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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The official despatches announce authoritatively that the Army of the Potomac has crossed the James river, and is now on the south side of Richmond. The movement across the Chickahominy commenced on the night of the 10th. The Eighteenth Army Corps, General Smith, was sent in transports from White House to Bermuda Hundred. Gens. Hancock's and Warren's Corps crossed the Chickahominy on the Long Bridge, and moved thence to Charles City, on the James river. Wright's and Burnside's corps crossed at Jones' Bridge, east of Long Bridge, and thence to the James river. General Grant arrived at Bermuda Hundred on Tuesday noon, and the army was to commence crossing James river that day.—The crossing was to take place at Powhatan Point, below City Point. The movement from Cold Harbor was made with great celerity, and without loss or accident. Only some slight skirmishing occurred during the movement. The enemy showed no signs of having brought troops to the south side of Richmond.—General Smith's corps had already arrived at Bermuda Hundred.

Despatches from Gen. Hunter's headquarters of the 10th inst. state that Gens. Averill and Crooks' forces moved from Staunton on that day. Over three million dollars worth of Rebel property was destroyed at Staunton, including two large cloth factories, a boot and shoe factory, and extensive foundries. An expedition sent to Waynesboro had returned after destroying several railroad bridges and tearing up the track. The Rebel troops under Imboden are thoroughly demoralized, and there is no large or effective force in front of General Hunter. Over one thousand of the unwounded prisoners captured by General Hunter have arrived within our lines.

Despatches from General Sherman's Army states that the our lines were steadily advancing on the Rebel position. An unofficial despatch states that we had gained ground, nearly surrounding one Rebel brigade, and that the Rebel General Bishop Polk had been killed and his body sent to Sherman's Department the news is not so favorable. Despatches from Memphis, via Cairo on the 13th, state that the expedition of General Sturgis in Tennessee had been defeated by a large force of the Rebels, ten thousand strong, under Generals Forrest, Lee and Raddy. The force of Gen. Sturgis was 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. The attack was suddenly made. General Sturgis lost his wagon train and and many of his men, who were taken prisoners. His ammunition was previously captured, and he was compelled to destroy his artillery in consequence. The Rebel force which attacked him is supposed to have been on its way to reinforce Johnston by cutting in on General Sherman's rear. General Sherman had already taken measures to repair the disaster.

Morgan's raid into Kentucky has been checked, not however before he had succeeded in doing considerable damage.—On Saturday last, with about three thousand men, he attacked two Ohio regiments under General Hobson, at Cynthiana, and after a severe fight compelled Hobson to surrender. Our loss was 15 killed, 50 wounded, and from 1200 to 1500 prisoners. On Sunday morning Gen. Burbridge, who had been in pursuit, fell upon Morgan, and after an hour's hard fighting, completely routed him, killing three hundred and wounding nearly as many more, and capturing nearly four hundred prisoners, besides recapturing nearly all of General Hobson's command, and over one thousand horses. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 150. "Morgan's scattered forces," says the despatch, "are flying in all directions, have thrown away their arms and are out of ammunition and are wholly demoralized."

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution that no State declared in rebellion by proclamation of the President is entitled to appoint electors of President or Vice President, and no electoral vote from any such State shall be received or counted until both Houses of Congress, by concurrent action, shall have recognized a State government in such State. The resolution was tabled—yeas 104, nays 33. So the seceded States which have been partly reclaimed, and in which provisional governments have been established, will be allowed to vote for President and Vice President. This action of the House is understood as favorable to the present Administration.

The House on Wednesday resumed the discussion of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. After a prolonged debate the House voted—yeas 94, nays 65—and the resolution failed for want of the required two-thirds majority.

Nothwithstanding the remonstrances of the Richmond papers, the Rebel Congress has adjourned, after a brief session, without a serious attempt to relieve the financial embarrassments of the Jeff. Davis Government. Secretary Memminger has made a public statement that he has not a dollar in the Treasury wherewith to pay the soldiers. Nor are there any means of meeting the other current expenditures.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body met in Baltimore on Wednesday, and voted—yeas 25, nays 21—to send delegates to the Chicago Convention. Among those selected to represent the State *at large* were Judge Carmichael, of the Eastern Shore, and Benj. G. Harris, of the Western Shore—very appropriate selections, we think, for certainly they are the very pink of Maryland Democracy! A resolution was adopted reommending that the Chicago convention be postponed to a future day. Of course no preference was expressed as to the character of the candidate to be nominated—all they want, we suppose, is *a Democrat!* One of the city papers intimates that the Convention was composed entirely of "sympathizers with the Southern Rebellion," but there may be some mistake in this, as we notice that the Democracy of Kent were represented exclusively by Colonel Sewell Hepbron!!

BOUNTY TO ONE HUNDRED DAY VOLUNTEERS.--At the recommendation of a large number of tax-payers, the Commissioners of Kent county have appropriated eighteen hundred dollars to raise by volunteering the thirty-six men required of the County under the Governor's call for two thousand men for One Hundred Days. The draft for these thirty-six men will be deferred for a few days to give the county an opportunity to raise the number by volunteers. This bounty is in addition to the regular pay of $18 per month—making altogether $104 for the One Hundred Days' service. Volunteers will not be required to go beyond the State, but if it becomes necessary to draft, the men so obtained will be subject to general duty.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—The preliminary examination of persons liable to draft in Kent and Cecil counties was concluded here on Monday, with the following result: *Kent*—Exempted for disability 56, over age 14, aliens 4, non-resident 1—total 75. *Cecil*—Exempted for disability 6, over age 1—total 7. There were but few applications for exemption from Cecil county, the distance being too great to come in consideration of the fact that persons are entitled to examination after the draft shall have taken place.—We learn that the rules prescribed for conducting the examination were very stringent. The Examining Surgeon was allowed no discretion in the matter, but in obeying his instructions was frequently compelled to turn away persons whom he knew were physically unfitted for the performance of military duty. * *

DEPARTURE OF SOLDIERS.--We learn that Company G, Captain Hussey, of the 149th Ohio State troops, who have been stationed here for two weeks, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to depart, and will probably leave us in the course of the day. We but render an act of simple justice to Capt. Hussey, his officers and men, when we say that during their brief sojourn here they have conducted themselves with so much propriety, both as soldiers and men, as to command the respect and win the good feelings of our community. They carry with them the kind feelings of our people wherever they go.

THE SECOND E. S. REGIMENT.—A letter, dated the 14th inst., from Lieutenant Stanley, who is still on duty at Martinsburg, states that nothing had been heard there from this Regiment since their departure for General Hunter's front. It is not yet known whether they were in Hunter's late battle or not. The distance from Martinsburg to Staunton is some 80 miles, and the country being infested with guerrillas, a mail cannot come through without a strong guard. It was Samuel T. Coleman, from the lower part of the county, and not Samuel A. Coleman, of this town, who was captured with Lieut. Greenwood.

SMALL-POX.—We regret to announce the appearance of this fearful disease in our town. It is at present confined to one or two cases, and it is hoped by precaution on the part of our citizens the number may not be increased. It becomes the imperative duty of the head of every household to see that each member of his family is properly vaccinated. Whose duty is it to enforce the law on this subject passed at the last session of the Legislature?

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law was passed by the U. S. House of Representatives on Monday, yeas 82, nays 58. Messrs. Davis, Creswell, Thomas and Webster, of Maryland, voted in the affirmative. The bill had previously passed the Senate.

HARVEST.—Some early wheat has been cut in our county the present week.—General harvest is expected to commence about the 27th. The average crop of the county will fall considerably below an ordinary yield.

J. T. MCCULLOUGH, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, will be at the Court-House from Monday until Thursday next, for the purpose of receiving the national taxes due from the citizens of this county.

For the Kent News.

DEDICATION.

In accordance with previous notice, the new Hynson's M. E. Church was dedicated on Sunday, the 12th inst. The edifice is of brick, 35 by 55 feet, with vestibule, recess for pulpit, and end gallery, all in modern style, doing credit to the good taste of the architect and building committee. We know of no more substantial church edifice in the county.

The dedicatory services were performed by the Rev. Wm. Urie, of Philadelphia. His sermon was a clear and forcible exposition of the Christian life, delivered with eloquence and effect. Rev. J. Ruth, of Philadelphia, preached in the afternoon and Rev. W. B. Walton at night, both of whom acquitted themselves well One thousand and thirty dollars were collected and pledged towards defraying the expenses of the building. The Choir of the M. E. Church of Chestertown occupied the gallery, and under the efficient leadership of Jos. V. Smith, Esq., performed their part with much acceptance to the people.

The new edifice stands on a two acre lot, donated by Comegys Cosden, Esq.—The lot is very eligibly located for burial purposes, is enclosed with a substantial board fence, and planted with numerous ornamental trees. It has been laid out into burial plats to suit families, prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars, according to size and locality. Persons of the neighborhood wishing to procure burial places for themselves or families, would do well to call on the trustees.

Before closing this brief notice, perhaps a few historical facts and incidents will be interesting to your readers. While Kent circuit has the honor of being the first Methodist circuit on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Hynson's was the first Methodist Society formed in this county, and the original Hynson's Chapel was the first edifice erected in the county for Methodist preaching. It was commenced in 1774, but so strong was the opposition, that the work done on it during the day was destroyed by its enemies at night. But patient perseverance conquered, and the building was at length completed. The first Methodist minister that preached in the neighborhood of Hynson's was the Rev. Francis Asbury, afterwards Bishop Asbury. This was in 1772.

The first Chapel being of wood, was substituted by a more substantial brick edifice about the year 1800. After standing about sixty-three years, that has now given way to the third Hynson's M. E. Church. Bro. Urie, who dedicated the new church, was converted in the second of these edifices. Bro. Ruth was licensed to preach in the same place; and our venerable mother Voss, of this town, now in her 84th year, was present at the dedication of both the second and third Hynson's M. E. Church, thus forming a connecting link between the past and the present.—Long may Hynson's M. E. Church live as a monument of the early triumph of Methodism in Kent county, and as a beacon to the Christian pilgrim to the better land. * *

COMPLIMENTARY TO OUR COUNTY.—The Haverhill (Mass.) *Publisher*, of the 7th inst., contains the following notice of the recent visit of Mr. Sylvester Chase to our county, after the remains of Robert Frink, the soldier found in Sassafras river:

"Mr. Chase bears most agreeable testimony to the urbanity and kindness of the people of Chestertown and vicinity on the occasion of his visit there. On learning the full circumstances of the case, and the situation of the mother of the deceased, all the expenses of the inquest and burial there, were assumed by Kent County. . . . . The family are deeply grateful for the generosity of the people into whose hands the charge of the remains of this unfortunate man providentially fell, and will cherish the memory of it with heartfelt emotion. All acts of liberality like this are worthy of record, and serve to strengthen the bonds which unite the citizens of a common country."

ANDY JOHNSON IN TENNESSEE.—The Union men of Tennessee and Kentucky are greatly cheered by the nomination of Andy Johnson at Baltimore. They know his mettle and his measure. They see that loyalty in the free States recognizes loyalty there, and that the proscription of Rebels is not a general or sectional or vehement proscription. The recent meeting at Nashville, which was addressed by Gov. Johnson in a speech as glowing and patriotic as any that can be made here, will do immense good, and aid materially in strengthening the old Union feeling and developing new.

The country has few Andy Johnsons. He opposed secession from the beginning; fought it when it prevailed; fought it when it halted; fought it when life was being taken for such opposition; fought it when all the other Breckinridge Democrats were fighting for it. The Union men of Tennessee remember these things of their brave old Governor, and the sympathy with which they responded at Nashville to the news of his nomination, shows that the loyal guard of native Tennesseeans is large and courageous. The spirit will run beyond the State, and hunt rebellion in more ways than one.—*North Amer.*

FOREIGN EFFECTS OF OUR WAR.—The colossal character of the campaign in Virginia, and the terrible energy of the combatants, are evidently making a deep impression on the public mind of Europe. The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says that the news of the battles have produced there "a sort of lull of stupor and astonishment," and he adds:

"Such deeds of arms, men say, have never before been even read of in romance, much less realized in action.—Have giants broken loose, they ask, who thus fight battles, not of days, but of weeks, and pile up slaughter in face of which the bloodiest conflicts of Europe seem pale and unsanguinary?"

A PICTURE in the cathedreal in Mexico is valued at fourteen millions of dollars.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

A Fair and Satisfactory View of the Campaign.

A correspondent of one of the N. York papers writes from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac as follows:

Several private letters lately received ask me a hundred questions, the gist of which may be reduced to three, viz: Has the campaign thus far been successful—reasonably successful? Have not our losses greatly exceeded the enemy's? When *will* we get Richmond?

It should be understood that Grant's object is not primarily the occupation of Richmond, but the utter destruction of Lee's army. Let people fix this fact in their minds, and they will have a correct point of departure from which to measure the bearing and importance of daily events.

To the first question I answer: "Yes, reasonably successful, highly successful."

To the second I answer, "Not greatly;" "I doubt if our losses exceed theirs by a single man."

To the third I answer, "Don't, I beg of you, imagine me so presumptuous as to fix a date on which, or by which we shall occupy the Rebel Capital; but, take it for Grant-ed there will be no respite in this campaign till Richmond falls."

The army with which Grant crossed the Rapidan, unreinforced by a single man, fighting as it has been fighting, before this date would have broken, dispersed, destroyed the Rebel army that moved from Madison Court House. Reduce each army to-day, to those men who formed a part of it at the beginning of the campaign, and we should dispose of the Rebel portion before night. I believe this—I know it.

I reason, then, that the heavy reinforcements each commander has brought to his help will simply have the result of prolonging the campaign—that the end were the same in either case. Breckinridge and Buckner and Beauregard have joined Lee, and they bring with them more men than the latter had originally. Overbearing all these and taking Richmond, the victory will mean fifty times as much, will have fifty times the value that it would had it been wrested from Lee alone.

Within a very short time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march with their main army westward or southward, leaving an ordinary garrison, or no garrison at all in Richmond, and in either case expecting the city to fall into our hands without long delay; or, they may make it the "last ditch," concentrate there all they have, and stake the Confederacy upon the issue.

I don't think Grant cares which course they may adopt. If the former, he wins a great victory, moral and material, say by the Fourth of July, and he will have all the Fall to push them to the Gulf. If the latter, it may require several months longer to 'take Richmond.' But at length taking it and all that is in it, as he surely will, the whole Rebel concern tumbles in one big crash.

As the rule is, that the General prosecuting an offensive campaign suffers more than his enemy, unless winning victories, he compensates his excess of killed and wounded by an excess of prisoners taken. But while this campaign has been boldly, even daringly, offensive, it has been so conducted that in nearly every collision the enemy has been obliged to become the attacking party. So at the Wilderness, where Lee attacked, and where, when he would no longer attack, Grant *left him.* So on the Po. So on the North Anna.—So on the Totopotomy. Grant attacked here on the Chickahominy, but only in one general assault. In fully half of the fighting here—in all of the night fighting—the Rebels have attacked and been repulsed and slaughtered outright.

It may alleviate the anxiety which fears terrible losses in the event of an attempt to carry by assault the works now in our immediate front for me to state that it is not proposed to assault them. We shall go around them. The list of possible flank movements is not yet exhausted.

Anchor your souls to one fact—a fact of which the army is as firmly convinced as it is that the sun shines to-day, or that it will not shine to-night. *The army cannot be beaten back from its purpose.* Its *morale* is held high by continual reinforcements. It numbers to-day far larger than it did on the Rappahannock. The slightly wounded of the first battles are resuming their places by thousands. The conviction is universal, shared in alike by Generals Grant and Meade and the humblest soldier, that this is the last grand campaign—the last, because it will accomplish the practical destruction of the Confederacy.

I close with the statement that I believe it to be Grant's purpose to compel as many open field engagements as possible, he hopes a decisive one, before he comes to the investment proper, and actual siege of the Doomed City.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES IN 1856 and 1860.—The following is of interest just at this time, in view of the nominations recently made:

1856—FOR PRESIDENT.

Fremont	1,342,164
Fillmore	874,625
Buchanan	1,803,029

In some of the States, as Pennsylvania, Fremont and Fillmore ran together. Their united vote presented a majority of 413,760 over Buchanan. The latter's plurality over Fremont was 460,365.

1860—FOR PRESIDENT.

Lincoln	1,857,610
Douglas	1,365,976
Breckinridge	847,953
Bell	590,631
Total popular vote	4,662,170

Lincoln's plurality over Douglas was 491,634; but the majority of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell over Lincoln was 946,950.

The country through which Grant's army has lately marched is chiefly planted with corn. Pasturage is fine and our army sweeps before it all forage and supplies. Horses, cattle, mules, &c., all fall into our hands.

THIS is one of the most beautiful and pathetic stories of the war. It is told by Mr. Wilkeson, in The Tribune:

Paymaster Rochester, feeling his lips to be unsealed by the death of Gen. Wadsworth, tells that he always paid him from his entry into the service; and that when the General called on him for money on the eve of starting to the Mississippi Valley, he casually remarked to him that when he got to New Orleans he would find there Paymaster Vedder, to whom he would recommend him as a gentlemanly officer to apply for any moneys he might need. "No, Sir," said Gen. Wadsworth, "I shall not apply to Major Vedder.—While I am in the service I shall be paid only by you. And my reason for that is, that I wish my account with the Government to be kept with one Paymaster only; for it is my purpose at the close of the war to call on you for an accurate statement of all the money I have received from the United States. The amount, whatever it is, I shall give to some permanent institution founded for the life relief of disabled soldiers. This is the least invidious way in which I can refuse pay for fighting for my country in her hour of danger."

ELECTORAL TICKET.— The Union State Electoral Convention, which met in Baltimore on Wednesday, the 8th instant, nominated the following ticket:—For the State at large—H. H. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, and Wm. J. Albert, of Baltimore county. First District—Wm. H. W. Farrow, of Worcester county; Second—Wm. S. Reese, of Baltimore city; Third—R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore city; Fourth—Isaac Nesbitt, of Washington county; Fifth—George W. Sands, of Howard county.

THE PHILADELPHIA SANITARY FAIR.—It is estimated that the receipts of the great Sanitary Fair, now being held in Philadelphia, will amount to $100,000 per day, add to which the half a million of cash contributions previously, will make a total receipt already of more than one million of dollars. About twenty thousand persons visit the Fair every evening. The railroads are bringing thousands from the interior by extra trains. New Jersey and Delaware are also adding to the throng.

OLD ABE'S CHOICE.—A gentleman in conversation remarked to President Lincoln the other day that nothing could defeat him but Grant's *capture of Richmond* to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particularly, but if he had got to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."

THE TAX ON INCOMES.—The income section of the new tax bill, as it passed the Senate, is as follows: five per cent. on incomes from $600 to $5,000; seven and a half per cent. on incomes from $5,000 to $15,000, and ten per cent. on those above $15,000, with two per cent. additional on the income of all citizens living abroad.

TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—All Soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the One Hundred Dollars bounty, can receive the same now at once, by applying either in person or by letter at the MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

PRIZE MONEY.—A full list of all Prizes payable to date can be seen at the offices. These and all other claims against the Government promptly collected.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Friday.

Common to fair white wheat	185a200
Good to prime, do.	205a210
Common to choice Red,	180a203
White Corn we quote at	145a148 cts.
Yellow do., at	152a153 cts.
Maryland Oats, by weight,	88a90 cts.

MARRIAGES.

In Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. E. L. Lycett of the Protestant Episcopal Church, E. F. PERKINS, Esq., of Chestertown, (Editor of the *Transcript*,) to Miss MARY E., daughter of Edward Warwick, Esq., of Philadelphia.

At the M. E. Parsonage, in Chestertown, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. E. Miller, Mr. JAS. S. SATTERFIELD to Miss RACHEL A. A. SCOTT, both of Kent.

At the same place, on the same day, by the same, Mr. CHARLES DOWNEY to Miss MARY ANN DOWLING, all of Kent county.

In Baltimore, on Wednesday, 15th instant, by Rev. B. F. Brooke, PERRY McN. THOMAS, Esq., of Kent county, to Mrs. REBECCA G. MASSEY, of Baltimore city.

ALL PERSONS indebted on note for purchases at Vendue of JAMES B. RICAUD, last December, are notified that the same are left at the FARMERS & MECHANICS' BANK, for Collection. The notes will be due on the 7th and 10th days of next July.
June 18, 1864—3t.

CAUTION.—MY NEGRO MAN, JACOB EWING, who went off in September last, for enlistment in the army, but who, on examination, was found unfit for military service, has returned to Queen Ann's county. All persons are hereby warned against harboring or employing him, as I shall enforce the law against any person who may do so.
June 18, 1864—3t. JOHN BROWN.

BLACK SILKS—Common, fair, and superior Black Silks, just received by
June 18. W. A. VICKERS.

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., now opening by W. A. VICKERS.

GENTS' SILK SHIRTS, Merino do., Boys' do., Collars, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., just received by W. A. VICKERS.

HARVEST GOODS—just received by
June 18, 1864. W. A. VICKERS.

FRUIT CANS and Rosin, for sale at the Tin and Stove Store by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

HARVEST GOODS.—Tin Plates, Tin Cups, Tin Molasses Cups, Spoons, copper Rivets and Burs, Belt Hooks, and Machine Oil Cans for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

HARVEST WHISKEY—*The Cheapest and Best*—now in store, together with a varied assortment of GROCERIES, &c., for sale by
RICHARD S. USILTON,
June 18, 1864. Up Town.

GARDNER'S NEW RESTAURANT.—Private families furnished with PORTER and LAGER BEER by the pint, quart or keg, or in Bottles. B. H. GARDNER.

WILLIAM H. NEWTON,
Attorney at Law, 23 Lexington Street,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
PROMPT attention given to Professional business throughout the State. Makes collections in Delaware, Washington city, and Alexandria. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, Pension, Pay, &c., and all claims against the U. S. Government promptly attended to. ☞ Purchases, sells and rents Real Estate. [je18-2m.]

Bordentown Female College,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Rev. John H. Brakeley, A. M., President.
This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware river, about sixty miles by Railroad from New York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting in all its branches, Vocal and Instrumental Music.—For Catalogues address the President. [jl8-4m.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
FOUNDED IN 1782.
BY its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation: its remoteness from the track of the War; its ample buildings, apparatus and library; its daily communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its *very low* charges for board and Tuition; this Institution, now in its 83rd year, offers advantages not surpassed by any similar College.
RATES:—Board for Academic year, $145.00
Tuition, according to grade, 30 to 40.00
For Catalogues, address,
REV. ANDREW SUTTON, M.A., Principal,
EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, L. L. D., Pres't of Board of Visitors and Governors.
PEREGRINE WROTH, M. D., Secretary.
June 18, 1864—y.

FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS,
CONSULT YOUR INTEREST!
CALL and examine the SUMMER STOCK of GOODS offered at the
"Cash Store," in Still Pond.
All that prize a chew of GOOD TOBACCO can be supplied with some like a former lot I had acknowledged to be by some the best they ever tasted. F. H. HARPER.
Still Pond, June 18, 1864—4t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, on
WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1864,
at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel Porch of Mr. John Pennington, in Galena, formerly Georgetown X Roads, ALL THAT PROPERTY in Kent county, Md., commonly called the
MOODY or "WOODLAND FARM,"
lying about a mile and a quarter from Galena, on the road to the Head of Sassafras, in Kent county, near Swan Town Mill, adjoining the lands of the late William Moffett, now belonging to Col. J. C. Groome, at present occupied by Mr. James Teat, and
Containing about 315 ACRES,
of which about ONE HUNDRED ACRES are in WOOD AND TIMBER.
The Farm lies about two and a quarter miles from the Public Landing at Georgetown, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, and Post Office. It is divided into five fields, and is generally under good fencing. The soil is kind and productive, and grows well all kinds of grain and grasses; it is especially adapted to the raising of Wheat. It is well watered.
THE DWELLING
is of Brick, two stories high, two rooms below and three above stairs. A Brick Kitchen adjoins the Dwelling. The Out-Buildings are not in very good condition.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—One-fourth of the purchase money in cash; one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in four years from the day of sale—the interest to commence on the first day of January next, when possession will be delivered. The interest to be paid annually. The purchase money payable on time to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser to the Trustee, with approved security.
Mr. TEAT will shew the premises to any one who may call to examine them. The Farm will be surveyed, and plot exhibited at the sale. A deed to be executed whenever the purchase money shall be paid.
GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, June 18, 1864—ts.

Public Sale.
THE undersigned as Trustee, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, at the Tavern Porch of Mr. John Pennington, in Kent county, at Galena, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M.,
ONE SORREL HORSE,
twelve years old, a fine trotter, and good for harness. Also, 1 old Cultivator, one old Plow, 1 STOVE in house, and a lot of Tinware. Terms cash
GEORGE VICKERS,
je18ts. Trustee J. T. Hurtt.

PEACHES! PEACHES!
INTERESTING TO PEACH CANNERS AND OTHERS.
THE FRUIT of an Orchard of 20,000 Trees for sale, four years old, of the choicest varieties from early to late. A rare chance for canners or speculators. Or the FARM and Orchard with the present year's crop, will be sold together. Water communication with Baltimore. Address E. D. REID,
je28—4t. Princess Anne, Md.

GARDNER'S
NEW RESTAURANT.
THE undersigned most respectfully informs his old customers and the public of Kent county, that he has opened a new Restaurant in the rear of his Tobacco and Segar Store, in Chestertown, on Main Street, opposite the new Hotel, where will be found
THE BEST LIQUORS,
such as the best French Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Holland Gin, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Maderia Wine, Raspberry Brandy, Blackberry Brandy; Heidsick Champaigne, in pints and quarts. Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s LONDON BROWN STOUT; Draught Ale and Porter.
PORTER and ALE in bottles.
Sarsaparilla & Lemon Mineral Water, in bottles. Seeger's Celebrated LAGER BEER.
OYSTERS, in every style.
SARDINES and Holland Herrings furnished at the Bar.
☞ Persons will always find this place kept in good order. Suckers, Loafers and Loungers are positively not wanted, and will not be allowed to hang around this establishment.
je18y. B. H. GARDNER.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
KENT COUNTY, TO WIT:
I hereby certify that on this 13th day of June, 1864, William Robinson brought before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the said State, in and for the County aforesaid, as Estrays, trespassing upon his enclosures One RED STEER, about three years old, and ONE RED COW, white tail, white on the back and belly, about 9 years old, ears torn. Given under my hand.
C. W. C. JOHNSON, J. P.
NOTICE.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of acording to law. WILLIAM ROBINSON.
June 18, 1864—3t.

PACKERS' Patent Ice Cream Freezers, for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.