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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1864.

THE NEWS.

All the hard fighting by the Army of the Potomac, since it crossed to the south side of James river, has been done at Petersburg. On Friday of last week a general attack was made upon the defences of the place, but after repeated efforts to capture them, the Federal troops were compelled to fall back, suffering heavy losses in killed and wounded. Some of the enemy's outer works which were captured are still held. Secretary Stanton's bulletin of Wednesday announces that "movements are in progress which are not now proper for publication."

The Richmond papers report an attack on Lynchburg by Gen. Hunter on Saturday last, and that he was repulsed. It is believed, however, that there was nothing but a reconnoissanee, and that having ascertained the place to be strongly defended, Gen. Hunter withdrew and is operating upon the enemy's communications at other points.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated Tuesday evening, states that *it* has rained almost incessantly, *in* spite of which our lines have been pressed forward steadily, and an important position gained by Gen. Howard. The enemy made a desp rate but unsuccessful attempt to retake this position, losing not less than seven or eight hundred men.

General Sigel reported from Martinsburg on Wednesday, that "there was no truth in the statement of the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 21st, in relation to a raid of Mosoby. Winchester is not occupied by the enemy, nor are the telegraph wires cut between there and Harper's Ferry."

General Gillmore has been relieved from his command in General Butler's Department by order of General Grant, at Gillmore's own request, and is now in Washington. The difficulty arose out of certain charges made by General Butler that Gillmore disobeyed orders in not supporting Kautz in his raid on Petersburg. A court of inquiry will no doubt settle the question of responsibility.

The President and his youngest son left Washington on Monday on the Ordnance steamer Baltimore, to pay a trip to Grant, it is reported, and see how affairs are progressing on James river.

A despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, from Dayton, says that "In response to a serenade last night, Mr. Vallandigham said he did not believe that there would be any attempt to arrest him, but should there be such a thing intimated, he and his friends are prepared for such an emergency." It is said by parties who are supposed to know the intentions of the Government, that no attempt will be made to arrest Vallandigham, the Administration being convinced that he will do much greater harm to the opposition while at liberty on this side of the line than he could do in Canada or martyrized by confinement as a State prisoner.

Secretary Chase states the entire national debt, including all the legal tender notes and unpaid requisitions, to amount to one thousand seven hundred and nineteen millions, three hundred and ninety-five thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

William H. Young, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, was killed in that city on Tuesday morning. In endeavoring to escape from a carriage in which he was riding, which was in danger of being run into by a railroad car, he fell under the wheels of the war and was crushed in the most horrible manner.

REPEAL OF THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE DEFEATED.—The House of Representatives on Tuesday, voted by 100 to 50 not to repeal the $300 commutation clause of enrollment act, by striking out from a pending bill a section which provided for such repeal. Thus it would seem that both Houses had definitely determined the question, but it is understood, notwithstanding, that the effort to effect the repeal will be persisted in by the military committee as a measure deemed necessary by the administration. Hence the report of the bill again in the Senate on Tuesday.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK. A new organization, called "The National Men's Democratic Association," has just been formed in New York. Its declared object is "to secure the ascendancy of the democratic party as a means of restoring peace to the country." It denies that slavery is the cause of the war, and attributes all our difficulties to fanaticism.

The Wood, or Peace State Central Committee, met at the Astor House on Tuesday afternoon. Sixty persons were present Several letters were received; amongst others, one from Senator Richardson, advocating peace. A proposition to nominate an independent candidate for President met with little favor. Fernando Wood declined to commit himself to McClellan, or any other man nominated at Chicago. A mass meeting is called with a view to impress the Chicago Convention that the people are in favor of peace.

THE DEMOCRACY!

Why they Desire to Postpone the Chicago Convention.

We notice that the Democratic papers of Maryland strongly urge a postponement of the Chicago Convention, announced to meet on the 4th of July. The principal argument adduced in support of the postponement, is the belief that a Convention held at that time will result in a division of *the* Democracy, as at Charleston, and the nomination of two candidates—a Peace and a War Democrat. This, they say, would be equivalent to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, which, as the salvation of the country depends upon the success of the Democratic candidate, is above all things to be guarded against! The fact is, the Democracy—especially the Peace wing—desire to wait until the result of the campaign against Richmond is fully determined, that the *status* of the nominee in his relation to the war may be contingent thereupon. If General Grant should be successful, even the Peace Democracy of Maryland would no doubt sanction the nomination of a War Democrat; but, if otherwise, they would greatly prefer a nominee opposed to the war. So much for the *stability* of Democratic principles! This is the secret of their appeals for deferring the nomination! Their present opposition to the war is occasioned by the absence of the "loaves and fishes." Let these be laid in their lap, and they would have a greater dread of peace than the largest contractor now in the land.

TELEGRAPH ENTERPRIZE.—We have been furnished with a copy of the following circular:

"BALTIMORE, June 16th, 1864.

The Baltimore and Eastern Shore Telegraph Company having been fully organized, will proceed at once to construct its line from this city through the Counties of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, and Somerset, to Snow Hill; and with a view to give the citizens of those counties an opportunity to become interested in the line, the Secretary and Superintendent, Messrs. F. M Blair and W. S. Worl, will proceed immediately to visit the section of country in which it is to be located. Public notice of their presence at various points on the line will be given in handbills. J. R. FLANIGEN, President."

A meeting of citizens favorable to the above enterprise will be held at the Court House, in Chestertown, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Information in regard to the subject will be given, and an opportunity afforded of subscribing to stock. This matter has been sprung upon our people rather unexpectedly, but as telegraph companies generally pay a handsome dividend on their stock, it would be be well for our citizens to attend the meeting and hear the arguments in behalf of this line and the advantages which it is expected to confer.

THE 2ND E. S. REGIMENT.—Ever since this regiment was ordered to the front under Gen. Hunter, and especially since the battle of Staunton, the most exaggerated reports of their losses have been in circulation, naturally causing great uneasiness on the part of their relatives and friends in this town and county. We are glad, however, to be able to state that these reports were all false, as we suspected at the time. Letters have been received here during the present week from several of the members of the regiment, which state that their loss at Staunton—in which engagement they seem to have taken part—was but one killed and three or four wounded, none however, either killed or wounded in the Companies from this county. We have not heard the names of those who were killed and wounded.

THE COURT HOUSE.—The Commissioners who had charge of the erection of our new Court House met on Thursday last, examined the accounts, and destroyed all the bonds given for the building of the same, and closed up the whole matter in a highly satisfactory manner. The county levied $12,000 for the building, but the cost, excluding interest, did not reach over $11,254, a rather novel circumstance, in these degenerate times, when expenditures generally go so largely beyond estimates.

We have now one of the most beautiful and well arranged Court Houses on the Shore, and at a fair cost. The Commissioners are entitled to the commendation of the community for the judicious manner in which they have executed their task.

DROWNED.—Philemon Dickinson, of this county, was drowned on last Sunday week in Chester river, nearly opposite Westcott's wharf, by falling overboard from a canoe. Capt. Haley, who was in the boat at the time, was unable to render any assistance. The body was recovered on Saturday morning last, and an inquest held by Coroner Carroll. The deceased was about 56 years of age, and without family.

LAND SALE.—Joseph A. Wickes, Esq., as Attorney for Mr. Alexander H. Wilson, recently sold at private sale the Brown Farm, known as "Violet Grove," situated on the West branch of Langford's Bay, and containing 215 acres, for $55 per acre. Richard Hynson, Esq., purchaser.

WOUNDED.—We notice among the list of wounded in the Second Maryland regiment, in the recent battles in Virginia, the name of James Barrett, of this town.

A RICH CORRESPONDENCE.

William G. Snethen, the leader of the Fremont party in Maryland, recently addressed a letter to Major D. H. McPhail, who is now in the service of the Government in Western Virginia, requesting that he would send him the names of two or three Fremont and Cochrane men of Western Virginia, so that he might communicate with them with reference to the Campaign, and then goes on to say:

"We shall organize at once in Maryland, at least, so far as anybody will go with us, hold a State Convention, and get our electoral tickets out. The whole of the loyal States will be thoroughly organized on the basis of our principles.

"I do not know your course, but I do hope it will be with us. Lincoln can never be re-elected. His sins alone will prevent that. Andrew Johnson is besides a slaveholder.

"The Democratic party is split in twain forever, between the peace and war parties; it will make no nominations at Chicago, but will rally personally all other discontents around Fremont, who will never yield his distinct organization."

Mr. McPhail in reply states that he has not seen or heard of *one* Fremont and Cochrane man in Western Virginia, since the adjournment of the Cleveland Convention, and continues:

"Gen. Fremont has some warm friends in this State, and none regret more than do these his present political status; and I am surprised that any true friend of his could not have seen the trick that has been played off on him and them, by such parties as Henry Winter Davis & Company. I never considered the Cleveland Convention from the start a movement in the interest of Fremont, and I am still of that belief. Davis and his gang of trading politicians, in and out of Congress, have been the engineers of the whole movement. Smart enough they, however, to keep away from it, and do better service in Congress and elsewhere, in embarrassing the Administration, in the hope that this, together with what might be done at Cleveland, would distract counsel at Baltimore, and thereby cause Mr. Lincoln to be dropped, and *their men* (Davis, Vice-President, for example) elevated.

"I presume that no honest man will for a moment doubt that Davis and his gang plotted for the destruction of Lincoln, notwithstanding their now pretended friendship for him and their hostility to Fremont, but these are they whom the Administration took into favor in Maryland to the exclusion of its true friends.

"It has turned out with them as I predicted it would, but they were caught in their attempt to sell Lincoln, and I should not wonder if he has not begun to 'see it.'"

SHALL WE HAVE RICHMOND?

This is the question now on every tongue. Shall we take Richmond? We have little doubt now that we shall do so. But the main object in view is not so much to take Richmond as to destroy the great army which has defended it so long. It is true that Richmond is the capital of the rebel confederacy, and that its fall must be a severe blow to the rebellion. Montgomery, Ala., the original rebel capital, had no military strength of position, and could easily have been taken by an advance from Pensacola. It was for this reason that the capital of the confederacy was transferred to Richmond, the strongest position in the south. But the capture of Richmond should be accompanied by the capture or destruction of Lee's army, and we presume that it is for this purpose that Grant has been manoeuvring and fighting. Despite the great obstacles in the way of such an achievement, we are inclined to think that it will be done, unless Lee shall speedily evacuate Richmond and retreat in the direction or Lynchburg, as some reports say he is about doing. This would be something worth striving for. Of course the rebels laugh at such an idea, but they must by this time have learned that they have an antagonist more subtle, wily and dangerous than any they have yet had to cope with in Virginia. Our curiosity, therefore, is not as to the capture of Richmond, but as to the fate of Lee's army. Should it escape from Richmond, it would be most unfortunate, and perhaps lead to another tedious and bloody campaign. But the effect of such a retreat upon the rebel troops would be disastrous indeed. They all avow that this campaign must close the war, and with a retreat from Virginia they would give up their cause as hopeless.—*Phila. American.*

AN IMPORTANT LAW—*Caution to trespassers.*—The following law was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at their last session:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person or persons who shall enter upon the land of any other person, body, corporate or politic, in this State, and shall willfully and maliciously injure or destroy, or feloniously take and carry away any growing tree, vine, plant, shrubberry, root, vegetable, fruit or grain or any fencing, shall, on conviction thereof in any of the courts of this State having jurisdiction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the city or county jail not less than one month nor more than six months, or be both fined and imprisoned as aforesaid in the discretion of the court."

Accounts from Memphis of the late disaster to General Sturgis, in Mississippi, represent that affair in a less dismal light than heretofore. The loss will not probably exceed two thousand. The confusion, whereby the disaster was brought about, occurred in a narrow road, knee-deep with mud, near Ripley, where the cavalry fell back upon the infantry, artillery and wagon trains, which were imbedded in the mire and wholly unable to operate, and thus caused a panic.

For the Kent News.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT--A. LINCOLN.

Messrs. Editors:—I noticed a communication in your paper which I, as well as all other Lincoln men, must regret to see, signed "An Original Constitutional Conservative Unionist."

Now, in the first place, I would remind the gentleman and his conservatives that there is not a secessionist nor a democrat, from Jeff Davis down to the poorest tool of his making, that will not acknowledge himself a Constitutional Unionist, (i. e. original.) The Constitution did remain firm until broken by slaveholders, and then it was supposed that the war could be closed without touching the peculiar institution—slavery. It was tried for near two years. The Rebels gained strength under that system, and the President thought fit to make an effort to destroy slavery to save the nation and the republic. But at the same time he threw out an olive branch of peace to the Southern traitors, offering them peace and unity if they would lay down their arms. But no—they spurned the offer; no conservatism about them. Slavery drew the sword to make an empire, as Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the slave States, avows, that "The foundation of the new government is laid upon the great truth that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is the negro's natural and moral condition; that it is the first government in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth, and that the stone which was rejected by the first builders is in the new edifice become the chief stone of the corner."—Those who hold to such sentiments as these may naturally proceed to still more extensive and startling doctrines affecting the position of the laborer, without regard to the color of his skin, in all the countries of the world.

Now I contend, from this fact, that it is our duty to emancipate our slaves.—They are not only property, but men, people—men who have always fought for the republic and who are fighting bravely now. The man that I am answering, I think, professes religion. I do not, but I do profess to have a heart that beats in unison with Christianity, humanity and justice. God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation.—*Acts* xvii, 26. The spirit of abolition, of which my worthy Conservative has such a horror, I would merely say, that as pro slavery has been the national party for years, God, in his wisdom, hath seen fit to change the national party to anti-slavery party. As saith Mr. Benton in his speech on the non-extension of slavery, it seems to be above human wisdom. But there is a wisdom above human; to that we must look. In the meantime, not extend the evil. All great men consider slavery an evil. In a letter to Mr. Mercer, dated Sept. 9, 1786, Gen Washington says: "I never mean, unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave, it being among my *first wishes* to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."

Jefferson's 39th and 40th pages Notes on Virginia say, there must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people produced by the existence of slavery amongst us—and with what execrations should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one-half the citizens to trample on the rights of the others, transforms those into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part and the amor patriæ of the other.

Why it would be folly to undertake to quote from all the great men to prove slavery an evil. It has always been considered an evil until it bloomed into sedition and ripened into war. The Government has dallied with this great sin until it can not live with it. Slavery must die, that that the Republic may *Live*.

One wrong never justifies another; but when we are assaulted we must defend ourselves and disarm the assailant, in any available way. Conservative seems to think there is nothing worth saving unless slavery is saved also. The color of the skin is over his eyes, and like the black man more to be pitied than condemned. Know ye not that the extraordinary condition of the country since the outbreak of the rebellion has from necessity taken from the issue of these parties their political significance, and compelled the formation of new substantial political organizations. Hence the origin of the Union party—if party it can be called—of which I claim to be a member, and the only test of membership is, as I begun, an unreserved unconditional loyalty to the Government and the Union. If a man's horse is taken he demahds pay; but suppose he is offered the worth of his horse, and he refuses to take the money, spurns the offer, says it is mine, &c., but says the purchase of the horse will be a loss to you. War is upon us, nothing can save it; you lose him and whose fault is it? Common sense answers. So it was with the slave property; $10,000,000 was offered and refused. All unavoidable is the doom of destiny.

To mourn a mischief that is passed and gone
Is the way to bring new mischief on.

"The owners of that property have sacrificed life and everything to defend the country and subdue the rebellion," says Conservative. Few there be of such a character; the owners of such property begun the war—they sacrificed life and everything to perpetuate slavery and divide the Union, and set up a Government based upon human slavery, the most odious and wicked of all governments. Mr. Monroe in a speech in the Virginia Convention said: "We have found that this *evil* (slavery) has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed." Do not stigmatize any one with the word Abolitionist after such testimony as this.

Such men as I have quoted were not enthusiasts; they were reflecting statesmen—men that were willing to give their understanding fair play, and not be biased and entangled by subtle words that confound themselves.

I would refer Conservative to The New Gospel of Peace, 2d Book, ch. iv:

36. Then arose another which was a chief man among the sect, which called themselves Knsuvvatives.

37. Now the Knsuvvatives were they which, when they had got into hot water, stayed there that they might not be scalded.

38. And there have been Knsuvvatives from the beginning of the world; yea tho' they have all been scalded; and there shall be forever; and they will remain in hot water and suffer no man to pluck them out thereof.

39. And this Knsuvvative opened his mouth and said, it is because this war is not waged according to the doctrine of the Knsuvvatives that we are afflicted this day, and because Abraham and his counsellers and the men of their inclining do continually struggle and strive to get out of hot water when they ought to remain quietly therein. Now, therefore, let there be rezzleooshuns issued according to the doctrine of the Knsuvvatives.

And let the rezzleooshuns be two, and let the first rezzleooshun be, that this people is a Knsuvvative people, and that the Knsuvvatives are in favor of the war.

And let the second rezzleooshun be, that the Knsuvvatives are opposed to all means of carrying on the war.

In conclusion allow me to say, leave Conservative in hot water, and hoist the banner of Lincoln and Johnson, stick to the republic, and not to slavery; quit yourselves like Christian men; do your duty to the Government and the Union; vote for Lincoln and Johnson, and do not wait until the 4th of July to make up your minds. Stay not in hot water, but come out on the broad platform of human liberty and civilization, republicanism and progression.

The Bible recognizes progress; the New Testament says of the Old Testament, that Moses gave the Jews certain things for the hardness of their hearts; not of course for their wickedness, to which God would not bend his law, but for their rude and uncivilized state.

June 22, 1864. A MARYLANDER.

SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL RULE IN MEMPHIS. General Washburne, commanding in West Tennessee, in a communication, states that owing to the disloyal character of the present government of Memphis, and its utter inefficiency, he is compelled to announce that in the event of the re-election of the present Mayor, the military authorities will take charge of the municipal department.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From infomation received from the farmers of the different parts of the county, we learn that there will not be more than half a crop of wheat gathered this year. In some instances in the Bayside district we understand they will not cut it, as it would not pay them to do so, it having been ruined by the frost, the hail and the fly.—*Easton (Md.) Jour.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Friday.

Common to fair white wheat	190a205
Good to prime, do.	205a212
Common to choice Red,	180a208
White Corn we quote at	147a150 cts.
Yellow do., at	150a151 cts
Maryland Oats, by weight,	90a93 cts

A lot of new wheat, from Caroline county, brought $2.50 per bushel.

ANY WIDOW, or Parent, or Orphan, or Brother, or Sister of any Soldier, Sailor or Marine, Killed, or who has died in the service of the United States, who desires Ninety-six Dollars ($96) a year Pension, from One Hundred to Eleven Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars ($1195) Cash Bounty, and all the arrears of pay due him, should call at once or write to JOS. E. DEVITT & CO., No. 427 Walnut St., the Military and Naval Agency, Philadelphia. Also, State Pay, County, City, Ward or other Bounty, &c., if there is any due. Apply either in person or by letter.

MARRIAGES.

In Baltimore, on the 14th instant, at Charles Street M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. J. J. Murray, Rev. J. THOMAS MURRAY, of the Maryland Annual Conference, Meth. Protestant Church, to Miss MARY A. WELLS EMORY, of Baltimore city.

KENT COUNTY CURED HAMS, of prime quality, now on hand and for sale by WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, June 25, 1864.

Clerk Wanted,

ONE who has a knowledge of Book-keeping. Apply at the Kent News Office.
Chestertown, June 25.—3t.

200 Females Wanted.

RUTH & CO. want Two Hundred Females for Peach Packing. Liberal wages paid. Parties desiring employment will please make application at once. [June 25-3t.]

BLACKBERRIES
Wanted by RUTH & CO.,

For which they will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICES on delivery at their Factory in Chestertown. [June20—3t.]

For Sale,

ONE ROCKAWAY and YORK CARRIAGE and One TROTTING SULKY. Apply to
je25—3t. WM. VANNORT.

A School Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of School No. 10, Second Election District, Kent county.
Apply to WILLIAM A. BRICE,
or THOS. C. LYNCH,
je25-3t* Head Sassafras.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

AN extensive and varied stock of BOYS' CLOTHING, on hand and for sale at FRANK & HEIMAN'S Popular and ANTI-MONOPOLY Clothing Store.
June 25, 1884.

TO FARMERS!

BOWEN & MERCER,
NO. 3 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
LODI COMPANY'S POUDRETTE, BONE TA FEU, MARYLAND FARMERS and PLANTERS SUPER PHOSPHATE, GROUND BONES, warranted pure, GROUND PLASTER, in bulk, in barrels or in bags. FISH GUANO, OYSTER SHELL LIME by cargo or carload.
ALSO,
ROUND TOP CEMENT, PATENT PAINT OIL a substitute for Linseed, FIRE and WATER PROOF PAINT, for Roofing, Walls, Barns, &c.
je25.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, the 19th of July, 1864,

at three o'clock, P. M., at the Court House door, in Chestertown, all that FARM AND PLANTATION in Kent county, called

"ROCK HALL,"
Containing 187 ACRES,

more or less. This property lies on the Chesapeake Bay, or the mouth of Chester River, about twenty-five miles from the city of Baltimore, and on navigable water, and adjoining a good harbor.

There is a TWO-STORY FRAME *DWELLING and KITCHEN* attached. Also, GRANARY, STABLE, and other OUT-BUILDINGS.

The location is a fine one for a Packet running to Baltimore, carrying produce and passengers.

It has near it most excellent Fishing Grounds, and lies most conveniently for canning Oysters, as large quantities may be procured in the neighborhood, as also large quantities of fruit.

A considerable quantity of the land is in WOOD.

There is a FINE GARDEN and inclosed.

The property is most beautifully situated, with a commanding view of the Chesapeake Bay, and is convenient to Schools, Post Offices, Mills, &c., and is about fourteen miles from Chestertown, and considered very healthy.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—Two hundred dollars cash on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal instalments in twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest from the day of sale. The rents for the present year reserved. The credit payments to be secured by the Bond of the Purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee.

Mr. EISENBREY, the Tenant, will shew the premises to any one who may call.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Trustee.

Chestertown, June 25, 1864—tds.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Tavern Porch of Mr. John Pennington, in Galena,

MY HOUSE AND LOT,

in the Head of Sassafras, occupied by Mr. Wm. Ellis as a Hotel.

THE TERMS ARE:—One-third cash; the balance in one and two years with interest.

The sale will be conducted by my Attorney, GEORGE VICKERS, Esq.

T. A. BROXON,
je25—ts Near Cecilton.

State of Maryland,
Adjutant General's Office,

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS,
ANNAPOLIS, June 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

THE PROPORTION of the several Counties of the State of the One Hundred Days' Men called for by the Governor's Proclamation of the 14th of May last, having been promulgated in General Order, No. 14, published on the 8th inst., and the whole number of Volunteers furnished by any of the Counties on that account having been since accurately ascertained, so far as the same had reported at Camp Bradford to the 16th instant, and credited to the several Election Districts so furnishing the same, the net residue due from each of the Election Districts in the several counties of the State has been now determined, and is herewith published for their information.

THE DRAFT FOR THE COUNTIES will commence at the Head-Quarters, in Baltimore City, on

MONDAY, the 27th Instant,

and Volunteers from any County or Election District, at any time before the Draft is actually made, will be accepted and credited.

The following is the proportion of Kent Co.

KENT COUNTY.—35 MEN.

1st District 7	3rd District 5
2nd " 7	4th " 8
5th District 8	

The above arrangement of the Districts is in accordance with the Enrollment Books of the County. By order of the Governor,

JOHN S. BERRY,
je25—1t. Adjutant General.

GOODS FOR HARVEST.

BEST Men's Working Shirts at $1.25; good do. at $1 00; very heavy White Drilling Overhalls at $1.75; blue Overhalls at only $1. Excellent Draws and Undershirts at only 1.75.

Best Linen Coats,	$2 50 and $2.75
" " Dusters,	3.00 and 3.25
Good Linen Pants,	2.00 and 2.25

Boys' Linen Coats, at $2.00.

REMEMBER

I am selling the above Goods at prices much below the present city rates, having bought them before the present rise in Goods.

An early call is respectfully invited, at the Established and Popular Clothing House of
June 25. LEVI MASTBAUM.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office Chestertown, June 25th, 1864.

Anderson, Henry	Keating Michael
Bowers, James L.	Kent, John
Brown, Henrietta	Leavitt, Henry F.
Baker, Wm F.	Long, Mrs.
Bowers, Rebecca	Land, John B.
Butler, Georgeanna	Long, Capt. James
Butler, George	McKinnon, Augus
Brown, Caroline	McCausland, Thomas
Berell, Hester	Morgan, John
Byron, Jennie	McKee, —
Clouds, Wm.	Morse, Z. J.
Dockerty, Lydia	Mason, Sarah M. R.
Dent, Sallie col'd	Nikalas, Wm.
Eaton, Mary M.	Pearce, Mary B. 2
Ford, Jane	Pearce, James
Filcks Elizabeth	Payne, Wm.
Freeman, Simon col.	Robinson, Raibourne
Freeman, Jacob col.	Rogers, Levi
Gore, James	Reed, Wm.
Gatly, A. J.	Rason, Mrs. Richard
Gordon, Harriet	Robinson, George
Graves, Mary col.	Reed, Thomas
Gibson, Henrietta	Short, G. col.
Garett, Amanda V.	Satter, Hester col.
Graves, William	Satter, Rachel col.
Higgins, Alanson	Shepard, David col.
Hampton, L M.	Shriver, David
Hardt, Edwin	Smith, J.
Hanson, Henry	Simons, J. Henry
Hanson, John	Piner, Temp.
Hanes, Rebecca H.	Titter, Jane
Herrigin, Hugh	Wilson, Lewis
Jones, Isabella	Woodall, Thos.
Johnson, John N.	Wright, Caleb
Johnson, Anna	Young, John
Hutchens, Sallie	

je25-1t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

JUST received a good lot of SEASONED WHITE PINE LUMBER, such as 1, 1½ inch, and 5-8 SIDING, *DRESS FLOORING BOARDS, SHINGLES, SCANTLING, SIDING, PALES and LATHS,* Also, a good lot of SLATS for Peach Boxes, and lot of Shingling Laths, which will be sold at as low rates as the market will afford.
June 25, 1364. WILLIAM VANNORT.

CHEAP! STRAW HATS! in all styles, at MASTBAUM'S.