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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV'BER 26, 1864.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The first definite news of the progress of General Sherman's grand campaign begins to reach us through the Richmond papers, and is of the most encouraging character for the success of the greatest movement of the war. The papers of Monday last publish a telegraphic despatch from Macon, Georgia, dated on Saturday last. Gen. Sherman's advance was then on the outskirts of the city, and no hope was entertained that Howell Cobb's militia would be able to hold the place. In his advance General Sherman had easily driven all the rebel forces brought to oppose him. In his march his forces were spread out so as to occupy the country for forty miles along his route, gathering provisions for his army and creating an intense and wide-spread panic. At Griffin our forces captured a portion of the Georgia Legislature. Another column was moving on Augusta and Milledgeville, the Capital of the State. The Richmond papers of Tuesday give no later news.

Macon, which is before this, in all probability, occupied by our forces, is the capital of Bibb county, Georgia, and has a population of about six thousand. Macon is one hundred and four miles from Atlanta, General Sherman's starting point, and one hundred and eighty miles from Savannah. Our army left Atlanta on the 12th, and according to the southern accounts was at Macon on the 19th.

The latest intelligence represents General Hood, with two corps, numbering together about thirty-five thousand men, to be still in the vicinity of Florence, Alabama, on the Tennessee River. There are reports that Dick Taylor has joined him with an additional force of ten thousand. His latest movements do not indicate an intention of early offensive operations. Beauregard, with the Rebel General Stewart's Corps, was still at Corinth, Mississippi, when last heard from. General Thomas, commanding the Union army designed to check Hood's advance, is rapidly concentrating his forces, as though disposed to make an attack on the Rebels in some direction.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac represent that only a few days will elapse before the Dutch Gap Canal will be opened. For several days past heavy firing had been going on in the direction of General Butler's position, and the pickets of both armies had continued skirmishes in that locality.

Gen. Gillem's forces at Bull's Gap, in Tennessee, were recently attacked by a superior force under Breckinridge, and were defeated with a loss of 400 prisoners. Gen. Lee reports to the rebel Secretary of War that the attack was made on the 13th, and that several hundred prisoners, ten stands of colors, six pieces of artillery, fifty loaded wagons, etc., were captured.

The Union Executive Committee of East Tennessee, of which Parson Brownlow is a member, have issued an address to the loyal people of that State calling a Convention, to meet at Nashville on the 19th December, for the purpose of taking measures to reinstate their Commonwealth in the Union, and to secure to her the representation in Congress to which she is entitled.

The report of General Canby's death proves to be incorrect. New Orleans advices of the 15th instant state that his wound is not serious, that he is doing well and will be confined to his quarters only for a short time.

A plot to fit out a guerrilla company to operate in Kentucky has been discovered in Cincinnati, and ten of the party have been arrested. All the prisoners have been in the Rebel service.

A force of about forty Rebels made a raid into Montgomery county (crossing the Potomac above Edwards' Ferry,) on Saturday night, and carried off some fifteen or twenty horses and a number of cattle.

The Union forces at Strawberry Plains, eighteen miles from Knoxville, were attacked by the Rebels in force on the 18th, but after a severe fight, which continued at intervals throughout the day, the enemy was repulsed.

Provost Marshal General Fry has written to Governor Seymour expressing a desire that a more careful examination be made in the towns and cities of persons liable to military duty, with a view of reaching the correct quota for a future draft. Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation accordingly.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan last week amounted to $2,054,000.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—Gov. Bradford has issued his proclamation announcing officially that the several candidates on the Lincoln and Johnson electoral ticket in Maryland were duly chosen at the late election, and that Hiram McCullough, Edwin H. Webster, Charles E. Phelps, Francis Thomas and Benjamin G. Harris were chosen to represent the State in the next Congress, which commences its session on the first Monday of December of next year.

JEFF. DAVIS' VIEWS ON NEGOTIATION BY STATES.—When returning from his late visit to Hood's army, Jeff. Davis made a speech at Columbia, S. C., in which he referred to the mooted plan of reconciliation by a convention of the States, which has strong advocates in many parts of the South, and said:

A plan of negotiation has been offered for consideration—a plan of negotiation by States. Well, it is not easy to see on what terms the States can negotiate. In the first place, they have no constitutional power to do so. In the second place, Mr. Lincoln has said that he will not negotiate with them unless they can control the army, and they can only obtain the power to control the army by traitorously attempting to enter into a treaty contrary to the Government they have instituted. But suppose this were possible, what are the terms offered? If you will acknowledge your crime, lay down your arms, emancipate your slaves, and turn over your leaders—as they call your humble servant—to be punished, then you will have permission to vote together with your negroes upon the terms under which Mr. Lincoln will be graciously pleased to allow you to live as a part of the nation over which he presides. If there be a man within the sound of my voice who contemplates such a proposition, I pity him from the bottom of my heart. My only wish is that he was north of the dividing line. His is not the spirit that animated our fathers, and he is not fit to exist among the men who are now perilling their lives in the cause in which we are engaged, for he who is so slavish cannot be trusted with the sacred guardianship of the widow and orphans of the soldiers who have died in battle.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.—The following is the official vote for Congressman in the several counties composing this District:

	Creswell.	McCullough.
Cecil	1,761	1,520
Kent	406	1,268
Queen Anne's	429	1,449
Caroline	719	265
Talbot	571	267
Dorchester	678	1,321
Somerset	673	2,052
Worcester	638	1,499
Total	5,873	9,641

McCullough's majority, 3,768.

PORK.—But little pork has as yet been offered in this market. The high price of corn has caused farmers to fatten an unusually small number of hogs this season, and the supply of pork over their immediate wants will be very limited. We have heard of engagements at $15 and $16 per 100 lbs., which we suppose will be the ruling prices.

OFFICE HOLDERS TO TAKE THE OATH.—Among those required to take the oath as prescribed by the New Constitution, before the first of December, are Justices of the Peace, Constables, Road Supervisors, Tax Collectors, Trustees of the Poor, and School Commissioners. All of the above named officers who neglect to take the required oath of office before the expiration of that time, will cease to exercise the functions of their respective offices, as provided by the Constitution. The oath is to be taken before the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

LAND SALES.—George Vickers, Esq., as Trustee, sold at the "Voshell House" in Chestertown, on Thursday last, the following lands:

The Hyrons farm, situated in the upper part of this county, and containing 201 acres. Purchased by Col. J. C. Groome, of Elkton, at $89.11 per acre.

The Blackiston farm, on Fairlee creek, containing 125 acres. Purchased by Geo. Beck and B. R. Gudgeon at $40 per acre.

SALES NEXT WEEK.—Attention is called to the following sales to take place during the coming week:

TUESDAY—Richard Hynson, Esq., as Trustee, will sell at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, the real estate of George Copper, dec'd, consisting of a Farm and several detached Wood Lots.

On the same day, and at the same place, Geo. Vickers and Rich'd Hynson, Esqs., Trustees, will sell the Farm of the late Isaac Gale, containing 560 acres.

THURSDAY—Mr. John A. Kennard, intending to discontinue farming will sell at public sale all his stock, farming implements, &c., at his residence near Miller's X Roads.

See advertisements in other columns.

OYSTER PACKING.

We learn that Messrs. Ruth & Co. will commence their oyster packing during the last of the week, or the first of the week after, and have arranged for quite an extensive business. We are glad of this, for it will give employment to many worthy, but needy women. By means of steam used in the oyster packing business, the opening of oysters is now done in the cities almost entirely by female help, and employment is thus afforded to the poor and helpless female, which has heretofore been given to men. The wages are fixed at certain rates per gallon, and those who are industrious and attentive make quite a good business of it. All who desire employment had better apply to Messrs. Ruth & Co.

CONGRESS re-assembles on the 5th of December, and the session will expire on the 4th of March.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

A despatch from Washington says:

The peace rumors which have been so abundant during the last few days are for the most part without foundation. The facts are as follows:—General Butler intimated in his New York speech that the government could afford to be magnanimous and make another offer of a general amnesty to the rebels if they would submit and lay down their arms. When Gen. Butler came to Washington he was complimented by the President upon this part of his speech. From that fact rumors have sprung that the message will contain a distinct proposition on the subject. Mr. Lincoln is reticent, as he should be; but the stories of a commission sent to Richmond to offer terms of peace are without the shadow of a foundation. A proclamation may be issued in the course of a few weeks, but no commissioners will be sent to confer with the leading rebels upon any subject.

The story has been repeated over and over again that Mr. Fessenden has been selling gold to bring down the premium. There is not one word of truth in the story, though it has acquired a certain respectability by its age. When Mr. Fessenden attempts to keep down the premium upon coin, it will be by the adoption of public measures. They will not be hidden from the financial world. He is deliberating upon measures calculated to strengthen the government securities, and to increase the value of the legal tender currency, but thus far, since the war began, the government has not put one dollar of coin upon the market.

The recent panic among the gold speculators produces a very good feeling in the Treasury Department, but it is accounted for principally by the military situation. To those persons who are aware of what is going on at this moment in the prosecution of the war, it is not surprising that gold trembles. Instead of the campaign being ended, there has not been a time for six months when the rebel Confederacy was in so much danger of defeat at different points of its extended lines at this moment.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Burleigh, the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes:

Since the election General McClellan has passed most of his time at Orange.—He is seldom in the city, and is seen but by few persons. He maintains the same quiet and reserved manners that marked his conduct in months past. He considered the Presidential question virtually settled in the October elections. His friends say that he felt that he was greatly wronged and put in a false position by the proceedings at Chicago. He has in his possession every telegraph and order that has passed between him, the President, the War Department and officers of the army—while in command—even those light and unimportant messages that the President was wont to send over the wires when he was in confidential communication with General McClellan at the head of the army. It is said that these will all come to light soon. While an officer in the army he could not use them. He can, now, and it is said they will go far toward vindicating him from much censure thrown upon him.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE BALTIMORE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes:

There are intimations here of contemplated changes in Federal offices in Baltimore, but nothing definite. Ex Governor Hicks is mentioned as likely to succeed, should he be willing to accept, one of the most prominent positions; but as he has yet before him a very considerable portion of his senatorial term, this is doubtful.—The Baltimore collectorship, however, is worth double as much, pecuniarily, as the U. S. Senatorship. An afternoon paper here mentions also a rumor that efforts are being made to compass the removal of Mr. Frank Corkran, naval officer of the port of Baltimore.

GEN. GRANT'S LATE VISIT NORTH.—It has already been mentioned that Lieut. Gen. Grant visited his family in New Jersey last week. On Saturday last he arrived in New York. The Herald says:

Gen. Grant was present at the serenade at the Astor House on Saturday night to Mr. Fenton, Governor elect of this State; but in reporting that affair, in conformity with the expressed desire of the Lieutenant General, we omitted any allusion to him. This is the first visit he has paid to this city in the last ten years, and so quiet and unostentatiously was it made that comparatively few knew of it. Gen. Grant, before leaving New York, called on the veteran Gen. Scott. Those, the only two lieutenant generals of the republic, had a very interesting conference, and just before they seperated General Scott wrote on the fly leaf of a copy of his autobiography, "From the oldest to the ablest general in the world," and presented it to Gen. Grant.

On Tuesday afternoon General Grant passed through Baltimore on his return to the army.

THE LATE POPULAR VOTE.

The following is a pretty close approximation to the popular vote cast at the late Presidential election throughout the United States:

Lincoln and Johnson	1,950,000
McClellan and Pendleton	1,700,000
Majority for Lincoln	250,000

The President has hardly five per cent. majority on the total vote. For every hundred votes for Lincoln in the loyal States, there have been cast ninety-five for his Democratic competitor, and a large part of this excess was given in New England. In the Central, Western and Border States McClellan has some ninety-eight votes to Lincoln's one hundred, despite all the great advantages possessed by the latter.

A GOOD SPEECH.

The following is the speech delivered by Colonel Charles G. Greene, the editor of the Boston *Post*—the leading Democratic journal of New England—at the late banquet in Boston, in honor of Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge:

"Colonel Greene, in response to the President's call, said the press often sends forth discordant music; but he had no doubt the harmony would be perfect on the morrow in sounding the great chorus of praise to the glorious achievement of the Kearsarge. After the flood of eloquence that had been poured this evening—sufficient, one would think, to float the whole Government marine—he could not be expected to add one drop to the patriotic sea; but he could not refrain from expressing his deep pleasure at uniting in a festival where there is so perfect a unity of sentiment; where disputation was not allowed to intrude its wrinkled front, and where no feeling filled the heart but that of joyous gratitude. In periods of party excitement, he said, we often wax very wroth and call each other names of ebony hue and of metallic hardness; but the cause of the controversey passed, we find our blood akin, and that we all hold the same national inheritance—are heirs to the same national destiny. No man, no class of men—can monopolize the starry flag of the Union; it is the nation's banner—the emblem of a nation of freemen—its triumphs are national glory. It is meet, therefore, that we express our thanks in glowing words to those who beneath its folds contribute to the treasury of our common honor. In the present festivites may we forget the family jars just passed, and, like a band of brothers, only see in the event we now celebrate new lustre and increased strength given to our father's house—the great Temple of Liberty, erected by their valor, cemented with their blood, and preserved by the bravery of their children. Would to Heaven, sir, that the echoes of applause we now offer for gallant deeds were for such a victory as would draw cheering responses from each of the thirty-five States of this great country; that no pang should agonize one American heart; that the blow struck was like unto that which taught a foreign foe "the might that slumbers in a freeman's arm." But, unhappily—most unhappily—such is not the case. The present necessity for spreading death over sea and land is an awful, a lamentable one; a necessity that has arrayed in terrible combat one portion of our house against another portion, but like the Roman father, the Government, while it administers justice with throbbing heart and weeping eyes, cannot withhold the chastisement. Its integrity must be vindicated, its authority must be sustained, its Constitution must be perpetuated, and the Union of the States must be re-established, at whatever cost. Therefore, sir, I offer as a toast—

"The Navy and Army of the United States—May the one drive piracy from the water, and the other treason from the land."

CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—In the course of an article on the subject of our national finances, the New York Journal of Commerce observes:

There will be no general increase in the rates of duty upon imports while these are payable in specie, and coin remains at so high a premium. We understand, however, that some of the changes proposed at the last session will not only be again recommended, but urged upon the attention of Congress. Among these we have heard specified a large increase in the tariff on species and many articles of drugs. There will be a large party in favor of a further advance in the duty on tea, coffee and sugar. Wool has also been mentioned as likely to be included in this special list. The great feature of the new financial programme, however, will be the recommendation that the entire expenses of 1865, both ordinary and extraordinary, be raised, if possible, without any resort to further loans. To secure such a vast amount of income a variety of ingenious expedients will be suggested. The income tax will be increased and made more inclusive.

BINDING OUT NEGRO APPRENTICES.—The Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday says:—The Orphans' Court of this city yesterday passed the following order: "The Orphans' Court for Baltimore city being of opinion that the several sections of the code of public general laws in relation to negro apprentices are inconsistent with the new Constitution of the State of Maryland, therefore, it is ordered, this 23d day of November, 1864, that this court will decline further to bind any negro apprentices until the Legislature of Maryland shall have had the opportunity to provide for the binding of negro apprentices as the new Constitution of Maryland may require."

A GREAT RAILROAD UNDERTAKING.—The work of tunneling the Alps for railroad purpose is so slow, compared with the necessities of internal trade and travel between France and Italy, that it is contemplated to build a railroad over the mountains on one of the military roads constructed by the first Napoleon. The tunnel will not be completed in less than twelve years, but the railroad can be built in two. When it is remembered that the summit of the pass through the mountains is seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, with gradients at some points of one in twelve, the descent equally rapid, the difficulties of the undertaking may be imagined. A locomotive expressly for such ascents and descents has been constructed. The railway will be covered with galleries of wood, iron and stone, to protect it from avalanches and snow drifts. The project has been favorably received by the Italian government, and English capitalists propose to build it. It will shorten the overland route to India five hundred miles.

THE census of Boston, just taken, shows a decrease in the population of 13,052 since 1860.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MARYLAND.

The following is the official vote of each county in this State:

Counties.	*Lincoln.*	*McClellan.*
Allegany county	2,455	1,990
Anne Arundel	416	1,574
Baltimore city	14,984	2,953
Baltimore county	2,576	2,662
Carroll	2,057	1,885
Caroline	728	271
Calvert	33	243
Cecil	1,657	1,521
Charles	27	967
Dorchester	626	1,361
Frederick	3,554	2,302
Harford	1,244	1,605
Howard	578	777
Kent	412	1,269
Montgomery	496	1,542
Prince George's	197	1,550
Queen Anne's	384	1,483
Somerset	644	2,110
St. Mary's	99	987
Talbot	578	267
Washington	2,984	1,402
Worcester	663	1,507
Total	37,372	32,418

Total number of votes polled for President, 69,790. Lincon's maj. 4,954.

GREENBACKS IN THE SOUTH.

It is a curious illustration of the weakness of the rebel government that, after all its efforts, United States greenback currency is eagerly bought all over the rebel States at high figures, while rebel currency is at a fearful discount. A Mississippi correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, in speaking of this subject, says:

"The country here is suffering from the depreciation of our currency, and we can but believe that much of this is due to blockade-running, which is constantly going on along the lines. I saw no less than six wagons in one morning between Hernando and Cane Creek, going to Memphis. Greenbacks are in great demand, as blockade-runners will take nothing else for goods. This currency is daily bought and sold in this region at enormous figures. It is demanded in payment of all debts, and confederate money is contemptuously refused. General Graham has taken hold of this matter by stopping the shipment of cotton through the lines. Let the authorities now turn their attention to green backs at Montgomery and Mobile, where they are daily bought and sold."

This is in rebellion itself, right in the heart of King Cotton's dominions, and it fairly shows the growing strength of the Union among the substantial interests of the cotton States. Greenbacks would not be in great demand there at enormous figures unless the people had learned to estimate rightly the inexhaustible strength and resources of the great republic, or had an abiding faith in its ability to carry through successfully the whole weight of all its financial burden. This is a triumph which cannot be argued away. It has defied the iron despotism of Jeff. Davis, and will continue to do so. The greatest triumph of all is that the greenback currency is demanded in Mississippi in payment of all debts, while confederate money is contemptuously refused.

FLAGS FOR THE MARYLAND REGIMENTS.—Governor Bradford, Adjutant General Berry, with a number of other gentlemen, left Baltimore on Wednesday evening on a visit to the Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of presenting the Maryland Regiments with the flags awarded to them by the last Legislature. The flags are said to be very beautiful.

THE splendid Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, was dedicated on Sunday last. The building has been in process of erection during the past eighteen years, cost five hundred thousand dollars, and is said to be the largest church edifice in the United States.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW YORK.—The official vote of the entire State of New York shows the following result: Lincoln 351,657, McClellan 344,110—Lincoln's majority 7,547. For Governor: Fenton 342,681, Seymour 340,629—Fenton's majority 2,052. Pretty close voting that in a poll of about seven hundred thousand.

PENNSYLVANIA COTTON.—Excellent cotton has been raised the past season in Bucks county, Pa., of which we have some full open pods from Mr. J. Burr Moore. The staple is not long, but the article is good, and the fact is thus clearly demonstrated that cotton can be successfully produced in Pennsylvania.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A distinguished physician who died some years since in Paris, declared: "I believe that during the twenty years that I have practiced my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms and necks."

A WOMAN TO BE HUNG.—Sarah Jane Smith, of Washington county, Arkansas, has been sentenced to be hung on the 25th of the present month, by a military commission at St. Louis, for cutting government telegraph wires.

ENLISTMENTS.—Nearly three thousand men have been enlisted in Philadelphia since the quota under the last call for men was wholly filled. These will be credited in case of any future draft.

Abraham Lincoln is the first President from the Northern States who has been twice elected.

THE National Intelligencer denies the report that Thurlow Weed is negotiating for the purchase of that paper.

OVER-COAT LOST.

WAS lost on the road between Whaland's Mill and Chestertown, on Friday last, a grey mixed OVER-COAT, with large covered iron buttons. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Kent News office.
Nov. 26, 1864—3t.

CASSIMERE SHIRTS of handsome patterns and Gentlemen's Under-garments, now on hand at WICKES & BRO.'S.
Chestertown, Nov. 26, 1864.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Friday.

Common to fair white wheat	250a270
Good to prime, do.	270a287
Common to choice Red,	253a269
White Corn we quote at	175a176 cts.
Yellow do., at	178a180 cts.
Maryland Oats, by weight,	92a94 cts.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, in Worton, by the Rev. E. Miller, ALBERT L. USILTON to Miss HESTER E., daughter of Mr. Hamilton B. Warren, all of this county.

[For the loaf of excellent bride's cake received with the above notice we return our thanks, and wish the happy couple a life of uninterrupted happiness and prosperity.]

Near Rock Hall, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. E. Miller, JOHN GOODMAN to Miss REBECCA J. GLENN, all of Kent county.

At the M. E. Parsonage, in Chestertown, on the 22d inst., by the same, SAMUEL B. STEVENS to Miss SUSAN JANE COLEMAN, all of Kent.

DEATHS.

In this town, suddenly on the morning of the 25th instant, LOULIE, youngest child of Wm. N. E. and Anna M. Wickes, aged about four years

To Rent,

FOR the next year the SHOP in Chestertown, occupied by Mr. John W. Pritchard, adjoining the Drug Store of Mr. John L. Stam.
GEO. VICKERS, Agent,
Nov. 26, 1864—3t. for Mrs. E. Walker.

Wanted

BY A TEACHER of fourteen years' experience, a School for the ensuing year. The best reference as to character and qualifications will be given. Address, stating terms,
n26-3t. E. D. TARR, Still Pond, Md.

BENJ. H. GARDNER,

Licensed Substitute Agent,

SUBSTITUTES on hand, and furnished to Drafted Men on reasonable terms.
Chestertown, Nov. 26—tf.

INTERESTING NEWS!

ONE of the finest Stocks of Goods in this market is to be found at the

"PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE."

To enumerate would be almost impossible.—You can find almost any article that is kept in a first class country store.

Persons at a distance, who visit Chestertown but seldom, should not fail to call.

Families whose wants are large, and buy goods by the piece, should name the fact, as we will save them the expense of visiting the city. In our late purchases we now have some handsome goods. Ladies in want of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

a full line, from ordinary Delaines, Poplins, Wool Mouslins, Plaid Valencias, French Merinoes, English do., Mourning Goods, new styles Canton Cloths, Alpacas, 1¼ yards wide.

We invite special attention to our Mourning Stock, Trimmings, &c.

Remember at the "People's Popular Store."
Nov. 26, 1864. W. A. VICKERS.

CARPETS, Floor and Table OIL CLOTHS, Window Shades, Umbrellas, Whips, Powder Flasks and Shot Bags. W. A. VICKERS.

TOBACCO, SEGARS and PIPES, something good if you are in want, at the People's Store.
Nov. 26, 1864. W. A. VICKERS.

TAKE NOTICE!

A. M. RUSSELL has just returned from the city with a good assortment of

City Made Boots and Shoes,

manufactured by J. H. Richards, Baltimore, and sold at CITY PRICES.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

A. M. RUSSELL has just returned from the city with a good assortment of

CANDIES, FIGS, COCOANUTS,
ALMONDS, DATES, FILBERTS,
RASINS, PRUNES, PICKLES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, CRACKERS,
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

The undersigned having contracted to furnish for Government use, will pay the highest market price in cash for

1,000 BUSHELS POTATOES,
500 do. BEANS,
200 do. ONIONS,

Also, a liberal price paid in cash for Turkeys, Geese, Eggs, Beef Hides and Dried Fruit.

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned will keep on hand and manufacture to order

SADDLES,

Carriage, Wagon and Cart Harness.

Saddles and Harness repaired at moderate prices. A. M. RUSSELL.
Chestertown, Nov. 26, 1864—3m.

UNITED STATES

Internal Revenue.

FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF MARYLAND.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
ELKTON, MARYLAND.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 28, of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30th, 1864,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons liable to pay Duties or Taxes under said Act, for Licences, Incomes, Carriages, Gold and Silver Plate, in the First District of the State of Maryland, comprising the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester; that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his Annual Collection List, pursuant to the provisions of Section 28 of said Act, that the Duties and Taxes assessed by the Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to the collection of the said Duties and Taxes assessed for Kent county,

AT CHESTERTOWN,

On and after TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, until FRIDAY, the 9th day of December, 1864,

and that all persons in said county, who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector, or his Deputy, within the time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Taxes payable only in Treasury Notes and National Currency.

JAMES T. McCULLOUGH,
Collector First District,
nov26-2t. State of Maryland.

ON hand and for sale a large stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at low prices, by
Nov. 12, 1864. A. W. SPARKS.

OVER-COATS! OVER-COATS!!

A beautiful lot of WINTER OVER-COATS, some of them of superior quality, just received and for sale by WICKES & BRO.