msa_sc2901_scm1621-0736 copyright Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1864.

THE NEWS.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, received in Washington Thursday morning, states that the Rebel army still hold a strong position between the North and South Anna rivers, where their forces appear to be concentrated, and that it will probably require two or three days to develop future operations.

After the fighting on Thursday of last week, when it was found that the Rebel works in the vicinity of Spottsylvania were too strong to be carried by assault, Gen. Grant on Friday night commenced a flank movement with the object of forcing Lee to quit his entrenchments, which proved to be successful. The movement has been attended with some fighting, attempts by the Rebels to capture our trains, &c., all of which signally failed. On Tuesday at 1 P. M. Gen. Grant's headquarters were at Mount Carmel Church, and he reported everything as going on well. Gens. Hancock and Warren would reach the South Anna river, twenty-theee miles from Richmond, by nightfall of Tuesday. All our wounded are by this time removed from Fredericksburg, and that point will be abandoned as the base of the army, which will probably receive its next supplies from the York or Pamunkey river.

A dispatch from General Butler reports that Gen. Fitzhngh Lee, with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, made an attack on the post at Wilson's Wharf, on the north side of the James river, garrisoned by two regiments of negro troops, and was repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. B. also states that he can hold his present position with ease, until Grant's army gets in co-operating distance of him.

In the State Convention on Wednesday the Committee on the Appointment, Tenure of Office, Duties and Compensation of Civil Officers submitted an unanimous report. The propose sections to the Constitution abolishing the Board of Commissioners of Public Works and substituting a Board of Public Banks, composed of the Governor, Comptroller and the Treasurer. The Land Commissioner is to be elected for six years; County Commissioners to be elected for two years, and the Legislature to provide by law for the appointment of road supervisors and constables. All persons holding office under Article VII of the present Constitution, unless their office is abolished, to continue until they serve out their term.

Fort Sumter was recently bombarded for two days. Two of the casements were breached and a large portion of the new parapet tumbled into the water. A portion of the face of Fort Moultrie was also knocked down. Our batteries on Morris Island were somewhat injured, and one of the Monitors received damages which required her to go to Port Royal for repairs.

The comments of the Richmond papers on Lee's victories will read rather curiously in view of Grant's persistent progress toward Richmond. Our Army of the Potomac is certainly a singular army. It has been whipped, according to these Rebel accounts, every day since it encountered the Rebels on the line of the Rapidan, yet it persists in going forward, whilst its victorious opponents all the time retreat. Vulgar people would call these stories of the Richmond papers preposterous lies.

The Richmond *Examiner* of May 12, says: "The enemy have concentrated in Virginia. If beaten here, he is beaten everywhere. If he wins everything.—The war might continue, the Confederacy might possibly survive, but if Virginia is lost, the present Confederate organization will not probably survive. Heaven and earth now calls on the Government to bring up all the troops at its command."

The official despatches from General Sherman report his continued success.—At Rome he captured a considerable amount of provision and seven iron works with their machinery. After two days spent in collecting supplies, the army would move on toward Atlanta.

General Sigel has been removed from his command in the Shenandoah Valley, and Major General Hunter placed in command in Western Virginia, including the Shenandoah.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs propose to change the law authorizing the calling out of volunteers, for one year instead of three, believing that men can be raised for that period of time without much trouble. The committee think it will be better to call out those for the additional draft for one year than for three years.

Andrew Laypole, a noted Rebel guerilla, convicted by a Court Martial of a violation of the laws of war, and of the murder of two citizens, was hung at Fort McHenry on Monday morning last.

Sixty prominent citizens of Fredericksburg have been arrested and sent to Washington to be held as hostages for the safety of our wounded men, taken by them and conveyed to Richmond.

Governor Seymour has directed the District Attorney of New York to prepare indictments against all concerned in the seizure of the offices of the Journal of Commerce and World.

The rebel iron-clad North Carolina has been wrecked near Wilmington.

DEATH OF SAMUEL S. MAFFIT, Esq.

This gentleman died at his residence in Elkton, on Tuesday evening last, in the 46th year of his age. Although Mr. Maffit had been apparently afflicted with a pulmonary disease for several years, yet the announcement of his death has produced a shock, and we cannot fail to offer a small tribute to the memory of one we personally knew and esteemed so highly.

Mr. M. was the late Comptroller of the State, and we hazard nothing in asserting that Maryland never boasted a better or more efficient and faithful officer. Governor Bradford paid a well-merited honor to him in his message to the Legislature, and the improved condition of the finances of the State attest the merit of a compliment from so high a source. He had system and energy in his department, and his investigations, diligence, perseverance and firmness saved many thousands of dollars to the State Government. He was as impartial as he was energetic, he knew neither friend nor foe (if he had any foe), but was just to all, and required the same punctuality; was faithful to the letter and spirit of his trust, and with an undeviating purpose and inflexible sense of duty he administered his department with signal and unexampled success.

Mr. M. was a personification of integrity and honor, of fidelity to duty, and he pursued the even tenor of his way regardless of extraneous circumstances. He was a good citizen, an intelligent gentleman, a first-rank officer, an affectionate husband and father.

Mr. Maffit was a member of the celebrated Charleston Convention, and the friend of the late Stephen A. Douglas.—Always a friend to the integrity of his country, when the civil war broke out he took its side and became its advocate. He was one of the best writers in the State, and the address of the first Union Convention held in Baltimore city in May, 1861, emanated from his pen, and was adopted without a dissenting vote in committee. Mr. M. was opposed to Maryland's being dragooned into a convention for emancipation—he contended that neither the time nor circumstances were favorable for the assembling of such a body, and the finances of the State and her large pecuniary contributions by taxation and men to the war should be barriers to its call. He lost his re-election to the Comptrollership by refusing to yield his convictions as a man and an officer to the outside and artificial pressure gotten up for emancipation. Like many others, who desired a restoration of the Constitution and the Union as they existed ante-bellum, or before the war, and made that restoration the object and beau-ideal of all their hopes and prayers, he and they opposed the untoward and illegal means to bring about an improper issue, and to divert the prosecution of the war from its original intention and avowed purpose. He was as uncompromising in his political principles and as honest in entertaining them, as he was an officer and a citizen.

But he has gone—the State has suffered a loss in his death. He no more hears the tramp of armed soldiers and the tumult of war. He rests in peace. He has left a good name 'mong his survivors, and when the smoke and din of war shall have passed away, his reputation, measures and public services will form a bright page in the history of his State. * *

RETURN OF SENATOR HICKS TO THE SENATE.—Senator Hicks was in his seat in the Senate on Monday, after his long absence and the affliction which he has undergone in the amputation of his left leg. He bears himself entirely upon crutches as yet, but apart from the infirmity incident thereto, appears to be in good health and spirits.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE ENROLLMENT ACT.—In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to prohibit the release of drafted persons from service by the payment of money. It was referred to the military committee, and is as follows:

"That so much of the act entitled 'an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1863, and acts amendatory thereof, as authorizes the discharge of any person from the military service by reason of the payment of three hundred dollars for procuration of a substitute, or otherwise, be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter the provisions in existing laws relative to persons actually furnishing substitutes."

THE NEW ENROLLMENT.

Col. Jeffries, the acting assistant provost marshal general for Maryland and Delaware, has called the attention of the several provost marshals to the act of Congress providing for the revision of the enrollment. He says:

"It is desirable that the enrollment lists shall contain the names of all persons subject to draft in the district; and on the other hand, that all persons not subject to enrollment should at once be stricken off. To this end you will confer with the local authorities of counties, towns, wards and election districts, giving full instructions to your enrollers, deputies and special officers, and bringing to the attention of the people the fact that it is to their interest to see that every man liable under the law to perform military duty is enrolled, because the greater the number to be drawn from, the less chance that any particular individual will be drawn. On the other hand, you will press upon them the importance of having the names of those improperly enrolled stricken from the list, because the quotas are based upon the number enrolled, and an excess of names increases the quota."

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan for the week ending on Saturday amounted to $5,600,000. The total subscriptions up to that time were $54,564,000.

Local Matters.

THE PEACH CROP.

Peach Canning and New Demand for Labor.

The peach crop of our county promises to be very abundant, unless some unlooked-for event should cut it off, and a good peach crop always makes the peach canning business very active.

Many of our readers are aware that Messrs. Ruth & Co. have erected a commodious building on the wharf in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the canning of peaches, blackberries, oysters, &c., and have made arrangements for doing an extensive business. They make their own cans, and use the best tin to insure their keeping. Their fruit will be much fresher than that used by the city packers, as they will be able to can it, or a large part of it, on the day it is pulled, whereas the city packers cannot get it for one and a half to two days after it is taken from the trees. We wish them success, for their undertaking will not only promote the interests of the peach grower, but will give employment to many persons who are dependent upon their own exertions for the means of support. The great advantage to the peach grower will be in the saving of boxes, to say nothing of ready sales and returns for their peaches, &c.—We learn that Messrs. Ruth & Co. propose to buy peaches at the regular Baltimore prices, less the freight and commission, and in selling to them peach growers will thus lose no boxes, nor require one-sixth as many as when they shipped them; and this is a very important item, as every peach grower knows to his cost.

They will require 100 females as pairers, and we learn that some have already applied for employment. It is the intention of Messrs. Ruth & Co. to appropriate a room expressly for the use of such of the female residents of our town and county as may desire to be employed. The room will be strictly private, and no intrusion allowed. Better wages will be given in this business than can be made generally by females, who are too poorly paid in almost every avocation in which they engage.

Any one wishing employment will find a good place and good pay, by calling on these gentlemen, who are now making up a list of those desiring to be engaged.

THE FLY.—Since our last issue, in which we spoke of the favorable prospects for a good crop of wheat in this county, we have been informed that in some neighborhoods the fly has cut the wheat to a fearful extent, and many fields are almost entirely destroyed. Our former statement was based upon information derived from farmers, and it is a little singular that all of them should have come from localities where the fly had done little or no injury.

PEACH GROWERS' MEETING.—The meeting of peach-growers, to be held at the Court House next Tuesday, is one of great pecuniary interest to all engaged in the culture of that fruit. Their annual loss in boxes alone amounts to thousands of dollars, and if some system system can be devised which will insure their return, each grower will save at least sufficient to pay the government tax. Other matters of importance will also claim the attention of the meeting, and it is hoped that all interested will make it convenient to attend.

THE SECOND EASTERN SHORE REGIMENT.—This regiment, composed largely of soldiers from our county, left Martinsburg about a week ago to join Sigel's late command (now Hunter's) in the Shenandoah Valley. We see it stated that this wing of the army will move forward as soon as properly reinforced, for the purpose of co-operating in the attack on Richmond.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—The annual election for Commissioners of Chestertown was held on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were chosen: A. W. Sparks, H. W. Earnest, Levi Fiddis, W. H. Hamilton, Richard Smyth, A. M. Russell and Samuel A. Smith.

STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberries of fine quality made their appearance in town on Monday. They sold at 25 cts. per box or quart.

REBEL MAIL CARRIERS ARRESTED—*A Large Number of Letters Captured.*—On Saturday evening last a most important capture was made by Col. Woolley's detectives. The facts are as follows: The detectives were in a sloop lying off Sandy Point on Saturday evening, about 7 o'cl'k, when they observed a yawl boat coming up toward the city. In this boat were two men, whom the detectives hailed, and at once started for them in the sloop.—They succeeded in overhauling them and bringing them to the city. They gave their names as Wm. H. Rogers and John Fahey, and stated that they were Baltimoreans. When the detectives hailed them they threw over a large number of packages, &c.; two or three of them did not sink and were secured. They proved to be the most important of the lot, as they contained about one thousand letters, a considerable amount of gold, confederate bonds, United States money, &c.

All these were taken to Col. Woolley's office, and a thorough inspection made.—Several of the letters were of the most important character to the government. Many of them relate only to family affairs, others are devoted to business matters, while not a few are of a more affectionate character, termed "love letters." About 500 of the letters are addressed to persons in this city, many of whom are the most prominent merchants, and some 300 are addressed to persons in various counties of the State. The examination of this mail has revealed the fact that a constant correspondence is kept up between a number of the citizens of this State and others in the south, and it has also given Col. Woolley the clue to important facts, which will soon be developed.

One of the writers states that he was receiving $5,500 per annum, but did not depend altogether on his salary, as he paid $100 per week board, and for a suit of broadcloth he had paid $1,000, for a black silk hat $150, and for a pair of boots $250. The price of board in hotels was $30 per day. Another writer states that he purchased a breakfast as follows: One loaf of bread $1, four onions $2, one egg 50 cents, total $3 50.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE FORGED PROCLAMATION.

The forger of the recent Proclamation purporting to have been issued by President Lincoln, has been arrested, and confesses that he palmed it off upon the papers for gold and stock operations. He proves to be J. Howard, Jr., who has at different times been connected with the *Times* and *Tribune*, and at this time city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Referring to the arrest, the *Times* states:

"He said that he had no other motive except to make a little money on the Stock Exchange, and it never occurred to him that his performance could produce any more important or serious effect. A week ago Howard consulted Mr. Kent, of the firm of Kent & Clapp, brokers, as to the probable effect upon the market of a Proclamation calling for 300,000 more men. Mr. Kent gave him his opinion, and consequently Howard showed him the draft of a Proclamation, which he claimed to know through secret channels of intelligence at Washington was about to be issued.

After the publication in the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. Kent at once identified the published Proclamation with the draft Howard had shown him, and gave information of the circumstances to General Dix. Howard was arrested and brought to headquarters, where he at once made a full acknowledgment of his agency in the matter, and exculpated all the newspapers which he succeeded in victimizing from any connection with it, directly or indirectly. The prisoner has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Great Battle by Moonlight--Beauregard Attacks Butler Saturday Night—The Rebels Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

WASHINGTON, May 23rd.—Lieut. Col. Lowry, of the navy, left General Butler's headquarters, on the James river, on Sunday morning, and has arrived here. He had an interview this afternoon with the President and Secretary of War. He states that General Beauregard made a desperate attack upon General Gillmore, on Saturday night by moonlight.

Deep ravines protect the front of General Butler's right and left; hence the attack was made exclusively upon the centre.—Beauregard led the assaulting column in person. His force altogether numbered at least forty thousand men, and they were all massed and thrown into the fight.

Commander Lowry describes the attack as the most impetuous and promising for a time in the series of charges made, that could be imagined. The Rebels yelled as they came up like wild men. Gilmore kept his batteries silenced until the enemy, massed, was within the best possible distance and range, when the word was given, and the death-dealing cannon opened along the whole centre.

In an instant the Rebel shouting ceased; the defiant column advanced no longer.—Nothing but a skeleton was left of it to reel and stagger back. Beauregard rallied new men to the breach, but again Gillmore hurled the defiant traitors back. The battle lasted two hours, closing about midnight, and was probably one of the most desperate conflicts for the time it occupied, and the number of men engaged, that has occurred during this war.

There is no doubt that Beauregard was reinforced for this occasion with the hope of overpowering General Butler. Instead of doing so, however, he was most gallantly and repulsed with terrific slaughter.

SUBSTITUTES AND COMMUTATION.—Drafted men who pay over to the Government $300 to commute their services, instead of hiring substitutes, fail to do the best thing they could, under the circumstances, for either themselves or the Government. We presume the commutation is generally paid because it is the most ready way of disposing of the business; but many, no doubt, do it under the impression that the payment of the money to the government will exempt them from another draft as long as the procuration of a substitute would. But the 5th section of the law provides "that any person drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute," and that "if such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted." Therefore, if a drafted man, with his $300, can procure an alien, a minor, or a man over 45 years of age as a substitute, he will be exempt from further drafts for three years; while the payment of $300 to the government will only exempt until the next call for more soldiers.

NOT SATISFIED WITH GRANT.—The "Special" of the Richmond Enquirer, of the 17th, is not at all satisfied with General Grant, and says: "Any other General but Grant would have several days ago recrossed the river and acknowledged himself whipped."

GEN. SIGEL'S SUCCESSOR.—On the 22d inst Gen. Hunter took formal command of Gen. Sigel's department. It is stated that General Sigel has been appointed by Gen. Hunter to the command of the reserve division, which will comprise all of the troops on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

MCCLELLAN'S OPINION.—A Washington news item says: "It is understood that Gen. McClellan has written to one of his friends here that, in his opinion, unless Grant has underrated Lee's strength, the only contingency in which his campaign is likely to prove a failure is a failure to receive sufficient supplies."

POLITICAL.—The New Nation (Fremont organ) says it will have nothing to do with the convention called to meet at Baltimore the 6th of June, the day preceding the Union Convention, as it believes it to be a Chase movement.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

Common to fair white wheat	185a200
Good to prime, do.	200a210
Common to choice Red,	170a200
White Corn we quote at	131a133 cts.
Yellow do., at	138a140 cts
Maryland Oats, by weight,	80a83 cts.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday morning, the 25th of May, by the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, JOSEPH P. IRELAND, Esq., to Miss SUSAN M. SPRY, daughter of Wm. T. Spry, Esq., all of this county.

DEATHS.

Near Chestertown, on the 7th of May, Mrs. MARY ANN THOMAS, aged about 58 years.

OBITUARY.—The death of WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., of Kent county, has been previously announced. It occurred by Lightning. The flash struck a tree in the yard, near the porch where Mr. M. was standing—the fluid passed along a limb, which extended over the porch, and descended from it following a piece of suspended bark, through the roof of the porch, striking Mr. M. on the neck and passing along his stock, the frame of which was made partly of small pieces of steel, descended his breast; a child on whose head his hand was placed and standing at his feet, had his little shoe torn by the lightning, and escaped unhurt, as did two persons within a few feet.

There is a solemn lesson and an important moral to be learned from this sad and mournful event. It admonishes us in emphatic tones of the uncertainty of life, and verifies the saying, that "in the midst of life we are in death."—Can anything be more uncertain than the continuance of human life? In an hour when we think not the "Son of Man cometh," and in a moment, in "the twinkling of an eye," the silver cord is loosened, the golden bowl is broken. The object and labor of life are to be prepared for death, and the new state of existence consequent upon it. That preparation must be a constant one, or when death suddenly comes the soul is found unprepared, and the transition is often a source of melancholy to the survivors. "Be ye also ready," is the serious injunction of the Scriptures.

It is a happy reflection that Mr. M. had his lamp trimmed and the wedding garment on, when summoned to depart. He had been connected with the M. E. Church for upwards of twenty years, was a class leader at his death, and had been for many years. He lived up to the profession which he made, and thereby secured the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He made no ostentatious show of piety or of importance, but pursued the mild, easy tenor of his way, with a becoming modesty, that challenged the esteeme and confidence of others. His piety was of the meek and humble Christian type, and his charity such as "hoped, endured and suffered" all things.

He was a uniform and consistent Christian, and an humble follower of the Saviour. His Christian principles naturally produced amiability, gentleness and kindness of manner; these were uniform and daily exemplified in his life and conversation. One of the richest sources of his enjoyment was derived from doing good to others, and this gratification he sought for upon all occasions, and it became a habit with him. To be kind, accommodating and obliging, were prominent and daily traits in his character, while he was always sincere, truthful and honest in all his dealings and intercourse with his fellow men. His integrity was never questioned, no cloud ever obscured it, but under all circumstances, he was the same true, frank and honest man. He has left a widow and six children, but he has left them the rich inheritance of a good name, and the highest consolations that the death of a pious man can give, that he has made his peace with God, and been taken to a better and nobler state of existence. He was universally esteemed; had no enemies; and his death has been generally regretted. He was known to many, and many indeed lament his death most feelingly and sincerely. He died as he lived, and however suddenly the messenger came upon him, he was ready to "gather up his feet, depart in peace" and be with God.

His family have the assurance of his happy death, and may the Great Head of the Church be their friend and benefactor, and bring them ultimately to the Paradise of God! A kind neighbor, a loving husband, an affectionate father, a faithful officer and a good citizen, has been taken, but let all be resigned and submissive to the dispensations of Divine Providence, feeling assured that our loss is his infinite gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them." * *

WOOL WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by
my28. FRANK & HEIMAN.

A SPLENDID assortment of HATS, received and for sale low, by
my28. FRANK & HEIMAN.

TO THE LADIES.

WE have received a large lot of the best EXTRACTS, such as Strawberry, Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, &c., by the bottle or dozen. Call at the People's Popular Store.
May 28. W. A. VICKERS.

Wanted,

IN A STORE in Chestertown, a YOUTH of undoubted morals and habits, from 14 to 16 years of age. Must come well recommended. Apply at the Kent News Office.
May 28, 1864—3t.

DEDICATION.

PROVIDENCE PERMITTING, the new Hynson's M. E. Church, located near Trappe, in the 5th Election District, will be Dedicated on SUNDAY, JUNE 12th. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M. The Rev. WM. URIE, of Philadelphia, and other distinguished ministers are expected to officiate on the occasion. [my28-3t.]

NEW GOODS.

MOZAMBIQUES from 31¼ to 75 cts., Lawns from 25 to 45 cts., DELAINES, new styles, Grenadine Veils, Floss, Silk, Bugle and quilled Trimmings, black Silk Mantles, Worked Collars, Alpaccas, &c., at MISS EARLE'S.
The Ladies are invited to call and examine them. [Chestertown, May 28, 1864-3t.]

FAIR!

THE congregation attached to Kesley Chapel, Broad Neck, will hold a FAIR at the beautiful Grove, adjoining the Church, on SATURDAY, JUNE 11th, 1864. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the liquidation of the Church debt. The Fair will continue all day, and Dinner and Supper will be provided. ICE CREAM, STRAWBERRIES, OYSTERS, FISH, and all the delicacies of the season will be amply provided. A cordial invitation is extended to the public generally to be present, and participate in the enjoyments of the occasion. [my28-2t.]

LINEN PANTALOONS, an excellent article for farm use, at only $2, by
May 21. L. MASTBAUM.

A VALUABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

IN consequence of the remoteness of my property from my residence, I will dispose of at Private Sale, my

Farm on Churn Creek,

on navigable water, in Kent county, Maryland, containing about

494 Acres of Land,

adjoining the lands of Messrs. Isaac Parsons, Geo. R. Beck and Geo. R. Stephens. It is divided into seven fields, is under good fencing, has been several times limed, and is productive. There are TEN THOUSAND PEACH TREES of different varieties and in bearing, which adds greatly to its value. Navigable water, and a landing on the farm, make it convenient of access to the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets.

There is a sufficiency of WOOD, and a surplus of CHESNUT TIMBER.

THE BUILDINGS are a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, nearly new, with Attic, containing six rooms and an entry, besides the old Building adjoining, in good order. The OUT-BUILDINGS are good and nearly new.

THE TERMS OF SALE are, one-third cash, or in good guarantied paper, and the balance on long time to suit purchaser; the interest payable semi-annually.

Apply to the subscriber, near Middletown, Delaware, or to GEORGE VICKERS, Esq., Chestertown, Md.

THOMAS MURPHEY.

May 28, 1864—8t.
[Del. Republican, Wilmington, copy law for 3 weeks, and send paper and bill to T. M.]

PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA.

LARGE VARIETY!

NEW STYLES!

GIVING GREAT SATISFACTION.

We now have a stock of Goods that amounts to more money than we have ever offered to this community, and *we are bound to sell them.*

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!

We have the largest stock of Mattings now in store that is offered in Kent county, and AS CHEAP AS CAN BE PURCHASED IN THE CITY.

FLOOR, TABLE, AND STEP

OIL CLOTHS,

IN STORE.

WOOL WANTED. Will give as much and on as good terms as any House in Kent Co.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE
WANTED,
and taken in exchange for Merchandise.

Respectfully,
W. A. VICKERS.
May 28, 1864.

COAL! COAL!

THE undersigned intends to open a COAL YARD in Chestertown this Summer, in time to supply the citizens with fuel for the Fall and Winter. He proposes to visit the mines at the period when Coal can be bought at the lowest rates, and ship it direct—thus saving the expense of re-handling. He is now receiving subscriptions of the quantities which our citizens may require; with the understanding that no one will be under obligation to receive it, if he does not furnish it as low as it can be had of any one else.
WILLIAM H. HAMILTON.
Chestertown, May 28, 1864—tf.

To Hay Makers.

EVERY Hay Maker should have PALMER'S EXCELSIOR SELF SUSTAINING and the ONLY SELF ADJUSTING HORSE PITCH FORK, for loading and unloading Wagons with Hay, one of the greatest if not greatest labor saving implements of the day, for sale by
THOMAS NORRIS,
my28tf. 141 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

WM. S. MERRITT. T. H. LONGFELLOW.

MERRITT & LONGFELLOW,
GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.

All orders promptly attended to in or out of the city.
REFERENCES:—George Vickers, Richard Hynson, Jesse K. Hines, Kent Co.; Dr. R. Wakeman, E. D. McClenahan, Cecil Co. [my28y.

$200 REWARD.

A REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the Dwelling House of Dr. J T. Twilley, on the morning of the 4th instant.
N. G. WESTCOTT, Sec'y
of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company
May 28, 1864—3t. of Kent County.

HO!
FOR THE
NEW
GOODS!

FRANK & HEIMAN
Have already opened a
SMALL INVOICE
of their NEWLY MADE UP GOODS, and will continue to receive additions
EVERY WEEK,
as fast as the scarcity of labor will admit of.

GIVE THEM ONE TRIAL

and FINE GOODS, together with Reasonable Prices, will induce you to repeat it.
FRANK & HEIMAN.
Chestertown, May 28, 1864.

WANTED,

EVERY FARMER, PEACH GROWER and Trader to know that they can have their Peaches and Produce of all kinds sold at the highest market prices, and receive full and prompt returns for the same. Our whole attention will be directed to the sale alone of all consignments, small or large. We have made arrangements for the coming Peach season to return the boxes or their value in money.
WILLIAM T. PEARSON,
No. 96 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore.
May 28, 1864—tf.

WOOL WANTED.

AS agent for Thomas Murphy, the undersigned will give one yard of the best Kersey, or one pound of Yarn for 2½ lbs. of Wool in the dirt, or the same quantity of Kersey or Yarn for 1½ lbs. tub washed wool, or he will give the highest market price in Goods; and for the best washed he will give the cash. All persons who say that this Kersey is inferior to Mr. Mallalieu's are invited to call and examine.
my28. A. W. SPARKS.