character, from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at the Kent News Office.
May 7, 1864—3t.

SAD IRONS and Sad Iron Stands, Mortars and Pestals, for sale by
May 14. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

LARGE and small Watering Pots, Tin Pitchers, Spit Boxes, Bread Boxes, Ice Cream Freezers, and Culenders, for sale at the Tin and Stove Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, May 14, 1864.